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FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BUREAU OF
STATISTICS AND INFORMATION
OF MARYLAND.

1905.

CHARLES J. FOX, Chief.

J. G. SCHONFARBER, Assistant.



W. H. EQUITABLE BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MD.



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1906.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

Baltimore, Md., February 1, 1906.

To His Excellency,
Edwin Warfield,
Governor of Maryland,

Sir:—I have the honor to submit to you the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics and Information, for the year 1905, as required by law.

I beg to especially call your attention to the recommendations therein contained.

Most respectfully,

CHARLES J. FOX,
Chief.

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INTRODUCTION.

In presenting this, the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Department, and the second report during my term of office, I feel satisfied that it contains much information which will be of value to the citizens of the State, as well as to the Legislature in particular. The office having not yet assumed its normal condition, and the removal from the temporary headquarters taken after the fire to the present location in the Equitable Building, caused considerable break in the continuity of the work and the investigations that might have been taken up. However, we need offer no excuses for this report. The great demand on the Department for the Twelfth Annual Report has caused us to devote much of the space in this book to a description of the State and Counties and its manufactures. This chapter, we are sure, will meet with the approbation of the general public, if not the student of social economics. The maps and pictures that accompany the report of the State and City of Baltimore are new and up-to-date, and we have no doubt will be eagerly sought.

In the following pages will be found the usual reports on industrial matters, such as strikes, labor organizations, employment of children, the cost of living, etc. These figures show that our industries have been prosperous, our mechanics well employed, and the cost of living has increased commensurate with, if not more than the rise in wages.

The great need in this State among the labor organizations is the more intelligent utilization of organization. Much more of their attention should be devoted to securing data from

their own membership of wages, number of days worked and cost of living than is now secured. Were this the case, the Department could give them much more satisfactory service in its annual reports.

In connection with the question of child labor, we beg to recommend to the Legislature of Maryland that a thorough knowledge of the conditions of employment of children, their ages, literacy, physical condition and environment should be known. This can only be secured by a thorough inspection of all factories and workshops in the State, and a sufficient force of inspectors should be provided for this work. We therefore heartily recommend that an amendment to the Law creating this Bureau, or a separate Act, be passed by the Legislature, authorizing such inspection and providing the money therefor.

Considerable space is devoted in the Report to the Census figures for 1905 of the manufactures of the State. These figures we believe to be accurate so far as they go, but it must be well understood that the census of manufactures authorized by Congress to be taken in 1905, under which these figures were secured, excluded all places not strictly manufacturing establishments, and the instructions from the Census Department excluded under this category all manufactures producing less than \$500 worth of product per annum, as well as all small custom and repair work and many subsidiary factors in manufacturing enterprises. As a result of this restrictive census, Maryland does not present as good a showing as it should to the eyes of the world in its manufacturing industries. This State is noted for its very large number of small establishments or manufactories. It is only necessary to state that according to the United States Census of 1900, there were reported 9,879 mechanical and manufacturing establishments, and in 1905 the same Department reports only 3,852. This great discrepancy suggests the need of a thorough census of the manufactures of the State by the State itself, not as a criticism upon the census of the Government, but for the purpose of vindicating our industrial progress and showing the great diversity of our industries. To this end we earnestly recommend that this Department be instructed by the Legislative branch of the

Government to take a census of the manufactures of the State in 1906, and that a sum sufficient for this work be appropriated by that body.

The chapter devoted to incorporations further attests the need of the above census, as by the figures it will be seen that our citizens are not only alive to the great opportunities offered in developing the State, both commercially and industrially, but the gratifying increase in the number of incorporations and the investment of capital should be the stimulant to further efforts in this direction.

We beg to renew the recommendation heretofore made, that the Labor Laws of the State should be carefully considered and codified, so that they can be printed in pamphlet form for distribution. The publicity needed for educational purposes will more than repay the State in the good resulting therefrom.

The report of the Employment Bureau for the year will not show as great a number of applicants or positions secured, yet proves beyond a doubt that the Agency is of value to the State and that it should be widened in its scope. There should be two offices or agencies established in the City of Baltimore, one in the Eastern and one in the Western section, a locality contiguous to those who need its help. These branches should be but a part of the central office, receiving applications and finding positions in conjunction, with at least one office of a similar character in the Cities of Cumberland or Hagerstown. While the immediate establishment of all these places may not be needed at once, yet a step in this direction will not only be proper but of great advantage to our citizens, and in time there should be such a State agency on the Eastern Shore, one on the Western Shore and these in Baltimore City, all working in conjunction to supplying the needs of the farmer and manufacturer, as well as the wants of the poorer classes. All private agencies should be required to take out a license.

During the year the Department has received thousands of inquiries as to the resources, wages, rent, general condition of the working classes of our State from all parts of the country, as well as many inquiries from citizens of our own City and State, to which we have readily responded with information in

nearly 4,000 letters. When the library of the Department is properly equipped, as it will eventually be, the office will be a clearing house for the State in making known its great opportunities.

We suggest that in the future the Department be instructed to issue its report in July of each year, instead of February, so that the various State Departments can comply with the Law and furnish this Bureau with all of their reports, which should be condensed and the vital facts given to the world for discussion before the Legislature meets.

We believe that during the coming year the Department will have been so readjusted that more careful and scientific investigation into the various economic propositions that come up for discussion will be made, and the reports thereon will prove of value and interest to the State.

I trust these recommendations will receive the due consideration of your Excellency and the Legislature, and in conclusion I desire to tender my thanks to the entire office force for their kindly consideration and co-operation in producing results.

MARYLAND---ITS RESOURCES.

No State in the Union is more interesting in its history to the students of American institutions than Maryland. One of the original thirteen states, its resources, advantages and enterprises were realized by the early settlers with promptness, and their development mark every epoch of American history.

Lucas Vasquez D'Allon entered the Chesapeake Bay in the year of 1524, one hundred and ten years before the settlement of Maryland. This latter event, according to history, occurring on March 25, 1634, when the boundaries of St. Mary's River, in St. Mary's County, were first settled.

In 1632, June 16, King James I signed the patent which gave all that territory, and much more, now known as Maryland, to Cecilius Calvert, Baron of Baltimore, and this first Baron of Baltimore named the province Terra Mariæ, that is Maryland, in honor of Queen Henrietta Maria.

The Maryland thus patented is described in McMahon's "History of Maryland" as follows: All that part of the Peninsula lying in the parts of America between the Ocean on the East and Chesapeake Bay on the West, divided from the residue thereto by a right line drawn from the promontory or head line called Watkin's Point, situated upon the Bay aforesaid and near the River of Weighco on the West unto the main ocean on the East, unto the part of the Bay of Delaware on the North, which lieth under the fortieth degree of latitude, where New England is terminated, and all the tract of land within the limits, to wit: Passing from said Delaware Bay in a right line running with the degree aforesaid unto the true

meridian of the first fountain of the river Potomac, thence running toward the east into the farther boundary of the said river, and following the same on the west and east into a certain place called Cinquaek, situated near the mouth of said river, where it empties into aforesaid Bay of Chesapeake, and thence by the shortest line into aforesaid place or promontory called Watkin's Point.

The original boundaries of the State have been materially changed since the time the patent was granted, and a large portion of the territory east of the Delaware and north toward Philadelphia has long since been ceded to Pennsylvania and Delaware, in addition to which that portion which is known as the District of Columbia has been ceded to the National Government. Thus, Maryland territory has finally dwindled down to a line bounded on the East by the State of Delaware, on the South East by the Chesapeake Bay and Atlantic Ocean, on the South and South West by the Potomac River, on the West by West Virginia, on the North by Pennsylvania, with a total area of 12,210 square miles: land surface of 9,860 square miles, and a water surface of 2,350 square miles, with an extreme width from East to West of 240 miles, and extreme length from North to South of 125 miles.

From 1763 until 1767, Messrs. Mason and Dixon, two English surveyors, worked continuously to establish the boundary lines of the State, and succeeded in progressing 244 miles west, where they were estopped by the dispute between Maryland and Virginia.

Geographically Maryland is nearly of the same nature as those States which lie to the North and South of it. It is described by the Maryland Geological Survey as being a part of the "Eastern Border Region, which stretches from the Atlantic Coast line to the crest of the Alleghany Mountains, and from its central situation offers, perhaps the most characteristic section of this broad belt." The country rises from the sea level at first gradually, and then more rapidly, until it culminates in the highland of the Western portion of the State.

It has been divided throughout the Middle Atlantic slope into three physiographical areas, known respectively as the Coastal Plain, Piedmont Plain, and Appalachian Region. Maryland is situated between the parallels of thirty-seven degrees, fifty-three minutes and thirty-nine degrees, forty-four minutes north latitude, and the meridian of seventy-five degrees, four minutes and seventy-nine degrees, three minutes west longitude. Its favorable position on the Atlantic Coast, its extensive water area, and being a border State, therefore in close touch with the agricultural and commercial parts of the Middle and Eastern States, give it advantages for commerce possessed by few other States in the Union.

The State is divided into two parts by the Chesapeake Bay, extending from the Capes up into Cecil and Harford Counties, where the Susquehanna empties into it at the north. From the eastern slope the Bay is refreshed by eight large rivers and an equal number from the west, in addition to many smaller streams. The rivers emptying into this basin of the Chesapeake from the East are Elk, Chester, Sassafras, Choptank, Third Haven, Nanticoke, Wicomico and Pocomoke, and those flowing from the west are the Bush, Gunpowder, Patapsco, Severn, South, West, Patuxent and Potomac. These streams offer easy means of transportation, and embrace also great wealth of resources, inviting opportunities for development almost impossible to describe.

The minerals of economic value which are known to exist within the boundaries of Maryland are principally coal, iron ore, building stones of many varieties, feldspar, kaolin, limestone, soapstone, and many others of a like character in large and small quantities.

The fisheries of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries are of enormous magnitude and value. The most delectable fish in the world abound in its waters, among which are the shad, trout, Spanish mackerel, taylor, rock, herring, perch and many other varieties. Of course, oysters and crabs are easily the greatest source of wealth in the waters of the Chesapeake

Bay. The reputation of the diamond-back terrapin and canvas-back duck is known the world over. Add to these resources of wealth a great menhaden industry, and it is thus seen that we are not over-stating the fact when we say that the waters of the Chesapeake and its tributaries abound with more natural food products and natural wealth than any other similar body of water in the world.

Maryland can be divided into four parts, viz: Southern, Eastern, Northern-Central and Western:

Garrett, Allegany, Washington and Frederick Counties comprise Western Maryland, which is mountainous. In the first two Counties exist the great Georges' Creek Coal region. In these counties, in addition, there are great possibilities for agriculture, and the rich soil and natural grasses make it profitable for pasturage. However, mining and manufacturing claim the attention of the large part of the population. The valley lands of Washington and Frederick Counties, however, stretch out into rich agricultural plains, and with nearly all the land under cultivation, its live stock, dairy, poultry and similar interests give profitable and pleasant variety to farm life. The bottom lands of Washington County are particularly rich and productive, grain and fruit being largely raised and cultivated.

Montgomery, Howard, Carroll, Baltimore and Harford Counties comprise Northern-Central Maryland. In these counties the land is high and rolling, with Baltimore and Carroll Counties in the lead in this particular. All of these counties are well improved and in a good state of cultivation. Part of this territory is devoted to truck farming on a large scale, especially on the lands adjacent to Baltimore and Washington. Fruits and vegetables are generally grown.

The Counties of Eastern Maryland are Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot, Caroline, Dorchester, Wicomico, Somerset and Worcester. Worcester and Caroline are the only counties on the Eastern Shore which do not touch the Chesapeake Bay, while Worcester County is the only one in the State bordering

on the Atlantic Ocean. However, Caroline is connected direct with the Bay by the Great Choptank and Worcester by the Pocomoke Rivers, both of which are navigable. The land on the Eastern Shore is generally flat and level, with slight elevations in Cecil and Kent Counties. The drainage is simple, streams flowing from the water-shed directly to the Atlantic Ocean and Delaware Bay on the East and Chesapeake Bay on the West. The position of the water-shed on the extreme Eastern edge of this area is very striking. For much of the distance it is only a few miles from the coast, and, as a result, streams flowing to the East are small in comparison with those which drain to the West. This division of the State is naturally adapted to agriculture and horticulture, including stock raising and the dairy industry. Everything in the shape of fruit and vegetables is grown to profitable advantage, and from the delicious strawberry to the luscious peach, every small fruit known to the American continent finds satisfactory soil.

Southern Maryland embraces the counties of Anne Arundel, Prince George's, Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's. The ground in this section of the State is somewhat higher and more broken than that of Eastern Maryland. It is generally known as the tobacco section of Maryland, though some fine fruit and melons are grown with profit in parts of Anne Arundel and Prince George's Counties, they lying close to Baltimore and Washington, where labor is more easily secured, and good prices can be obtained for the products. The other counties of the Southern division are largely suitable for agricultural purposes, and favorably located, with ample water facilities for transportation of the products of the farm and field.

As heretofore stated in these reports, Maryland is the legitimate home of the farmer, as well as magnificently located for the manufacturer, for the following reasons:

First. It's favorable geographic and climatic conditions.

Second. The adaptability of its soil to a favorable production of a diversity of crops.

Third. Cheap prices of land.

Fourth. Good public roads and bridges, with the disposition in high spirit among its people to improve these roads and make them better.

Fifth. Its widespread system of water-ways, competing with its numerous railroads, thereby furnishing cheap rates of transportation.

Sixth. Proximity to all great cities on the Atlantic seaboard.

Seventh. The character of our public schools and school libraries, with their free books and liberal State appropriations for manual training schools, universities, colleges and seminaries.

These advantages, and the fact that gradually the farmer, as well as the manufacturer, is rapidly realizing the necessity for annihilating space or getting closer to the consumer, makes Maryland an ideal State. One of the oldest States in the Union, it offers excellent and satisfactory facilities in the stability of its institutions, the conservatism of its people, as well as the enterprise and spirit of progress pervading all commercial and industrial classes.

The population of Maryland in 1900, according to the census was 1,188,044, of which at that time 508,957 persons were located in Baltimore. It will thus be seen that there is plenty of room for emigrants of all classes in the State, with ample encouragement in the shape of employment in manufacturing industries, or in the field, or on the farm, while the great demand for household labor and farm labor of all kinds offer unexcelled opportunities for those coming from foreign lands or distant States to make homes and fortunes.

The educational facilities of Maryland are surpassed by very few States in the Union. Outside of the City of Baltimore there are 2,377 schools for white children, employing 3,458 teachers; and 612 schools for colored children, employing 816 teachers. In addition to these, there are 117 elementary schools in the City of Baltimore, one City College for Males, two High Schools for females, one Polytechnic and two Normal schools, and thirty-nine colleges, schools or academies receiving State aid scattered throughout the counties and City.

While Maryland is one of the oldest states, it is comparatively sparsely settled, there being only about 25.6 inhabitants to the square mile of land surface.

According to the census of 1900, Maryland ranks in the list of states in gross value of products as follows:

Canning and preserving oysters, first.

Fertilizers, first.

Iron and shipbuilding, second.

Canning and preserving fruits and vegetables, second.

Clothing manufacture, fourth.

Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff, sixth.

Cigars and cigarettes, tenth.

Iron and steel, tenth.

Furniture, factory products, tenth.

Cotton goods, thirteenth.

Paper and wood pulp, thirteenth.

Manufacturing products, fourteenth.

Foundry and machine shop products, fourteenth.

Planing mill products, fifteenth.

Packing and slaughtering meat, fifteenth.

Agricultural products, twenty-ninth.

In the following pages we endeavor to give a description of the various counties, their natural advantages and resources, with a brief resume of their progress from a manufacturing standpoint.

MANUFACTURES OF MARYLAND FOR 1905.

The United States Census Bureau has just finished taking the Census of Manufactures of Maryland for all establishments having an annual product of over \$500, AND EXCLUDING CERTAIN SMALL INDUSTRIES AND ALL REPAIRING AND CUSTOM WORK ESTABLISHMENTS; or, in other words, enumerating only the strictly manufacturing establishments which sold their product to the jobber or retailer. The figures of the census are not comparable with the census figures of 1900, because that census was supposed to include all establishments, of whatever size. Therefore we are unable to make an analysis satisfactory

to ourselves, though the Census Department figures out a decrease in the number of establishments of 2.5 per cent., but an increase of capital invested of 33.6 per cent., and of value of products of 12.8 per cent.

The following Table No. 1 shows the figures for the whole State, and Table No. 2 shows the figures for the State for 1905 as compared with the census figures for 1900, and Table No. 3 gives the figures for the four largest cities in the State, excluding Baltimore, which is given separately.

TABLE No. 1.—MANUFACTURES IN MARYLAND BY COUNTIES, 1905.

COUNTIES AND CITY.	Number of Establishments.	CAPITAL.					Salaried Officials, Clerks, etc.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.					COST OF MATERIALS USED.										
		Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, Tools and Implements.	Cash and Sundries.		Total.	Men 16 Years and Over.	Women 16 Years and Over.	Children Under 16 Years.	Total.	Rent of Works.	Taxes, not including Internal Revenue.	Rent of Offices, Interest, etc.	Contract Work.	Total.	Principal Materials including Mill Supplies and Freight.	Fuel and Rent of Power and Heat.	Value of Products, including Custom Work and Repairing.											
																					Proprietors and Firm Men- bers.	Number.	Salaries.	Average Number.	Wages.	Average Number.	Wages.	Average Number.	Wages.	Average Number.	Wages.
Allegany County	125	\$ 9,611,552	\$ 630,004	\$ 1,990,762	\$ 3,575,737	\$ 3,406,049	100	263	\$305,440	3,495	\$1,594,788	3,107	\$1,507,926	180	\$48,003	208	\$38,850	\$541,390	\$50,428	\$41,860	\$427,729	\$21,573	\$4,394,921	\$4,169,042	\$225,879	\$7,442,192					
Anne Arundel County	44	2,085,367	221,703	601,370	303,236	950,058	50	78	83,142	1,007	368,552	745	300,773	203	35,002	148	23,777	247,392	3,723	9,395	220,724	13,550	1,607,607	1,562,217	44,390	2,391,875					
Baltimore City	130	19,680,120	901,216	3,546,134	7,527,173	7,705,597	129	533	695,585	7,092	3,546,448	6,685	3,465,040	261	61,724	146	19,084	1,506,034	31,348	80,378	1,364,963	20,145	44,594,463	42,264,828	2,330,635	52,705,032					
Baltimore	2,163	148,763,503	10,622,890	20,218,060	43,067,878	74,854,666	2,433	6,806	7,080,614	65,224	25,633,550	41,571	20,280,904	19,767	4,734,149	3,886	609,497	18,224,832	1,151,601	672,451	14,107,027	2,937,773	81,014,029	79,400,837	1,613,192	151,546,380					
Calvert County	7	19,900	550	3,475	11,350	4,525	8	33	15,625	33	15,625	33	15,625	33	15,625	33	15,625	831	146	108	577	13,282	13,182	200	37,650						
Carroll County	129	851,733	37,652	120,315	241,442	452,324	179	47	19,173	808	182,032	420	110,886	366	58,076	113	13,070	50,770	3,078	3,253	40,351	4,088	1,038,485	1,022,965	15,520	1,545,307					
Cecil County	123	1,539,453	86,408	275,413	394,127	783,045	136	59	43,800	973	279,232	689	235,122	216	37,935	67	6,175	129,784	11,297	4,267	114,220	1,613,707	1,585,584	28,123	2,322,800						
Cecil County	71	2,626,331	149,525	439,004	1,225,933	811,869	86	57	53,306	1,117	147,011	951	412,632	139	30,434	28	3,945	112,587	8,966	8,947	94,401	271	1,953,700	1,739,584	214,116	2,753,578					
Charles County	9	70,749	850	6,200	10,940	43,750	9	11	1,160	31	6,282	20	4,900	11	1,382	2	1,555	1,555	85	245	1,225	78,620	77,713	907	103,401						
Dundee Co County	89	905,370	56,265	129,517	274,703	444,885	133	43	15,823	1,213	250,315	554	158,683	564	82,535	96	9,097	75,109	4,284	4,580	59,445	7,800	879,252	858,580	20,672	1,372,371					
Fredrick County	127	2,292,542	164,520	415,325	547,345	1,165,352	136	140	92,737	1,600	400,352	1,207	400,453	318	51,485	84	8,414	145,171	1,408	11,126	126,280	3,350	2,055,230	1,948,298	106,932	3,332,842					
Garni County	40	1,057,146	23,375	112,889	421,851	499,031	60	29	33,438	1,045	587,437	1,033	584,941	10	2,156	2	340	110,017	170	6,623	58,143	54,081	619,140	614,414	4,726	1,645,225					
Harford County	183	2,584,159	298,101	460,025	763,661	1,062,282	220	94	68,769	1,854	452,865	1,050	328,255	636	108,055	158	16,555	86,478	9,827	4,688	71,363	600	2,131,074	2,090,531	35,143	3,042,692					
Howard County	38	849,990	63,675	186,030	316,146	259,820	16	45	39,291	1,064	348,959	561	242,270	392	90,362	108	16,327	61,169	1,664	6,883	40,727	11,925	740,329	718,954	21,375	1,436,613					
Keok	31	200,970	14,800	32,775	68,075	125,320	48	16	10,330	343	80,450	220	66,214	91	12,500	23	1,745	24,030	2,292	2,163	19,655	424,436	405,049	19,387	627,737						
Montgomery County	17	825,180	83,630	212,579	300,944	249,827	37	2	1,320	75	26,305	67	25,035	11	1,060	2	300	26,478	833	1,194	24,126	325	275,316	270,456	1,860	381,095					
Prince George's County	42	783,022	85,895	223,475	333,021	140,631	45	21	15,397	326	95,881	186	69,536	111	23,050	29	3,295	25,385	1,512	3,333	13,511	6,826	173,138	154,956	18,182	359,747					
Queen Anne's County	29	259,280	14,540	37,960	74,220	132,560	37	17	11,500	241	32,704	112	36,538	88	12,017	41	4,149	7,572	2,248	745	4,579	272,282	263,807	8,475	307,638						
St. Mary's County	7	14,800	1,175	6,300	3,200	10	10	12	2,830	12	2,764	12	2,764	12	2,764	12	2,764	50	108	300	12,216	11,800	507,206	491,471	17,735	873,735					
Talbot County	60	509,090	20,010	65,155	181,365	302,560	94	29	14,030	821	156,161	384	100,319	317	46,783	119	9,059	55,818	3,470	2,318	46,148	3,882	507,206	491,471	17,735	873,735					
Washington County	53	649,280	33,190	101,575	157,895	356,543	75	18	13,880	592	146,943	334	100,026	214	36,397	45	4,520	50,071	2,072	2,140	34,031	11,828	607,157	596,337	10,820	932,660					
Western County	115	3,414,796	230,467	534,369	812,417	1,948,513	138	210	152,032	2,587	866,453	1,803	712,273	652	137,513	132	16,667	205,914	10,077	11,376	148,147	35,414	2,669,159	2,708,413	70,746	4,643,308					
Worcester County	124	1,370,878	86,215	137,560	267,994	879,109	180	65	50,294	1,459	315,852	909	268,224	441	44,819	40	2,809	134,842	6,868	9,905	102,139	15,930	1,321,628	1,299,454	22,174	2,029,292					
Worcester County	87	795,117	43,550	88,817	245,056	417,994	137	41	16,644	973	227,109	758	203,010	167	20,015	48	4,084	72,713	2,216	3,030	38,226	29,241	916,969	909,109	7,860	1,450,259					
State total	3,832	\$201,877,966	\$13,769,411	\$29,961,918	\$61,137,809	\$97,008,828	4,505	8,624	\$8,843,996	94,174	\$36,144,244	63,492	\$29,656,349	25,149	\$5,075,452	5,533	\$812,443	\$21,904,752	\$1,311,583	\$801,516	\$17,158,051	\$2,543,602	\$150,024,066	\$145,271,590	\$4,752,476	\$243,375,996					

To show the increases and decreases in the manufacturing industries of the State since 1905, the census bulletin has compared its figures for 1905, with the figures for 1900 of the same class of establishments, as follows:

TABLE No. 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, URBAN AND RURAL: 1905 AND 1900.

	TOTAL.			URBAN.†			RURAL.		
	1905	1900	Per cent of in-crease.	1905	1900	Per cent of in-crease.	1905	1900	Per cent of in-crease.
Number of establishments.....	3,852	3,827	0.7	2,380	2,479	*4.0	1,472	1,348	9.2
Capital.....	\$201,877,966	\$148,860,769	35.6	\$156,743,849	\$111,815,932	40.2	\$45,134,117	\$37,044,837	21.8
Salaries.....	8,624	6,711	28.5	7,275	5,783	25.8	1,349	928	45.4
Wage-earners, average number.....	\$8,843,996	\$6,834,438	29.4	\$7,475,847	\$6,081,899	22.9	\$1,368,149	\$752,539	81.8
Total wages.....	94,174	93,038	1.2	70,855	70,738	0.2	23,319	22,300	4.6
Men 16 years and over.....	\$36,144,244	\$32,130,196	12.5	\$27,759,670	\$24,795,998	12.0	\$8,384,574	\$7,334,198	14.3
Women 16 years and over.....	63,492	60,525	4.9	45,842	43,765	4.7	17,650	16,760	5.3
Wages.....	\$29,656,349	\$25,937,221	14.3	\$22,157,370	\$19,418,519	14.1	\$7,498,979	\$6,518,702	15.0
Wages, 16 years and over.....	25,149	26,905	*6.5	20,766	22,816	*9.0	4,353	4,089	7.2
Wages, children under 16 years.....	\$5,075,452	\$5,465,130	3.8	\$4,940,700	\$4,807,565	2.8	\$734,752	\$657,555	11.7
Wages.....	5,533	5,608	*1.3	4,247	4,157	2.2	1,286	1,451	*11.4
Miscellaneous expenses.....	\$812,443	\$727,855	11.6	\$661,600	\$569,914	16.1	\$150,843	\$157,911	*4.5
Cost of materials used.....	\$21,001,752	\$14,415,271	49.9	\$18,844,743	\$12,444,676	51.4	\$3,060,009	\$2,170,595	41.0
Value of products, including custom work and re- pairing.....	\$150,024,066	\$129,623,122	15.7	\$66,639,937	\$78,984,582	9.7	\$63,364,129	\$50,040,540	25.1
	\$213,375,996	\$210,795,624	15.5	\$161,325,760	\$141,416,573	14.1	\$82,050,236	\$69,379,051	18.3

† The 5 municipalities having a population of at least 8,000 in 1900.

* Decrease.

The increase in the number of establishments, as shown in the above table, was 25, or seven-tenths of 1 per cent. The total capital increased \$53,017,197, or 35.6 per cent, and the value of products \$32,580,372, or 15.5 per cent; while the average number of wage-earners increased 1,136, or 1.2 per cent, and the total wages \$4,014,048, or 12.5 per cent.

TABLE No. 3.
MANUFACTURES IN FOUR LARGER CITIES.

[The reports of the Twelfth Census show 9,879 establishments in Maryland, with 108,325 wage-earners, and products valued at \$242,552,990. Of these establishments, 3,827—employing 93,038 wage-earners and manufacturing products valued at \$210,795,624—are comparable with the class of establishments included in the census of 1905, when the number of the establishments reported was 3,852, the number of wage-earners 94,174, and the value of products \$243,375,996.

MUNICIPALITY.											
Number of Establishments.		Total Capital Invested.		Proprietors and Firm Members.		SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		Total Cost of Materials Used.		Value of Products, including Custom Work and Repairing.	
				No.		Salaries.					
1	Total for municipalities	217	\$7,980,346	204	469	\$389,233	\$619,891	\$5,645,908	\$9,779,180	1	
2	Annapolis.....	22	\$ 225,989	22	16	\$ 12,102	\$ 30,698	\$ 93,526	219,335	2	
3	Cumberland.....	72	4,139,484	55	181	200,464	349,947	2,678,091	4,395,023	3	
4	Frederick.....	56	1,420,542	62	90	60,937	88,823	1,222,925	1,937,921	4	
5	Hagerstown.....	67	2,194,331	65	182	115,730	150,423	1,651,366	3,026,901	5	

MUNICIPALITY											
WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Children Under 16 Years.						
Total		Men 16 Years and Over.		Women 16 Years and Over.		Average No.		Wages.			
Average No.	Wages.	Average No.	Wages.	Average No.	Wages.	Average No.	Wages.	Average No.	Wages.		
1	Total for Mun'palities	5,631	\$2,126,120	4,271	\$1,867,466	999	\$206,551	361	\$52,103	1	
2	Annapolis.....	113	\$ 46,228	81	\$ 42,410	17	\$ 2,189	15	\$ 1,629	2	
3	Cumberland.....	2,276	1,083,505	2,006	1,025,650	120	30,182	150	27,673	3	
4	Frederick.....	1,032	278,139	717	229,377	248	42,217	67	6,545	4	
5	Hagerstown.....	2,210	718,248	1,467	570,029	614	131,963	129	16,256	5	

BALTIMORE CITY.

A sketch of Maryland would only be half complete with the City of Baltimore left out, because this great metropolis, the sixth city in the Union, contains one-half of the population of the State, furnishes much more than one-half of the revenue of the State, and manufactures, exports and imports more than all the rest of the State combined.

Baltimore's history commences August 8, 1729, when, by an Act of the Legislature, a Commission was appointed to select a site for Baltimore town, which was to cover sixty acres of territory, and in 1732 Jones's Town was also created, adjoining Baltimore, and in 1745 the two were consolidated under the name of Baltimore Town. At that time to go from Baltimore Street to Gay and Front Streets one had to traverse a marsh entirely uninhabitable, and Jones's Falls was a stream flowing from the bed of Calvert Street, while the basin extended up to where the new Custom House is now standing.

As is well known now, Baltimore was named after Lord Baltimore, who came to Virginia in 1628, and his report can well be quoted when speaking of Maryland, he having said: "The country was a beautiful land of lovely meadows, of grand forests and noble rivers, in every way suitable for the homes of a happy race of people."

From sixty acres Baltimore has grown to thirty-one and one-half square miles. From a place of three dwellings, one mill, tobacco houses and an orchard, it has grown to a population of upwards of 600,000 since the annexation in 1888 of the territory bounding the city on the north, and formerly a part of Baltimore County.

Baltimore is situated at the head of navigation on the Patapsco River, which is an arm of the Chesapeake Bay, the

latter being properly fourteen miles from the City Hall. Baltimore is thirty-six miles from Washington, ninety-seven miles from Philadelphia, one hundred and eighty-four miles from New York, and eight hundred and fifty-five miles from Chicago, while it is nearer to Liverpool by two hundred and fifty miles than any other Atlantic seaboard city. Being midway between the cotton and sugar cane fields of the South and the manufacturing centres of New York and New England, it is convenient to the producer and consumer, and it is the nearest point on tide water and tide navigation to the grain fields of the great Northwest and the meat-producing pastures of the great West.

Baltimore is surrounded on the north by Baltimore County, one of the largest, most thickly populated and best cultivated counties in the State, giving unlimited produce and dairy products to the city consumers. On the east it is bounded by Baltimore County; on the southeast by the Patapsco River; on the south and southwest by the Patapsco River and Anne Arundel County, (another great fruit and fish producing section) and on the west by Baltimore County, where are located a number of mills—cloth, silk and flour.

As a city of homes, where rents are low, comparatively speaking; where markets are open to the products of the farms and the rivers and bays; where there are more houses to the number of inhabitants than any other city in the United States; where water and coal are as cheap for manufacturing as is consistent with location; where the hospitable and commercial instincts of the people are as highly developed as it is possible to be; where the advantages of transportation by rail and by water are probably unequalled by other large cities, ideal opportunities are offered for manufactures of all kinds.

The climate of Baltimore is neither too hot nor too cold, out-door work being possible nearly every month in the year, and cases of extreme heat or extreme cold are rare.

However, in this report we will not attempt to recount the very interesting history of this great metropolis of the South. Suffice to say, that three times in its history has it been visited by the hand of Providence with devastating water and fire, and from each recurring catastrophe the city has been rebuilt,



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The above illustration is a reproduction of a Panoramic Photograph of the Burnt District of Baltimore, taken shortly before the great fire of Feb. 7th and 8th, 1904.



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Phoenix-like, and its stately business houses and tremendous manufactories stand stately monuments to the industry, energy and enterprise of its citizens. These terrible visitations of water and fire were the flood of 1868, the great fire of 1872, and the tremendous conflagration that wiped out upwards of \$70,000,000 worth of property in the business heart of the town in 1904. Perhaps no better evidence of this thriving energy and industry of the Baltimore business man can be given than by the illustrations of what the city was prior to the fire of 1904, the results of that fire, and the condition of the city eighteen months after the fire occurred, which are herewith given.

SOME NOTABLE EVENTS.

That Baltimore lays claim to many notable characteristics is evidenced in her beautiful monuments, being called the Monumental City, and to enumerate all of its other claims to renown would take up too much space. However, we mention that the first Lodge of Odd Fellows in the United States was organized by Thomas Wildey, in this city; the first railroad company in the United States was organized in the city of Baltimore; the first patent for a locomotive was granted to a Baltimorean; the first silk ribbon made from American silk was made in Baltimore; the first steam car traveled from Baltimore to Ellicott City, and the first steam vessel to cross the Atlantic steamed direct from Baltimore; the first wholly iron steamboat was built in Baltimore, and the first telegraph line established was between Baltimore and Washington; the first Presidential message transmitted by telegraph was sent to the Baltimore Sun, in 1846, and the first iron building erected in the United States was for the same newspaper in Baltimore, which contained the first revolving cylinder press in America; the first blood of the Civil War was shed in Baltimore; the first armor plate manufactured in America was rolled in Baltimore. It was the first city to use electricity on the street car lines, and the first electric locomotive was put in use on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. These historical facts only evidence the ingenuity and progressive spirit that imbues every element of our city.

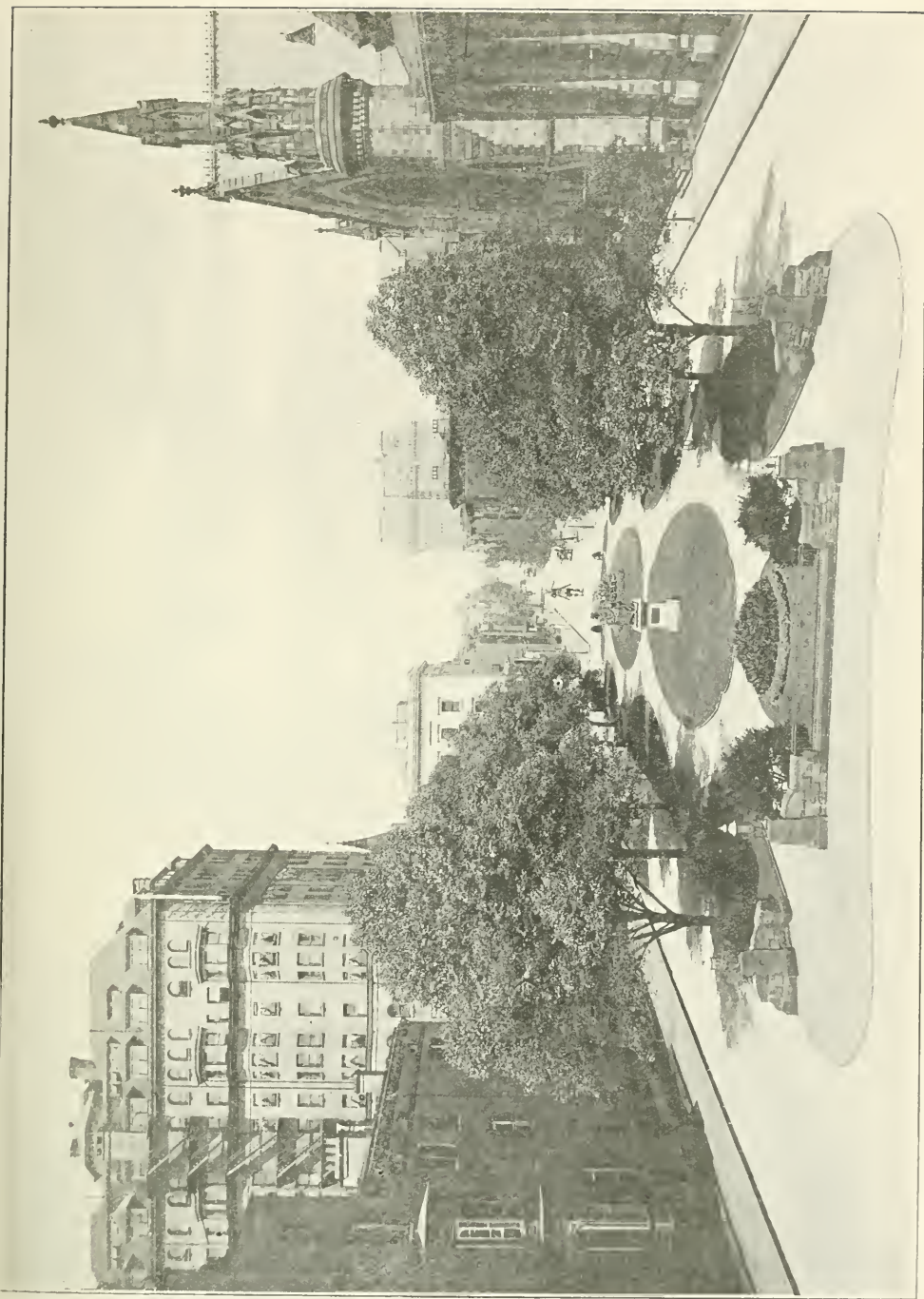
THE HARBOR AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

The city has an area of harbor of one and one-half square miles, which since the great fire of 1904 is being improved by a system of city wharves unequalled on this continent. Already \$6,000,000 has been appropriated for the building of this water front, and at its completion within a few years there will be ample wharfage for the largest vessels from all over the world.

In addition to this expenditure for a magnificent harbor front, \$10,000,000 has been appropriated for a sewerage system in the city, which will be unequalled in any other city of its size in America, and this system is now under construction.



Baltimore Street, looking West from St. Paul St.—Taking in the new B. & O. R. R. Building



North Charles Street, from Washington Place, North, showing Stafford Hotel, Mt. Vernon Church, Belvedere Hotel, etc.

Two million five hundred thousand dollars has been appropriated for grading, paving and improving the Northern Annex of the city, which was made a part thereof in 1888, and \$1,000,000 has at the same time been provided for improving and extending the already magnificent Park system of the city, to say nothing of the several millions to be expended on improved street pavements and public schools, the latter system of which is acknowledged to be second only to one other city in America.

It may be said that this resume is a glowing account of what Baltimore is and is to be, but in no words heretofore set forth are other than cold facts, which are easily verified by reference to the records.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

The Public School System of Baltimore comprises 117 elementary schools now occupied and in use, five new ones under construction, one State Normal School, one City College for males, two High Schools for females, one Colored High School and one Polytechnic. In addition to these, there are numerous private schools and institutions of learning, notable among which are the John Hopkins University and the Maryland Institute of Art and Design; Maryland University of Law; Maryland School of Pharmacy; Baltimore Medical College; Dental College, etc.

BALTIMORE A MANUFACTURING TOWN.

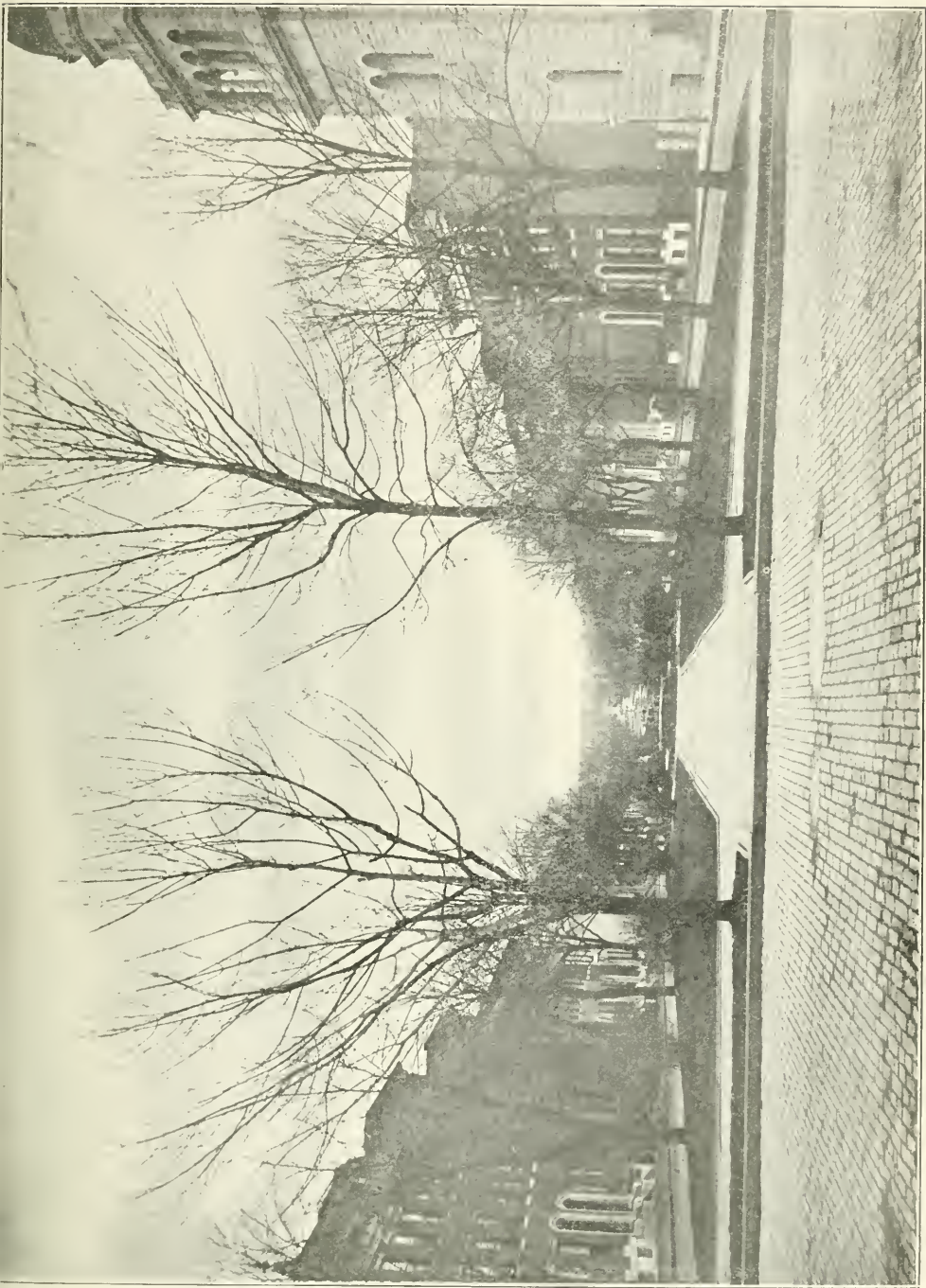
But Baltimore has other claims for greatness and superiority. According to the United States Census of 1900, it ranked seventh in the list of cities for manufacturing establishments, eighth in the amount of capital invested, sixth in the average number of wage earners employed, eighth in the amount of total wages paid, and eighth in the value of total product. The leading industries of the city at that time (1900), were clothing, canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables; smoking and chewing tobacco and snuff; foundry and machine shop products; tin-smithing, copper-smithing and sheet-iron working, slaughtering and meat packing.

In 1900, the city ranked fourth in the list of cities for manufacturing of men's clothing, but since that time we have jumped to third place in manufacturing of all kinds of wearing apparel for men, women and children.

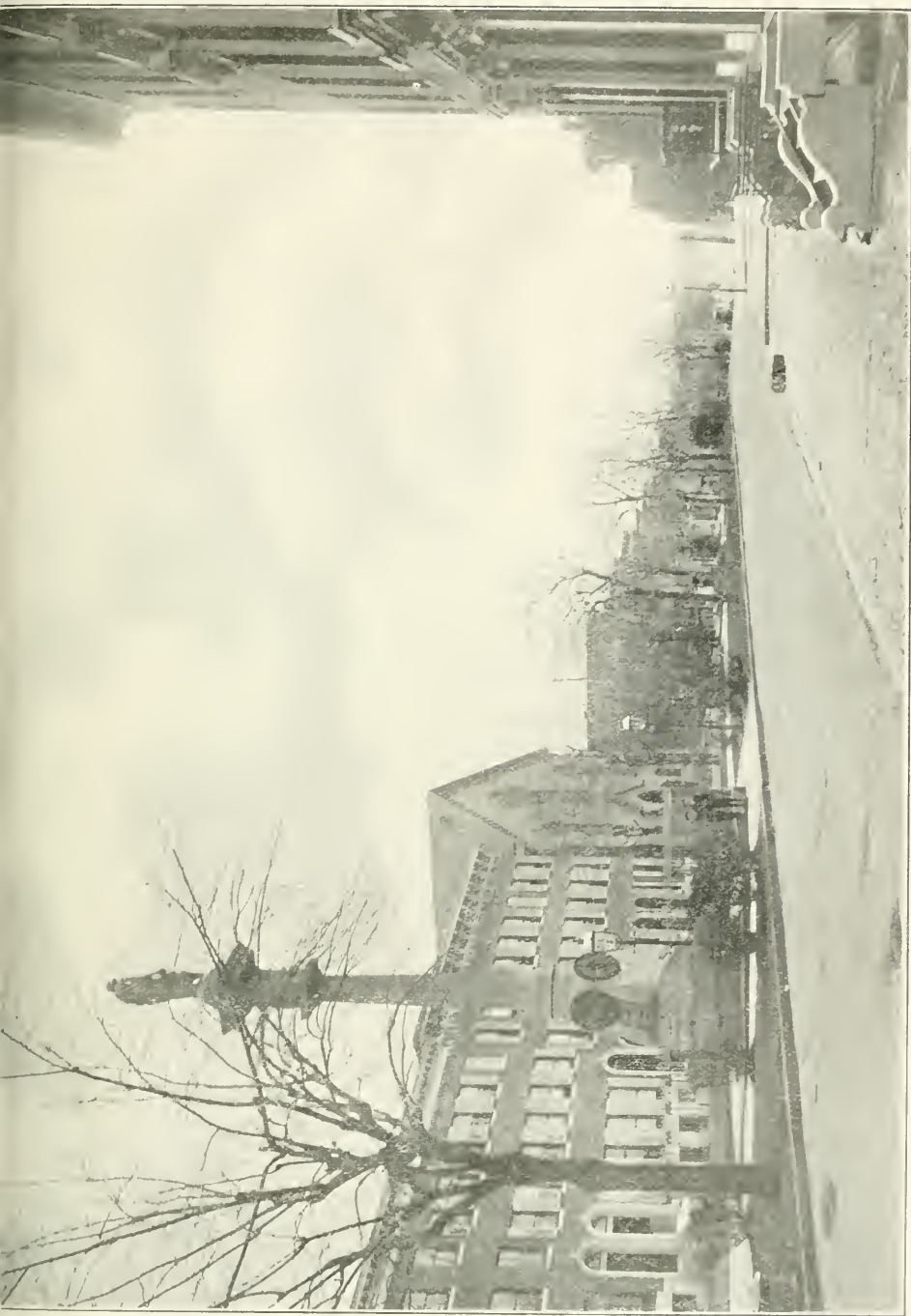
It is easily the sixth city of the Union for hand-trades manufacturing establishments, and the total number of manufactories of all kinds number upwards of 7,000.

According to the Census of Manufactures of 1905, which census was taking exclusively of manufactories, excluding all hand-trades establishments and places of minor character, there were 2,163 establishments reporting, with a capital of \$148,466,804, with an investment in land of \$10,593,899; investment in buildings of \$20,161,560; investment in machinery, tools and implements of \$43,016,378, and an investment in cash and sundries of \$74,694,967. These establishments have 2,429 proprietors and firm members, and 6,795 salaried officials, who are paid annually in salaries \$7,032,680. These establishments employ during the whole year an average of 65,124 wage earners, who are paid annually in wages, \$25,606,863, and they produce product worth \$151,106,399.

These figures, however large, present an inadequate idea of the manufacturing industries of the City of Baltimore, and in their growth, even as compared with the figures of 1900, there is an increase of 10.03 per cent. in product and an increase of 38.01 per cent. in capital invested.



Eutaw Place, looking North from Lanvale Street.



North Broadway, showing the Wilsey Monument in the foreground.

The United States Census Bureau has just finished its work in Maryland, and the following figures for manufacturing concerns in Baltimore City producing over \$500 worth of product each year are taken from its report. It should be remembered, however, that this does not include all the small manufacturing hand-trades establishments, of which there are upwards of four thousand in Baltimore. The figures are as follows:

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF BALTIMORE.

That Baltimore is an ideal city for manufactures, as well as homes, it is only necessary to place before the reader the financial condition of the city itself, with the tax rate, home and educational facilities, cost of living and transportation opportunities. In a general way, we have already referred to these, and in another part of this report will be found the actual state of the markets for produce and groceries, as well as the average wages paid in many industries. The farm and trucking territory surrounding Baltimore City, with the close proximity to the rivers and bay, offer such an ample supply of fresh food daily as is unequalled in any city of its size on the continent.

Let us enumerate some of the financial advantages heretofore alluded to: Baltimore had:

For 1905.

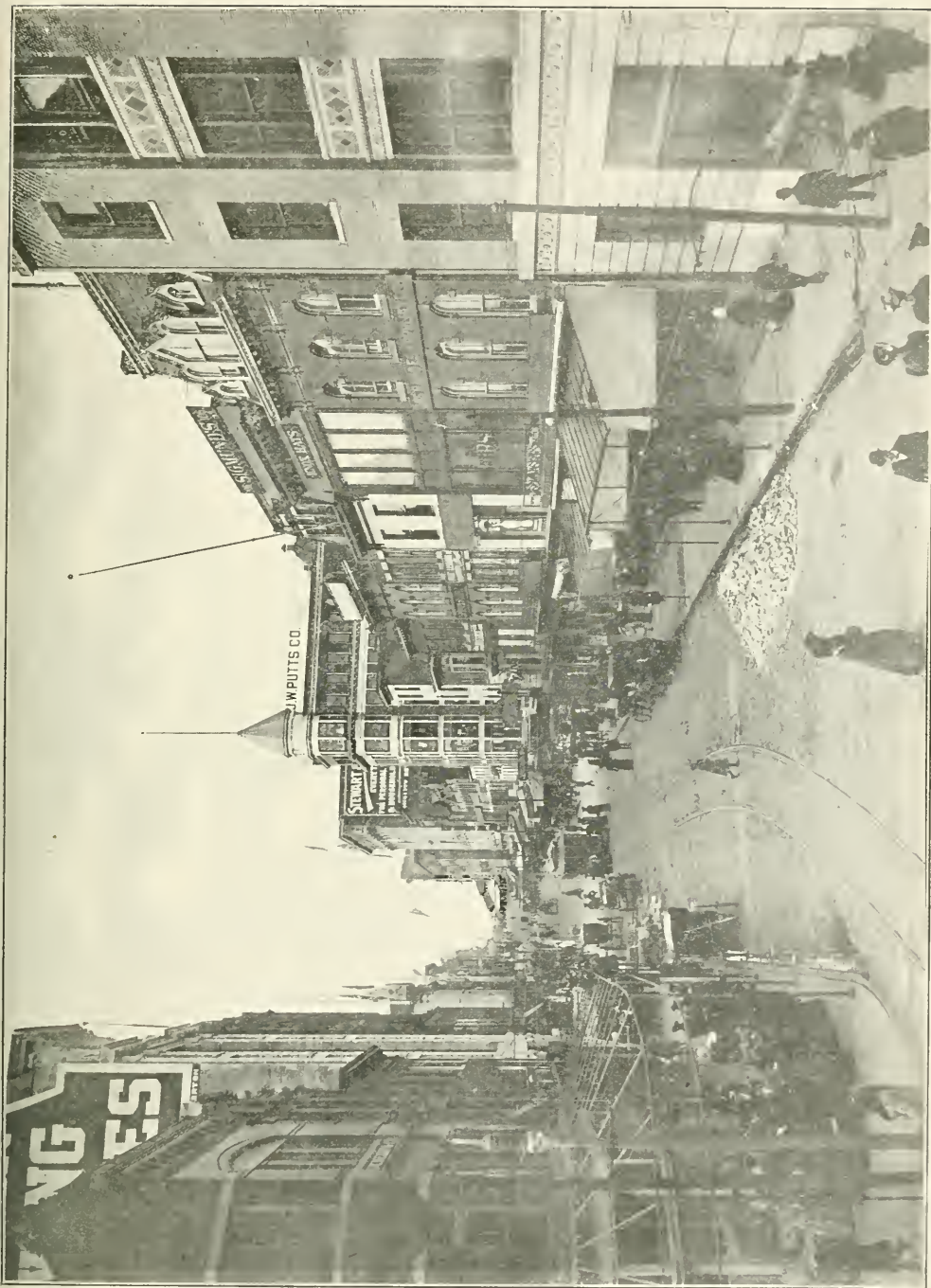
An assessable basis of.....	\$503,144,182.00
A tax rate of.....	2.11½

For 1906.

An assessable basis of.....	\$548,522,063.00
A tax rate of.....	2.00
Total assets, December 31, 1904.....	46,420,039.60
Total liabilities, December 31, 1904.....	40,758,554.37

And when it is considered that these assets are not estimated, but the actual cost of property, much of it being rated as quick assets, it will be readily understood that this conservative statement places Baltimore far ahead of its many competitors as a city financially sound and capable of unlimited expansion and improvement.

These figures do not, however, fully represent the financial condition of Baltimore. According to the statement of the City Comptroller the total assets and total liabilities of the city are given as above, but the report of the City Register



Lexington St., looking West from Liberty St., with the Market in the background or distance.

places the matter in an entirely different light. He states in his report that the excess of funded debt of the city over productive assets is \$15,720,059.07, and he places the unproductive assets at \$14,250,000. Both of these statements are for 1904. They do not agree as to value of assets, nor do they agree as to non-essentials in presenting the case. The City Register states, that his figures are made up for ready use by the financiers and to meet the requirements of the New York law of investment by savings banks, etc.

The real facts as to the city's wealth is more fairly stated when we say that on December 31, 1904, the financial condition was as follows:

Total funded debt.....	\$39,962,882.95
Total assets, including city property of all kinds, sinking funds, etc., about.....	78,000,000.00
Assessable basis, 1906.....	548,522,063.00
Tax rate for 1906.....	2.00

The United States Government, through the reports of the Department of Labor, estimates the value of property and other assets of the city according to the last statement above, but neither of these estimates take into consideration the value of our streets and franchises arising therefrom, which are the greatest sources of revenue to all large cities.

There are eighteen National Banks in the City of Baltimore, with a total capitalization of \$12,590,700, and a surplus of \$6,510,000, and undivided profits amounting to \$2,087,039.05, the total deposits at the same time amounting to \$70,341,687.05. In addition to these financial institutions, there are twelve Trust Companies and twenty Savings Banks, with deposits running into the millions of dollars.

CITY OF HOMES.

With 107,816 buildings of all kinds, or one building in the city to every five inhabitants, and with water so cheap that its use is under no circumstances limited; with coal for manu-

facturing purposes cheaper than in any Atlantic seaboard city, and as cheap for home purposes, many of the disadvantages of other manufacturing centres are easily overcome.

There are 410 churches and 32 hospitals in the city limits.

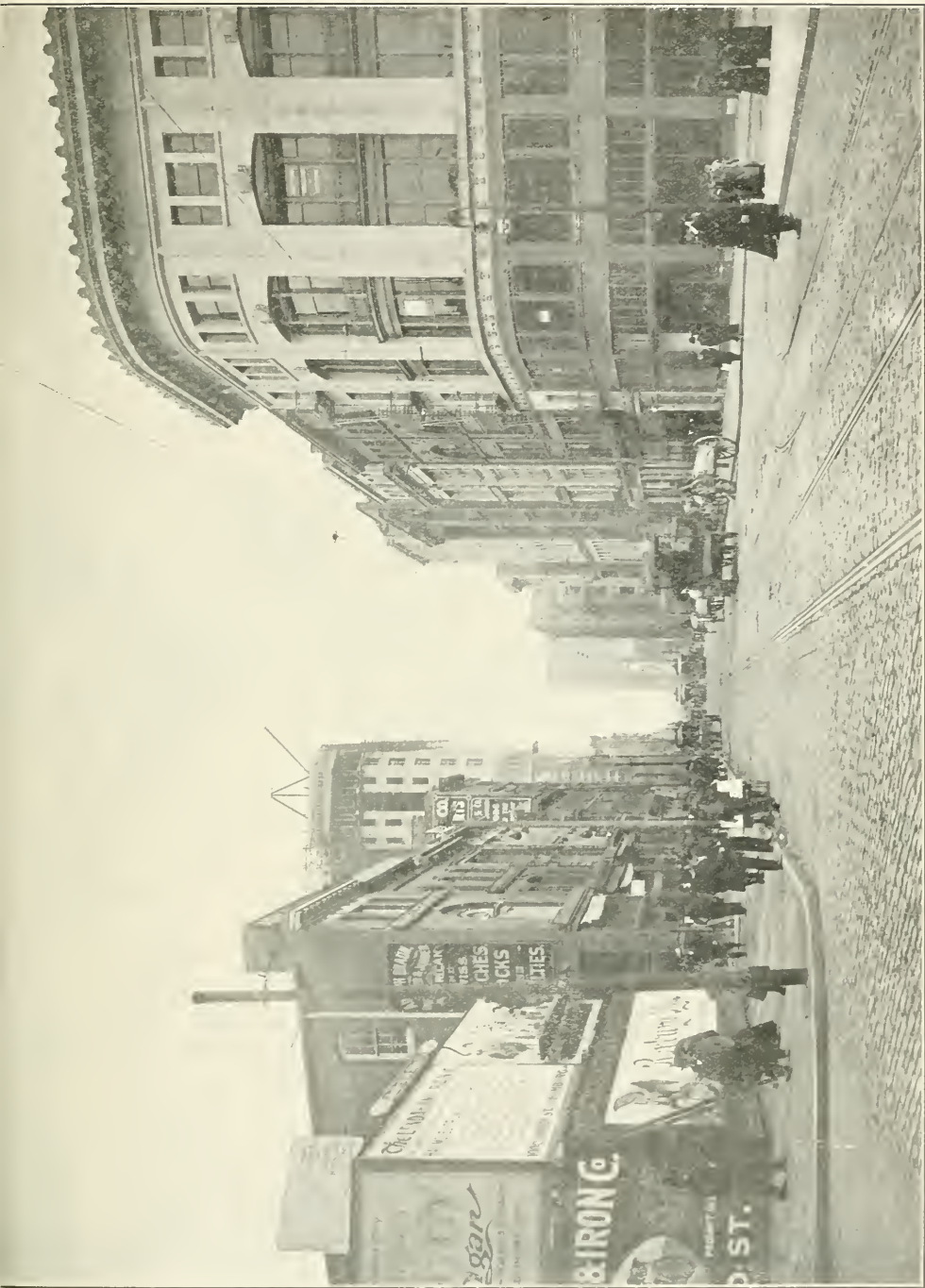
TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Running out of Baltimore there are thirty-two steamboat and steamship lines and three great trunk lines of railroad, viz: Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the Wabash or Western Maryland system, also direct connection with the Southern Railway, the Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Lines, all of the latter direct to the South and connecting with the innumerable lines radiating through the Southern States.

These methods of transportation reach every portion of the coast line of America and stretch out into the interior of the South, West and East, giving competition to all points, with reasonable rates of transportation.

THE CITY PROPER.

Running from east to west is Baltimore Street, the dividing line between the south and north. It is a populous business street, with magnificent business houses of every description; while Charles Street, running north and south, is the dividing line between the eastern and western part of the city. Charles Street north of Baltimore is essentially a retail street and is the commencement of the ladies' shopping district, which extends west on Lexington to Eutaw, including many of the streets which cross Lexington Street. No other street in the Union, perhaps, on a bright Spring or Fall day will offer such a kaleidoscopic picture of beautiful women and attractive shops as Charles Street, passing the Fidelity Building, the Masonic Temple, Old St. Paul's Church, corner Saratoga and Charles Streets, Y. M. C. A. Building, until you reach the archiepiscopal residence, corner Mulberry and Charles streets, thence north on Charles Street block after block of stately houses, the magnificent Washington's Monument, bounded on one side by the Walter's Art Gallery, on the east by the Peabody Institute; thence past the stately spires of Mt. Vernon Church,



Baltimore Street, looking East from Liberty Street, being all new buildings.

the Stafford Hotel, the Catholic Club, the Baltimore Club, the Maryland Club, the Arundel Club, the Belvedere Hotel, Albaugh's Theatre, crossing the magnificent boulevard Mt. Royal Avenue to Union Station, taking in a view of the magnificent bridges built across Jones's Falls, until you reach the suburbs of North Baltimore, where again comes into view such institutions as the Women's College, Blind Asylum, Samuel Ready Asylum, etc.

It is almost impossible in taking a northeastern, eastern or western course along the principal thoroughfares to enumerate the many points of interest or the numerous eleemosynary institutions, manufacturing establishments, churches, etc., that come in view, but we can not let pass the stately mass of buildings located and facing North Broadway, running east for several blocks, covering over one-half square mile of territory and known all over the world as the Johns Hopkins Hospital; while toward the west will be found many magnificent churches and institutions of learning, as well as such monuments of industry as the Mt. Clare Shops, the National Enameling Co's. Buildings, Wilkens Hair Factory, Mt. Royal Pumping Station, Academy of Music, Kernan's aggregation of Theatres and Hotels, the new Caswell Hotel, Phoenix Pad Company Buildings, as well as the House of Good Shepherd, and many similar buildings.

Southward the first thing that greets the eye of the visitor from one of the tall office buildings may be considered the historical Federal Hill, the magnificent sweep of harbor from Spring Garden down to North Point Light, including that great hive of industry alluded to elsewhere and known as Sparrow's Point, where some of the largest boats have been built and where the greatest drydocks of the world have been finished for the United States Government. This latter place, while in the County, is so close to the city as to be almost considered a part of it, employing 3,000 hands, with a capitalization of upwards of \$1,000,000, and a pay-roll of nearly \$1,800,000 per annum. Of course, the capitalization does not represent the whole investment. The accompanying pictures will give some idea of this vast enterprise.

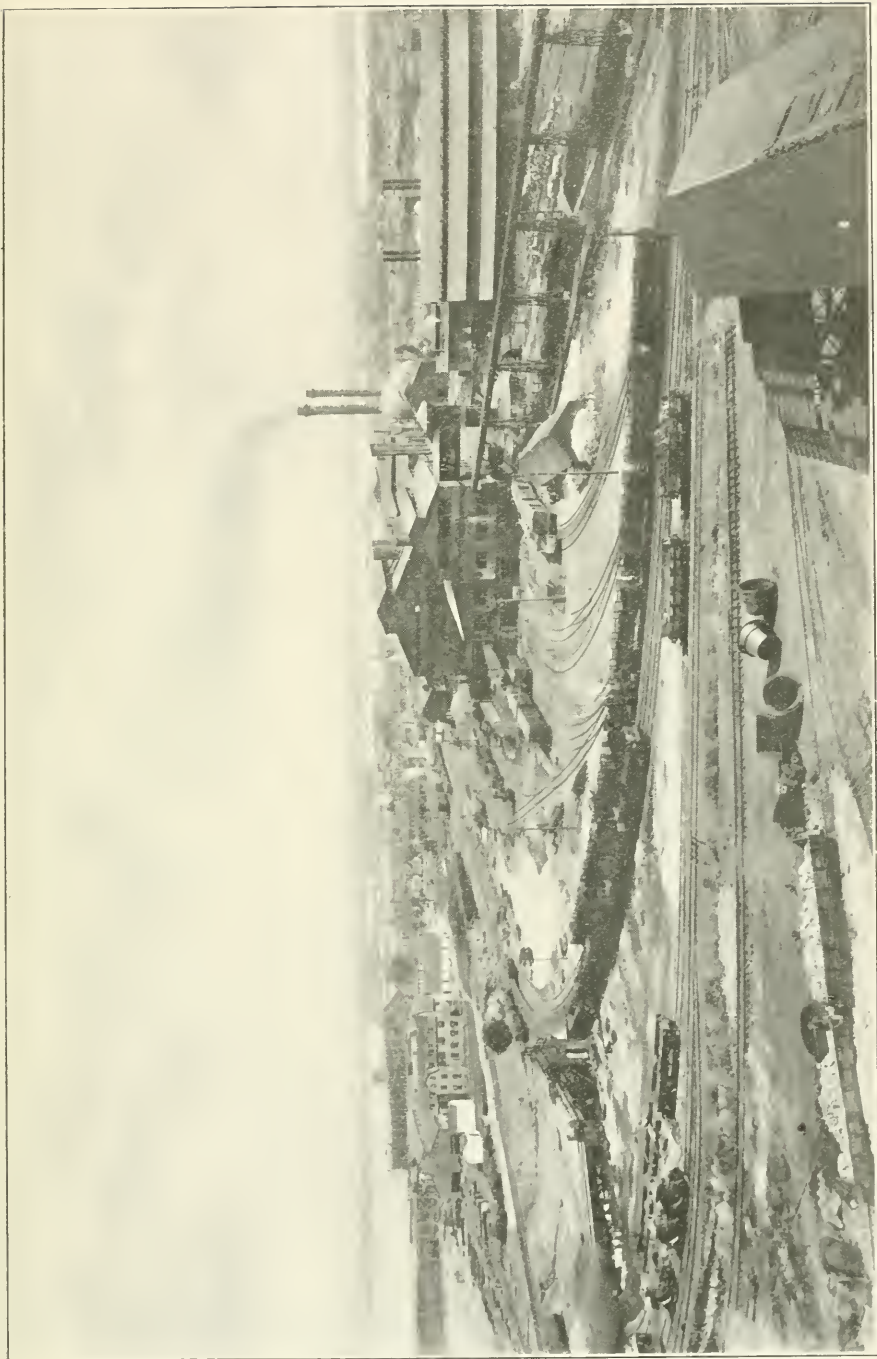
This plant was begun eighteen years ago since which time it has expanded to its present size. Steel rails, boats, dry docks, as well as gas for lighting Baltimore City, are among its productions. The Company has built homes for the men, and has laid out the 1,100 acres it owns in beautiful sixty foot avenues, built public schools, churches, etc., as well as reserved a beautiful park on the river front for the use of the employees.

Among the many other large manufacturing concerns of the city may be mentioned the South Baltimore Car Wheel Works, Heyward, Bartlett & Company, Cotton Duck Mills, A. E. Booth Packing Company, Martin Wagner Company, Dietrich & Harvey, Gandy Belting Company, Wise Brothers' Overall and Shirt Factory, Oppenheimer, Oberndorff & Co's. Shirt Factory, Erlanger Brothers Shirt Factory; such large clothing factories as Henry Sonneborn & Co., Schloss Brothers & Co., Strouse Brothers, and many others; the Skinner Dry Dock Co., the A. Hoen Lithographing Co., Sharpe & Dohme Chemical Co., Canby & Gilpin. Of course, this is only a few of the larger concerns, there being so many as to make it impossible to enumerate, those mentioned all doing a manufacturing business of upwards of millions of dollars.

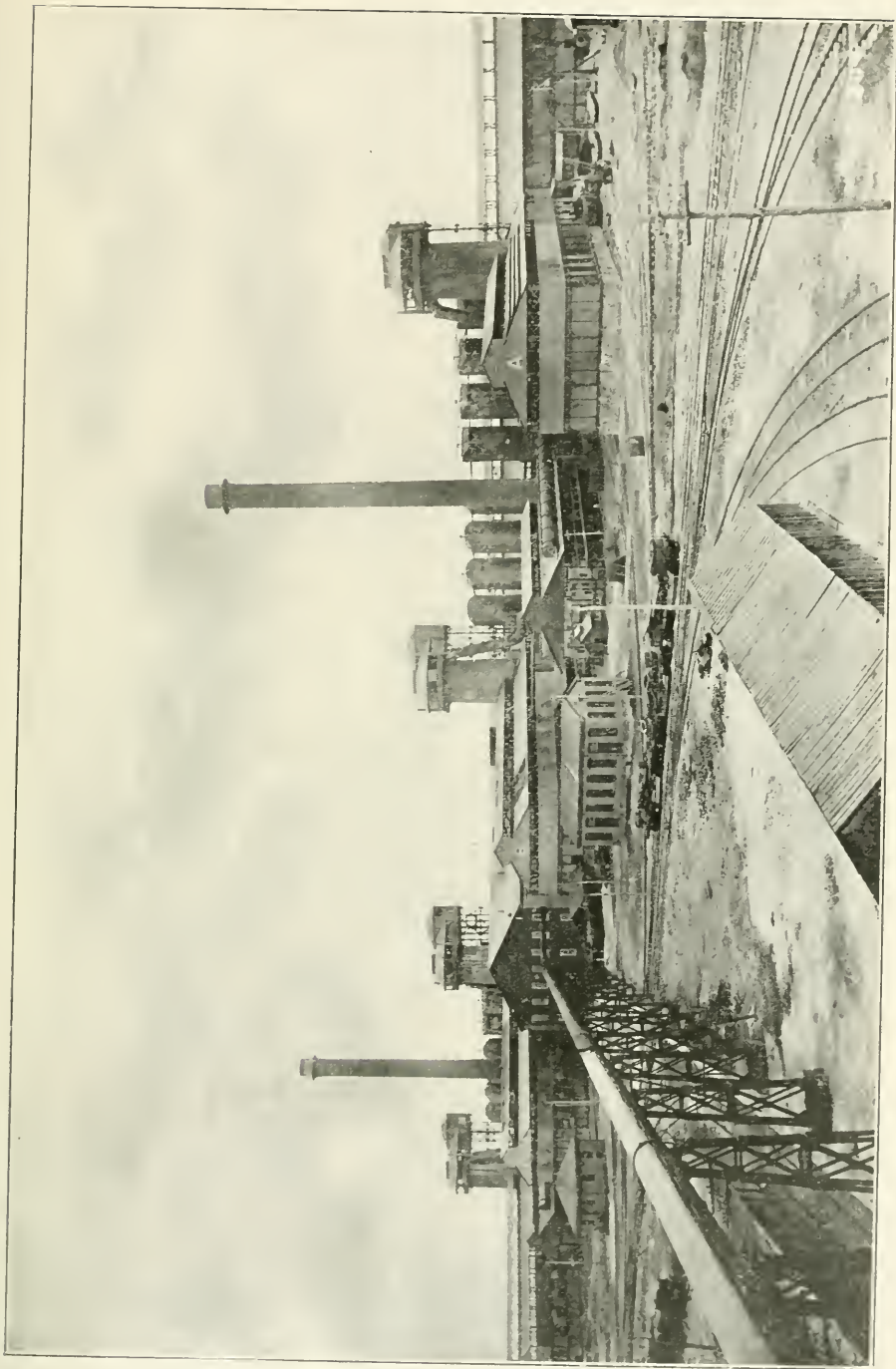
According to the report of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, the Statistics for municipalities for 1903 the following is interesting:

Population, June 1, 1903.....	531,313
All debt obligations, 1903.....	\$39,964,483.00
Salable productive possessions, 1903.....	\$15,677,485.00
Salable and unproductive possession , 1903.....	\$13,463,411.00
Miles of paved streets and alleys, 1904.....	492.6
Miles of unpaved streets and alleys, 1904...	53.9
Acres of public parks owned by the city....	3,386.1
Acres of public parks not owned by the city	47.8
Miles of city sewers.....	45.63
Land area of Baltimore (acres).....	19,303
Water area of Baltimore (acres).....	966.4

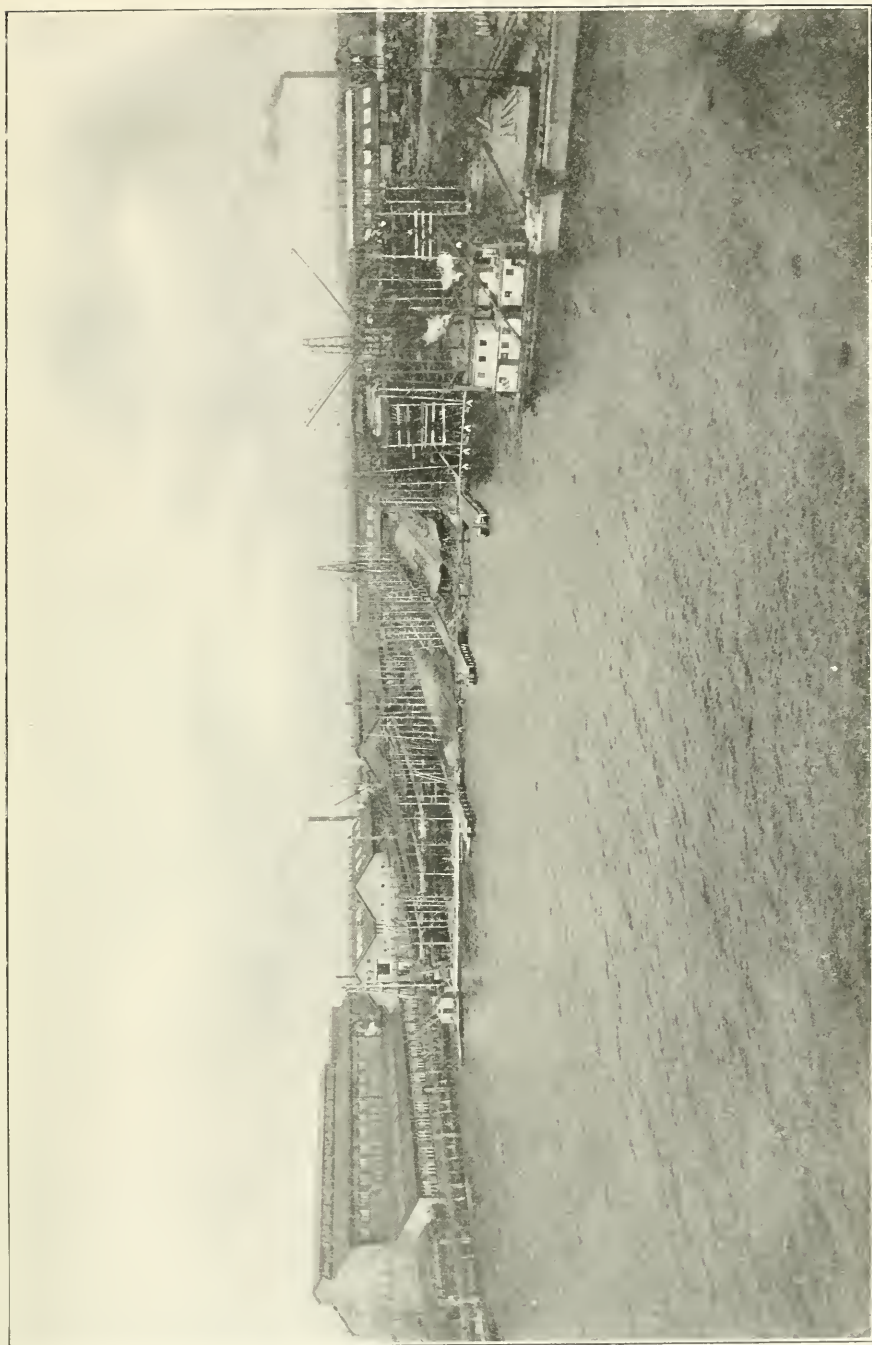
Of course these figures have been materially increased since 1904. Financially the city is situated as above given.



Sparrow's Point—Steel Works and Rail Mill.



Sparrow's Point—Blast Furnaces.



Sparrow's Point—Shipyard from River Front.

THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND.

Their Resources, Opportunities, Advantages and Manufactures.

Under the headings that follow we have given a brief description of the counties. It has been impossible for us to do full justice to each county, depending as we do very largely upon the patriotism of correspondents for information. Sufficient is shown, however, to warrant us in saying that Maryland can well afford to congratulate herself upon the progressive spirit and enterprise of her citizens, as well as look forward to greater development of her great natural resources.

In some instances we have given some estimates of the business and manufactures of the county, as well as the figures of the United States Census for 1905 of the manufactures of larger size. It is necessary to impress on the reader that these census figures do not cover all the manufacturing establishments, but only those producing upwards of \$500 worth of product each year, and excluding all custom and repair shops, as well as a number of other subsidiary manufactures.

When the appropriation warrants, we hope to make a complete census of each county, so as to show the great progress being made and opportunities offered.

ALLEGANY.

Allegany County, lying between Garrett and Washington Counties, with the Potomac River separating it from West Virginia on the south, and Pennsylvania bounding it on the north, was first settled about 1735-41. Skipton, now called Oldtown, probably was the first settlement. It is next to the westernmost county of the State. It was formed from Wash-

ington County by Act of Assembly in 1789. The county has an area of 520 square miles, with numerous mountain streams running through it. The population of Allegany in 1900 was 53,694, and the tax rate in 1905 was \$1.04 on the hundred.

Captain Thomas Cresap established Skipton, which was located about twelve miles east of Cumberland. Fort Mount Pleasant, afterwards called Fort Cumberland, was erected in 1753 by General Washington, and was afterwards reconstructed in 1754 at the junction of Will's Creek and the Potomac River.

INCORPORATED AND OTHER TOWNS.

Cumberland is the county seat, the first court meeting there April 25, 1791. Frostburg, Lonaconing, Westernport and Midland are also incorporated, while Flintstone, Hazen, Ellerslie, Oldtown, Little Orleans, Mt. Savage, Midlothian, Carlos, Lord, Borden Shaft, Ocean, Gilmore, Pekin, Moscow, National Woodland, Reynolds, Franklin, Barton, Dawson, Rawlings, Narrows Park, Cresaptown, Morantown, Barrelville, Kreigbaum, Eckhart, Vale Summit, Loartown, Hoffman and Seibert are among the other mining towns and villages. Allegany Grove, not incorporated, has a summer population of 500, and is prominent as the home of the Allegany Chautauqua.

THE COUNTY.

The county is mountainous, with a stretch of broad bottom land from Cumberland to Keyser, W. Va., along the Potomac River, about twenty-five miles in length. There are also fertile bottom lands along Evitts, Flintstone, Town and Fifteen Mile Creeks, in the northeastern sections of the county. There are many small farms in the short valleys and on the plateaus, and three mountain streams and many rivulets furnish water in abundance for all purposes. The Potomac River makes the southern boundary for seventy-five miles in length.

NATURAL ADVANTAGES—COAL, ETC.

Among other blessings which the Creator has bestowed upon Maryland is the great deposit in this county of bituminous coal, fire clay, cement rock, iron ore, sandstone, limestone, etc., while the land which is devoted to agriculture readily

yields to the production of corn, wheat, rye, buckwheat, oats and grasses. There are 881 farms in the county, with an acreage of 160,348.

About 1810 a very great demand arose in the east for the bituminous coal from this county, which had been discovered a few years before. It was shipped in flat scows down the Potomac River, and this method was pursued until 1842, when the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad reached Cumberland. In 1846 fourteen miles of railroad were built from Cumberland to the Eckhart Mines, greatly facilitating transportation, and by 1857 the 50,000 acres of coal in this county were traversed by fifty-five miles of railroad. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was extended to Cumberland to reach this coal field in 1850. The record which began in 1842, shows that 60,000,000 tons of bituminous coal have been shipped from this region in the sixty years ending 1904 by about twenty-five different companies, shipping from sixty different mines and employing about 5,000 miners.

Among the leading companies in this region are the American Coal Company, Barton & George's Creek Company, Consolidation Coal Company, Borden Mines Companies, Davis Coal & Coke Company, New Central Company, The Union Mining Company, New York Mining Company, Phoenix Rock Hill, Baltimore & Hampshire, with some few smaller ones.

Of course the coal industry is the greatest industry in Allegany County, but on Dan's Mountain are fossil ore and hematite, and also traces of silver are found in the eastern part of the county. The sandstone in this region is said to be of the best for the manufacture of glass, which article was manufactured here as early as 1816. In addition to these minerals, there are also excellent qualities of fire clay, iron ore and shale for building bricks to be found.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Six railroads now cross the county, namely: the Baltimore & Ohio main line, the Pennsylvania Railroad in Maryland, Cumberland & Pennsylvania, the George's Creek & Cumberland, West Virginia Central & Pittsburg, the latter recently absorbed

by the Wabash system, and extended east of Cumberland seventy miles to Cherry Run, where it connects with the Western Maryland and reaches tidewater at Baltimore, where it has an excellent harbor at Spring Garden on the Patapsco.

An electric railway overhead trolley extends from Cumberland to Westernport, traversing George's Creek Valley.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing industries of Allegany County are extensive and increasing. According to the census of 1900 there were about 250 manufacturing establishments in the county, with a total invested capital of \$6,375,175, but this has materially increased since.

In 1905 the United States Government took a census of manufactures of all establishments producing upwards of \$500 worth of products each year, with the following results for this county:

Number of establishments, 125.

Total capital invested, \$9,611,532.

Number of proprietors and firm members, 109.

Salaried officials, 263; salaries, \$305,440.

Average number of wage-earners and wages—men sixteen years and over, 3,107; wages, \$1,507,926; women sixteen years and over, 180; wages, \$48,003; children under sixteen years, 208; wages, \$38,859.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$541,590.

Cost of materials used, \$4,394,921.

Value of product, \$7,442,192.

SCHOOLS, MANUFACTURES, ETC.

In the county there are 112 white public schools.

Cumberland is the second largest city in the State, being a most thriving industrial center, with a constantly increasing jobbing trade.

Glass, fire clay brick, rails and tin plate, building brick, silk, furniture and leather are the principal products and manufactures in the county. Incidentally in the clay measures

of the region there are eight veins of pure fire clay, and works for developing this clay are in operation at Frostburg, Mt. Savage and Ellerslie. The lower, or smaller veins of coal are also being extensively developed.

In 1867 Cumberland presented to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad forty acres of land for the erection of a rolling mill, which was built and gave employment to about 500 men until 1875. It is now leased by the Schonthal Iron & Steel Company, who employ about 150 men. Just east of the plant an extensive silk mill has been erected in the past three years, and the Klots Throwing Company utilizes it with 600 hands on double time.

At Mt. Savage, a thriving little place, the repair shops of the Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad are located, also the Union Mining Company's Fire Clay Brick Works and the Mt. Savage Enameled Brick Works. These bricks are hand-made by a dry stock method, incorporating the enamel with the body of the brick.

Following is a list of the manufactures of the county, with total figures as far as it was possible to obtain the same:

Flour and Feed.—L. D. Rohrer Company, R. D. Johnson Milling Company, Cumberland Milling Company, Cumberland Cereal Company, Excelsior Flour Mills, near Flintstone, and a number of mills at Westernport; number of employes, 58; value of total product, \$500,000; capital invested, \$126,400; amount paid annually in wages, \$54,000.

Gas, Electricity, etc.—Cumberland Gas Light Company, Cumberland Electric Light Company, Cumberland; Frostburg Gas Light Company, Frostburg; number of employes, 40; value of total product, \$60,000; capital invested, \$30,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$25,000.

Steel Cars and Machinery.—Cumberland Steel Company, Mervin McKaig, Cumberland; number of employes, 155; value of total product, \$460,000; capital invested, \$450,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$85,800. Cumberland Steel & Shafting Company is also extensively engaged in the shafting and hammer trade all over the world.

Stone, Brick and Building Material.—Queen City Brick & Tile Company, building and paving brick, South Cumberland;

Merten's Sons Lumber Company, Cumberland Sash & Door Company, sash, doors, etc.; Queen City Glass Company, glass; Potomac Glass Company, Western Maryland Lumber Company, Allegany Furniture Company, bedroom furniture and chiffoniers; August A. Roeder & Company, monuments and building stone; A. H. Amick, sewer pipe and stone; Granite Brick Company, and George A. Kean, stone, Cumberland. Number of employes, 815; value of total product, \$450,000; capital invested, \$180,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$200,000.

Repair Shops.—Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, George's Creek & Cumberland Railroad, Cumberland; Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad, Mt. Savage; Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad, Westernport

Bread and other Bakery Products.—Ferdinand Blaul, F. A. Finkledey, Dietrich H. Lear, A. B. Fogle, Farmakis & Greaves, C. M. Pferdont, John M. Streett, Harvey Wilson, Dryer Brothers, H. Nickel & Company, Cumberland; Wittig Brothers, John J. Ryan, Frostburg.

Beer and Ice.—Cumberland Brewing Company, The German Brewing Company, and a dozen more bottling houses at Cumberland and Westernport.

Printing and Publishing.—Jno. W. Avirett, Frank B. Jenvy, Chas. E. Hambright, James A. Young, J. J. Miller, Cumberland Daily News, The Independent, The Evening Times, The Cumberland Alleganian, Queen City Courier, C. O. Roemer, The Weekly American and Jas. A. Lillis, Cumberland; Frostburg Mining Journal, The Frostburg Herald, J. H. Zimmerly, Cook & Roda, Frostburg; The Star, The Review, and the George's Creek Press, Lonaconing.

Tin Plate and Steel.—American Tin Plate Company, Steel & Tin Plate Company, Cumberland.

Steel Rails, etc.—Schonthal Iron & Steel Company, Potomac Steel Company, Cumberland.

Whiskey.—J. B. Gunning, Pinto; James W. Clark Distilling Company, Cumberland.

Cement.—Cumberland & Potomac Cement Company, Potomac; Cumberland Hydraulic Cement Company, Cumberland.

Hides.—Payne Spring Tannery, United States Leather Company, Cumberland.

Harness and Saddlery.—W. T. Hoblitzell & Company, John H. Orndorff, Robert H. Shearer, Cumberland; John J. Foster, H. B. Schaffer, Louis Staunton, Frostburg; S. E. Jarboe, Lonaconing.

Ice.—Cumberland Ice Manufacturing Company, Cumberland; Mayer Brothers, Frostburg; Cumberland Brewing Company, and the German Brewing Company, Cumberland.

Furniture.—Cumberland Furniture Company, H. U. F. Flurshutz, and Allegany Furniture Company, Cumberland.

Flour and Feed.—J. O. Swain, Belle Grove; W. L. Dickens, Cumberland Valley Mills, Beall-Beasley, Bowling Green; Wolf Brothers, Eavitts Creek; Cumberland Cereal Company, Cumberland Milling Company, Johnson Milling Company, L. D. Rohrer, J. C. Orrick & Company, and Kenneweg Company, Cumberland, Md.; J. M. Clark, Fountain Mills, Ellerslie; Excelsior Flour Mills, Flintstone.

Ice Cream.—Farmakis & Greaves, H. Fox, Harriet Speelman, D. H. Lear and R. Taylor.

Carpets.—Ambrose McKenzie, Frostburg.

Carriages and Wagons.—Richard Brothers, John Heck, Cumberland; William T. Parker, Frostburg; John R. McDonough, Lonaconing.

Bottling.—Paul Ritter & Son, Union Bottling Works, Herring & Carpenter, Cumberland.

Flour and Grist Mill Products.—Combs Mills, Mt. Savage; H. B. Shaffer & Company, Frostburg; James Cox, Oldtown.

Ship and Boat Building.—F. Mertens' Sons, Winship; Meredith & Company, Cumberland, Canal Towage Company, Cumberland.

Foundry and Machine Shop Products.—Merwin McKaig, Cumberland Steel Shafting Company, Dryer Brothers, and Cumberland Foundry, Cumberland; Boughton Manufacturing Company, Frostburg; Robert Smith, Luke; Patrick F. White, Westernport.

Lamps and Reflectors.—Frederick Zais, Frostburg.

Leather, Tanned, Curried and Finished.—Allegany Leather Company, Barton; C. F. Showacre, Oldtown.

Malt Liquors.—National Brewing Company, German Brewing Company, Cumberland Brewing Company and John Zink, Cumberland.

Lumber and Timber Products.—Fazenbaker Lumber Company, Magruder Lumber Company, Warwick Brothers Lumber Company, Barton; Thos. F. Smouse, Warren C. White, Western Maryland Lumber Company, Potomac Planing Mills, Mertens' Sons and Miller Brothers, Cumberland; Carey Lumber Company, Johnson Brothers, Jacob Nedrow & Son, Robeson Lumber Company, Wilhelm & Wright Lumber Company, Willison Lumber Company, Frostburg; H. H. Yonkee, Little Orleans; Merrill Lumber Company, Lonaconing; H. J. Wilmoth, Mt. Savage; Garland & Hewitt, Pratt; Philips T. Micheal, Westernport.

Planing Mill Products.—Potomac Planing Mill, F. Mertens & Son, Lewis Weber, Cumberland; Willison & Brother, Frostburg; Dent Richter, Lonaconing.

Marble and Stone Works.—A. H. Amick, A. A. Roeder & Company, J. D. Williams, Cumberland.

Mattresses and Spring Beds.—Charles Tomasen, Cumberland.

Mineral Soda Waters.—Herring & Carpenter, M. J. Malamphy, Potomac Bottling Works, Union Bottling Works, Cumberland; John Uhl, Coles; Frederick Wehner, Frostburg; Emil Ritter, Lonaconing.

Monuments and Tombstones.—C. H. Roeder & Company, George Gross, A. H. Emick, Cumberland; Williams & Company, Frostburg.

Paper and Wood Pulp.—Wood Fibre Plaster & Supply Company, Cumberland; West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, Luke.

Photography.—Star Art Studio, Haverstick; J. R. Portmess, Chas. Gerkins, Cumberland; S. Graff Haverstick, W. E. Gilbert, Frostburg.

Pottery, Terra Cotta and Fire Clay Products.—Gardner Brothers, Ellerslie; Mt. Savage Enameled Brick Works, Savage Mountain Fire Brick Works, Union Mountain Company, Mt. Savage, and Big Savage Fire Brick Works, at Frostburg.

Tinsmithing, Coppersmithing and Sheet Iron Working.—Chas. L. Rizer, John W. Cope, Habig & Stegmaier, Harrison & Heron, Wm. Langer, William Morehead & Sons, Theodore Thumel, John L. Wolz, McFarland & Shaffer, John Rhind, M. S. Jones, Dixon & Schaffer, Deetz & Mullan, Cumberland; Henry Weigand, Catharine E. Wolfe, Frostburg; James I. Tement, Lonaconing.

Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes.—John H. Helbig, Henry Helker, Hill & Walker, Frank C. Kuhn, Potomac Cigar Factory, and Fisher, Cumberland.

Dye Works.—Thos. Footer & Sons, Cumberland.

ANNE ARUNDEL.

Anne Arundel County, named for Lady Anne Arundel, whom Cecilius Calvert married, was erected in 1650, and has an area of about 360 square miles, one-sixth of which is water surface. The county was first settled in 1649, two miles from the present site of Annapolis, by a band of Puritans, refugees driven from Virginia by the persecutions under the penal laws of England, then in force against the Puritans.

The county contains the State Capitol, Annapolis, in which is located St. John's College, the United States Naval Academy, and the Redemptorist College.

The county fronts eastward on the Chesapeake Bay, and within its territory are five rivers, among them the Severn, one of the most beautiful sheets of water of its size in the country, the Magothy, South, Rhode and West Rivers. On the north and northeast is the Patapasco, and Howard County lies on the northwest; the Patuxent River separates the county from Prince George's on the west, and Calvert County is on the south.

Anne Arundel is chiefly a level county, with a few tall and commanding elevations.

The tax rate for 1905 in Anne Arundel county was \$1.14 on the \$100.

The road tax, in addition, in the several districts of the county is: First District, 30 cents on the \$100; Second District, 26 cents on the \$100; Third District, 90 cents on the \$100; Fourth District, 60 cents on the \$100; Fifth District, 60 cents on the \$100; Eighth District, 60 cents on the \$100.

There is no Seventh District in Anne Arundel, and the Sixth is Annapolis, which pays municipal taxes instead of road taxes.

There are 113 white and thirty-nine colored schools in the county.

INCORPORATED AND OTHER TOWNS.

Annapolis, the State Capitol, is the only incorporated town in the county, but there are others growing in size and importance, such as Brooklyn, South Baltimore, Galloways, Friendship, Eastport, Germantown and Camp Parole.

Annapolis was made the Capitol in 1694. In 1696, King William's School was founded in the town, one of the first in the State. In the State House at Annapolis some of the most important events of Revolutionary days took place. In the Senate Chamber, Washington resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief to the Continental Congress at the close of the Revolution. On the hill upon which the State House stands is erected a heroic statue of Baron DeKalb, commander of the Maryland Line.

Eden, the last of the Colonial Governors, died at Annapolis.

The Maryland Gazette, first printed in 1726, then discontinued and renewed in 1745, is still one of the Annapolis newspapers.

The United States Naval Academy, occupying the Government Reservation adjoining the city, is a place of great interest to visitors all over the country.

The population of Annapolis is 8,525. It was named for Queen Anne.

The new Court of Appeals building, the new annex to the State House, Post-office and Naval Academy buildings, recently erected, or in course of construction, have greatly added to the beauty and progressive spirit of the town.

AGRICULTURE.

It is estimated that there are 4,500 farms in Anne Arundel County, and the population of the county is a little over 40,000.

Tobacco, corn, wheat, fruit and vegetables are the natural products of the farm in this county, which is chiefly an agricultural and horticultural county. Some of the earliest and finest berries and fruits find their way to the markets from here. The canning and packing of fruits and vegetables in connection with this industry is large and growing.

OYSTERS AND FISH.

Considerable numbers of oysters and fish are taken from the waters of Anne Arundel, and for the year ending May, 1904, it is reported that 43,500 bushels of oysters were packed or shipped. It is estimated, that 150,000 bushels more were caught in Anne Arundel waters and sold in Baltimore City.

About 2,000 persons are employed in taking and canning or packing of oysters and fish, and find a good living in this industry. Among the leading firms, may be mentioned, C. W. Martin & Company, Chas. H. Russell, Chas. A. DuBois, James Johnson, Walter Clark, Martin Wagner Company, and a number of others, mostly located at Annapolis.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

In addition to the Tolchester Steamboat Company, the Annapolis, West and South River lines of boats, the county is reached by the Annapolis, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, the Baltimore & Potomac, and the Annapolis & Baltimore Short Line, thus offering ample facilities for reaching the market with the products and manufactures of the county.

MANUFACTURES.

While the manufactures of Anne Arundel are not numerous, and are comprised in the following list, yet some of the largest manufacturing concerns of the State are located in South Baltimore, Anne Arundel County, which is a manufacturing centre.

The census of manufactures for 1905, made by the United States Census Bureau, and excluding all concerns not having a product of upwards of \$500 for the year, shows:

Number of establishments, 44.

Total Capital invested, \$2,085,367.

Number of proprietors and firm members, 50.

Salaried officials, 78; salaries, \$83,143.

Average number of wage-earners and wages—Men sixteen years and over, 745; wages \$309,773. Women sixteen years of age and over, 203; wages \$35,002. Children under sixteen years, 148; wages, \$23,777.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$247,392.

Cost of materials used, \$1,607,607.

Value of product, \$2,391,875.

Among some of the large industries in Anne Arundel may be mentioned the Martin Wagner Packing Company, packers and canners of all kinds of fruits, vegetables and oysters; the East Brooklyn Box Factory, the Monumental Chemical Works, the Chemical Chrome Works, the Maryland Car Wheel Works, the National Supply Company, the South Baltimore Steel Car Foundry, which together represents a capital of over \$3,500,000, and an output annually when all are running of upwards of \$7,000,000, employing nearly 2,000 hands.

Other large concerns in Anne Arundel are: Noah H. Green, fruit packer, Benfield; David Wigley, canning factory, Gambrill's Packing Company, Gambrill's; W. L. Gardner & Sons, canning factory, C. G. Summers, fruit packers, George M. Murray, canning factory, Odenton; Diamond Dust Soap Powder Company, Maryland Bolt & Nut Works, Ryan & McDonald Mfg. Company, manufacturers of contractor's supplies, South Baltimore Foundry, iron founders, South

Baltimore Harbor and Improvement Company, South Baltimore; K. Boswell, canning factory, Waterbury; C. Noeklitz, canning factory, St. Margaret's; Richard H. Maynard, canning factory, Woodwardsville; Carson Bros., Asbestos Pipe Covering Factory, Revell's Station; O. P. Robert's canning factories at Chalk Point and Galesville; Charles S. Tate, canning factory at Arnold's; Brown Bros., crab meat industry at Annapolis.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Baltimore County stands first among the counties of the State in wealth, population and manufactures. Having an area of 622 square miles, it is exceeded only by Garrett and Frederick Counties in size. The county was organized in 1659, and was named after Lord Baltimore, one of whose principal estates in Ireland bore the same name. It is surrounded by Harford, Carroll and Howard Counties, by the Chesapeake Bay, and is bounded on the south by the Patapasco River and Baltimore City, Pennsylvania being its Northern boundary.

The population of the county, according to the last census, was 90,755, which has probably been increased considerable since that time.

It is largely an agricultural county, and in the number of farms ranks first among the counties of Maryland. Teeming with small truck farms and dairies, and amidst its valleys and hills giving evidence of the most intensive farming, the county furnishes much of the food and dairy products to the markets of Greater Baltimore.

The tax rate for 1905 is sixty-four cents.

COUNTY SEAT AND TOWNS.

Towson is the seat of government and is the terminus of the Electric Car line running from Baltimore City, from which it is only seven miles. It has a population of about 2,700, and in connection with the other small towns throughout the county, adds to its industrial and commercial growth.

Among the principal places of interest in the county are, the suburban residential sections of Catonsville, Lutherville, Glyndon, Reisterstown, Mt. Washington, while the principal manufacturing points are Highlandtown, Sparrow's Point, Cockeyville, Warren, etc.

SOIL AND AGRICULTURE.

There are many varieties of soils in Baltimore County, from the hard granite quarries to the rich loam of the valleys, adaptable to the production of all kinds of grain, fruits and vegetables. The surface of the county is elevated and rolling, watered by a large number of rivers and streams, principal among which are the Patapsco, Gunpowder and Gwynn's Falls, in many places offering fine water power for manufacturing purposes. Those sections adjacent to the water contains many productive truck farms. In recent years, a number of stock farms, raising fine cattle and horses, have been established.

Much attention has been paid to dairy farming, and according to the census of 1900, upwards of \$1,200,000 worth of dairy foods were produced by 3,641 farms. About 25,000 gallons of milk are shipped daily from the county into the city, over the Northern Central, Western Maryland, Baltimore & Ohio and Maryland & Pennsylvania Railroads.

The total number of farms in Baltimore County, according to the latest reports, is 4,496, of which 4,422 have buildings on them. The total acreage of the farms is 340,206, of which, 244,806 are improved. The value of the land improvements, except buildings, is \$23,190,670. The value of the buildings is \$9,295,710, implements \$1,235,380, live stock \$2,259,295. The value of products per year, not fed to live stock, is \$4,850,962. The expenditure for labor on the farms per year is \$866,030 and the amount per year, for fertilizers is \$313,560. As the figures were collected in 1900, an investigation at present, would show an increase on all above items enumerated.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

Baltimore County is particularly fortunate in its mineral resources. While there is little iron ore and copper now being mined in the county, yet there is some of it still to be found, as also feldspar, chrome, kaolin and mica. A fine deposit of green marble is now being developed at White Hall, and lime stone is found in large quantities in many sections of the county, as well as excellent clay. It is in its building stones that its greatest riches abound. The famous Woodstock granite, Beaver Dam marble and crystalline marbles found elsewhere in the county have brought both reputation and wealth for many years. The Congressional Library, the Washington Post-office, the Washington's Monuments in Baltimore and Washington, and many other notable buildings throughout the country, have been built with this granite and marble, the companies working these quarries being capitalized at upwards of \$200,000, employing 250 hands and paying out an annual wage of about \$125,000.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The transportation facilities of the county are excellent, it being traversed by the Baltimore & Ohio, Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington, Wilmington, Baltimore & Philadelphia, Northern Central, Western Maryland and Maryland & Pennsylvania Railroads, while all of the suburban towns are in close connection with Baltimore City by a net work of electric railways, which have given a tremendous impetus to suburban development.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

The educational facilities of Baltimore County are excellent, being of a high grade, and the course of instruction will compare with the best equipped schools of the country. There are many educational institutions in the county, such as the Maryland College for Young Ladies at Lutherville, McDonough School for orphan boys, Notre Dame of Maryland, Mt. St.

Agnes at Mt. Washington, and a number of private schools scattered throughout the county. There are 149 schools houses owned by the county and forty-one are rented for 190 white and 34 colored schools. The disbursements for school purposes for the year of 1905 being \$321,775.77.

MINERAL WATERS, SUMMER RESORTS, ETC.

The county has achieved a wide reputation for its mineral waters from the springs of Chattalonee, Roland, Strontia, Lystra and others, these waters being bottled and shipped throughout the country.

There are many fishing shores and pleasure resorts along the shores of the Chesapeake Bay and the numerous rivers traversing the county, where fish, ducks and birds are found in great quantities. The Gunpowder River and Patapasco River and Gwynn's and Jones's Falls furnish many excellent water power sites for cotton and woolen factories, paper and flour mills, furnaces and foundries.

MANUFACTURES.

There has been a considerable increase in the manufactures of the county in recent years, upwards of 400 such places being recorded, employing about 75,000 persons.

The recent census of manufactures gives the county credit for the following manufacturing establishments, producing upwards of \$500 per annum.

Number of establishments, 139.

Total capital invested, \$19,680,120.

Number of proprietors and firm members, 129.

Salaried officials, 533; salaries \$695,585.

Average number of wage earners and wages; men sixteen years and over, 6,685; wages, \$3,465,040; women sixteen years of age and over, 261; wages, \$61,724; children under sixteen years, 146; wages, \$19,684.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$1,506,034.

Cost of materials used, \$44,504,463.

Value of products, \$52,705,032.

It is estimated that the principal manufactures of Baltimore County will foot up in amount as follows:

PRODUCT.	Capital Invested.	Number of Employees.	Value of Total Product.	Total Annual Wage Paym't.
Flour, feed and cornmeal...	\$1,000,000	150	\$800,000	\$75,000
Bread, and other bakery products.....	25,000	25	25,000	6,000
Carriages and wagons.....	35,000	50	60,000	30,000
Canned fruits and vegetables.....	125,000	600	250,000	30,000
Lime and cement.....	125,000	200	200,000	90,000
Rye whiskey.....	1,500,000	150	2,500,000	75,000
Railroad ties, telephone and telegraph poles, bridge and framing timber.....	30,000	100	100,000	25,000
Paper.....	100,000	70	130,000	25,000
Printing and publishing.....	25,000	25	40,000	10,000
Harness and repairs.....	10,000	10	20,000	5,000
Butter.....	15,000	20	25,000	10,000
Cotton duck, jeans and cottons.....	1,000,000	350	550,000	100,000
Kersey, cashmeres and cheviots.....	350,000	625	600,000	110,000

The following list of businesses and manufactures of the county adds to the strength of the statement heretofore made that Baltimore County is one of our foremost manufacturing centres.

Flour and Grist Mill Products.—Black Rock Mill, Butler; J. M. Bryan & Son, Brooklandville; Franklin Flour & Grist Mill, Franklinton; Mantua Mills, Cockeysville; Manor Mills, Cockeysville; Manor Mills, Daubs; Joseph Y. Kenny, Freeland; J. L. Benson, Glencoe; David L. Kendig, Gwynnbrook; Keystone Mills, Hartley; Bushland Mills, Hereford; Meadowville Mills, Long Green; Jacob S. Gorsuch, Mt. Carmel; Harris' Mill, Heathcote Brothers, Maryland Line; Atlanta Mill, Monkton Mills, Monkton; Harry G. Luttgerding, North Branch; Eureka Mills, Aerhart Green, Owings Mills; Georges' Creek Roller Mills, Silas H. Shaw, Parkton; Curo Mills, Geo. K. Ensor, Philopolis; Carroll Mill, Phoenix; Laurel Mills, Sweet Air; W. W. Hafer,

Upperco; Merryman Roller & Flour Mill, Warren; Thomas Hunter, Whitehall; Lock Lynn Chopping Mill, Woodensburg; Gambrill Manufacturing Company, Ellicott City; Cockeyville Milling and Supply Company.

Bread and Other Bakery Products.—Louis N. Held, Towson; George W. Penn, Glyndon; Julius Botthof, Julius Wildt, Perry Hall; Wm. Storey, Cockeyville.

Carriages, Wagons, etc.—Aerhart Green. W. & J. Buckman & Company, Owings Mills; Samuel Roche, Jr., Mt. Washington; John Arthur, Fork; Phillip Markline, Gemmill's; Clarence Stansfield, Glyndon; Slade Brothers & Company, Long Green; Jason C. Flory, Geo. H. Stevenson, Reisterstown.

Canned Fruits and Vegetables.—Alfred Crossmore, John L. Cullum, Bradshaw; Charles G. Snively, Fork; John B. Foard, Gittings; J. R. Price, Jacksonville; E. J. Bell, Chapman Brothers, G. W. Montgomery, V. B. Rittenhouse, Kingsville; Wm. A. Hanway, Timonium; A. M. Hutchins, Manor; Bell & Baxter, Lorely; Walter P. Reckord, Reckord; Thos. J. Jessop, Sweet Air; Wm. L. Clark, William E. Robinson, Vale.

Iron and Steel.—Maryland Steel Company of Baltimore County (Inc.), Sparrows Point.

Lime and Cement.—Wm. P. Lindsay, Wm. C. Ditman, L. Mitchell & Company, Z. Poteet, Texas; Charles Councilman, M. S. Friedenwald, John B. Harris, Glyndon; Shanklin & Jenifer, Lock Raven.

Liquors, Distilled.—Canton Distilleries, Carstairs Brothers, Canton; Sherwood Distilling Company, Cockeyville; Melvale Distilling Company, Melvale; Winans Distilling Company, Federal Distilling Company, Pikesville; Maryland Pure Rye Distilling Company, Weneike & Bauernschmidt Company.

Lumber and Timber Products.—Thomas Simms, Carny; Dilworth Brothers & Company, Fork; Francis Bull, Sylvester Hare, Freeland; Jacob D. Geist, Glyndon; Wm. Dunty, Jr., Perry Hall; Horace W. Strewig, Reisterstown; David M. Bucher,

Louis Moorfoot, Upperco; Merryman Corbett; A. A. Sparks, Parkton; Edward D. Selby, Reisterstown; Denis Carter, Towson.

Paper and Wood Pulp.—Shrewsbury Paper Mill, Beckleysville; Coon Box Mill, Daniel & Jas. B. Young, Bentley Springs; Andover Mills, Freeland; Gunpowder Paper Mill, Parkton; Chas. H. Wise, Whitehall.

Patent Medicines and Compounds.—Johnson, Erbe & Company, Reisterstown.

Paving and Paving Materials.—Frank H. Zouck, Reisterstown; F. Long, Canton.

Printing and Publishing.—Baltimore County Democrat, Baltimore County Union, Catonsville Argus, Catonsville; Highlandtown Sentinel, Highlandtown; Towson News, Towson.

Pumps.—Orrick Naylor, Glyndon

Roofing and Roofing Materials.—G. S. Sandner, Gittings.

Saddlery and Harness.—Henry Dienstbach, Towson; D. M. Wilhelm, Mt. Carmel; Thomas Kaufman, Samuel Miller, Monkton; Henry E. Waggoner, Reisterstown.

Tinsmithing, Coppersmithing and Sheet Iron Working.—V. J. Brown, John W. Gormerly, Reisterstown; L. P. Kraus Company, Keysville.

Tobacco, etc.—Morris & Stover, Phœnix; Frank M. Slack, Reisterstown.

Woolen Goods.—W. J. Dickey & Son, Oella.

Foundry and Machine Shop Products.—F. H. Hooper & Company, Glenarm.

Kaolin and Other Earth Grindings.—P. G. Zouck, Reisterstown; Wilson & Bahn, Whitehall.

Powder and Dynamite.—Rockdale Powder Company.

Leather, Tanned, Curried and Finished.—Lewis O. Eckhardt, Glen Morris.

Cheese, Butter, etc.—John E. Myers, Boring; Richard Kelbaugh, Parkton; Hale & Rhoten, Upperco; J. P. Jordan, Henry C. Shilling, Whitehall.

Confectionery.—J. W. Beacham, Avondale; R. S. B. Gore, George Naylor, Reisterstown.

Cotton Goods.—Ashland Manufacturing Company, Dick-eyville; Oella Mills, Oella; Warren Manufacturing Company, Warren.

Dyeing and Finishing Textiles.—Rockland Bleach & Dye Works Company, Brooklandville.

Fertilizers.—Nitrogen Company, St. Helena.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

The agricultural development of Caroline County has been remarkable in the past quarter of a century, and particularly in the last decade. It is the only inland county on the Eastern Shore, except Wicomico. The population has steadily increased since 1880, and is now about 17,000.

The area of the county is 320 square miles. It is watered by the Northeast Branch of the Great Choptank River, Tuckahoe River, and the Northwest Fork of the Nanticoke River. The Choptank and Tuckahoe separate it from Talbot and Queen Anne's Counties on the west and north; Delaware lies on the east, and Dorchester County on the south.

The county was carved out of Queen Anne's and Dorchester in 1773, the segment taken from Dorchester lying south and east of the Choptank.

COUNTY SEAT.

The chief towns of the county are Denton, the county-seat; Greensborough, Marydel, Goldsborough, Ridgely, Hillsborough, Burrsville, Preston, Bethlehem, Choptank and Federalsburg.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

The educational facilities of the county consists of seventy-four white and twenty colored schools, including a high school and manual training school, in addition to several private schools.

The tax rate for 1905 is \$1.00.

INDUSTRIES.

The leading industry of the county is the packing of fruits and vegetables, chiefly tomatoes, corn and peas. In 1904 the county Caroline outdid Harford in the tomato pack and stood

at the head of counties in the United States engaged in this industry. Less than a half crop was grown in 1905, and the total pack is now estimated to have been a little more than 500,000 cases. Several of the canning houses were idle, and all that were in operation had a short season. The tomato acreage in 1905 was somewhat decreased from that of the year before. When it became known, however, that the 1905 crop was in danger of shortage, the demand for canned tomatoes became active, and the rise in prices brought about a demand for tomatoes by the packers. The total acreage in tomatoes in Caroline was nearly 7,000. Altogether, in large and small concerns, there are about fifty canneries in the county, representing a total invested capital of \$300,000. The value of the 1905 pack is estimated at \$900,000. Tomato-packing has been a recognized industry in the county for twenty-five years, the pioneer in the business being the late Andrew B. Roe, of Greensborough, whose sons have large establishments in that town and in Denton. Formerly peaches were packed to some extent, but the total failure of this crop for successive years has caused this branch of the industry to lose importance. The packing of corn has been recently taken up by two canneries, the largest in the county, and the packing of peas is steadily growing more extensive. Not only are canneries located in the towns, but a number have been established at points in the county convenient to the growers.

Among the leading establishments are those of T. L. Day, Swing & Company, at Ridgely and Greensborough; Saulsbury Brothers, The Alliance Preserving Company, Ridgely; R. M. Messick, Bethlehem; William H. Deen, Fowling Creek; W. M. Wright & Co., W. J. Wright & Son, O. C. Blades & Son, Choptank; Dennis & Carroll, Preston Canning Company, J. F. Lednum Company, Alexander Noble, Preston; O. M. Hignutt, Scott & Silver, Willard C. Todd, Williston; Henry T. Nuttle, Andersontown; T. V. Redman & Son, Robert Patton, American Corners; H. B. Messenger, Edward F. Davis, Thomas H. Chambers & Company, W. R. Breeding, Federalsburg; H. Clay Hobbs, Hobbs; Harry A. Roe, George

T. Redden, Denton Canning Company, Burton W. Parker, Denton; Garey & Company, Denton, with packing house at Piney Grove; Stewart & Jarrell, Thomas Jones, Hillsborough; Swann & Herr and Holsinger Brothers, near Ridgely; F. P. Roe & Brother, Greensborough; Robert Jarrell, Goldsborough; W. H. Jacobs, Henderson; J. Olan Clark, near Ridgely.

Several of the packing establishments have taken up the making of cans, and about \$100,000 worth of cans are manufactured yearly, the capital invested in plants being now about \$30,000 and several thousands of dollars being paid out in wages. The Roe and Redden canneries at Denton; Saulsbury Brothers, Ridgely; T. L. Day, Swing & Company, Ridgely, and Robert Jarrell, Goldsborough, have the chief can-making establishments, although the industry is carried on by others on a small scale.

The largest manufacturing establishment in the county is the basket and fruit package factory at Ridgely, of T. L. Day, Swing & Company, which annually turns out millions of peach and tomato baskets, berry cups and wooden carriers for fruits and vegetables. The saw and planing mills in other parts of the county engage at the opening of the berry and fruit season, in the making of box shooks and carriers. About a score of lumber mills are now in operation in the county.

Charcoal burning is carried on along the Delaware line, and in the southern part of the county, the coal manufactured from pine wood being shipped north. At Denton, Federalsburg and Choptank there are shirt factories, giving employment to a large number of women and girls, the annual value of manufactured garments being last year nearly \$40,000.

At Denton, the K. N. Hardeastle Company is engaged in manufacturing mincemeat, English plum pudding, pickles, jams and other edibles.

The advantages of location, labor and shipping facilities has led to the establishment in Caroline County of scores of small industrial establishments of various kinds, which, taken

together, make a respectable showing, and have called attention to the county's resources. In the manufacture of flour and other mill products, the county has shown much progress. There are nearly twenty grist mills, equipped with patent roller machinery, most of them operated by water power, scattered throughout the county, and at Greensborough, Captain D. J. Brockway has just completed one of large capacity.

The census of manufactures for 1905, excluding the smaller establishments producing less than \$500 worth per annum, shows:

Number of establishments, 129.

Capital invested, \$851,733.

Proprietors and firm members, 179.

Salaried officials and salaries, number, 47; salaries, \$19,173.

Average number of wage-earners and total wages—Men sixteen years and over, 420; wages, \$110,886. Women sixteen years of age and over, 366; wages, \$58,076. Children under sixteen years, 113; wages, \$13,070.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$50,770.

Cost of materials used, \$1,038,485.

Value of product, \$1,545,307.

SOIL.

The soil of Caroline County is adapted to practically all agricultural and horticultural purposes. In some sections it is a stiff clay loam, in others sandy loam. No better grain lands can be found on the Eastern Shore than in Tuckahoe Neck, between the Choptank and Tuckahoe Rivers, and in the central, eastern and southern sections there are areas of light soil peculiarly adapted to trucking and fruit-growing. The two-crop system remained in Caroline long after that sort of farming was profitable, but the incoming of northern and western farmers brought about the development of vegetable and berry culture and taught the thrifty and observant farmers the wisdom of diversified farming, so that the failure of one crop could be more than made good by the profits from another.

BANKS AND SCHOOLS.

The six banks in the county, five of them established within the past few years, and the newer ones being savings institutions, show large deposits, and the prosperity among the farming class is general. The climate is mild, schools and churches and all the advantages of modern life are within easy reach in all sections, and four lines of railroad and steamboats afford ample transportation facilities.

The following list of manufactures, while not entirely complete, gives a clear idea of the progressive industry and business thrift in Caroline:

Lumber.—B. W. Parker, Hughes Lumber & Coal Company, Roe & Redden, Denton; W. H. Cheezem, J. G. Rittenhouse, Bethlehem; W. J. Wright, Choptank; Thos. E. Blades, A. L. Fishell, Wright & Foster, Federalsburg; Alex. McKnatt, Goldsboro; Gottwalls & Hutson, Geo. H. Russell, Greensboro; A. B. Pittman, Hynson; W. H. Brown, Gootee S. Liden, Oliver S. Reese, Smithville; George K. Wright, Phillips & Douglas, Preston; Chas. E. Carroll, Two Johns; Fred. H. Johnson, Andesontown; Day, Swing & Company, Ridgely; W. P. Willis, Martin Griffith, Fowling Creek—Number of employees, 141; value of total product, \$168,000; capital invested, \$55,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$49,900.

Printing.—Melvin & Johnson, Union Publishing Company, Denton; J. W. Stowell, Federalsburg; Henry Wilkinson, Ridgely; Free Press Publishing Company, Greensboro—Number of employes, 14; value of total product, \$21,000; capital invested, \$16,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$3,150.

Shirts.—W. M. Wright & Company, Choptank; Nuttle & Elliott, Federalsburg; Denton Shirt Company, Denton—Number of employes, 90; value of total product, \$37,000; capital invested, \$9,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$18,000.

Sugar Refining.—T. H. Everngam, Concord; Gottwalls & Hutson, Greensboro; Slaughter Brothers, Hobbs—Number of employes, 6; value of total product, \$1,500; capital invested, \$900; amount paid annually in wages, \$240.

Tin, Copper and Iron Shops.—A. T. Reichman, H. A. Roe, G. T. Redden, Denton; J. W. Boardly, Saulsbury Brothers, T. L. Day, Swing & Company, Ridgely—Number of employes, 34; value of total product, \$15,500; capital invested, \$7,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$5,400.

Vinegar and Cider.—Amos & Fishell, Federalsburg; A. Detwiler, Ridgely—Number of employes, 3; value of total product, \$800; capital invested, \$600; amount paid annually in wages, \$120.

Flouring and Grist Mill Products.—Edward Roe, W. T. Sewell, S. Garey, Denton; H. B. Messenger, Phillips & White, J. F. Disharoon, Federalsburg; W. H. Deen & Son, Fowling Creek; D. T. Brockway, D. J. Zacharius' Sons, Greensboro; Ernest Downes, Hillsboro; Beauchamp & Brother, Linchester; Stephen Fluharty, Newton; Jacob D. Bowers, James D. Wilson, Ridgely; John P. Wilson, Smithville; W. C. Todd, Williston; Saunders Brothers, Goldsboro—Number of employes, 48; value of total product, \$162,000; capital invested, \$57,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$14,400.

Brick and Tile.—Nichols & Still, Federalsburg; Billbrough Brothers, Greensboro; Edward Halbert, Hynson; David S. Stayer, Ridgely—Number of employes, 30; value of total product, \$12,500; capital invested, \$3,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$2,000.

Carriages and Wagons.—Wm. H. Collins, Fowling Creek; Chas. S. Roop, Hobbs; J. Wesley Bradley, Linchester; Anklaam Manufacturing Company, Denton; J. E. Williamson, Smithville—Number of employes, 18; value of total product, \$16,000; capital invested, \$7,900; amount paid annually in wages, \$6,100.

CARROLL COUNTY.

Carroll County was formed from Baltimore and Frederick Counties in 1837, and was named in honor of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the last survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The county government was organized on April 11, 1837. In the territory now embraced in the county the first patent for land was issued in 1724. The earlier settlers

were Scotch-Irish, Germans and the descendants of the English from southern Maryland. The federal census of 1840 gave the population at 17,241, and that of 1900 at 33,860. The tax rate for 1905 is 45 cents, with road tax added.

AREA, FARMS, ETC.

The area of Carroll is 426 square miles, and the number of farms is 3,352. It is located in Middle Northern Maryland, adjoining Pennsylvania on the north, with Baltimore County on the east, Frederick on the west and Howard on the south. It is a fine agricultural and grazing county, the principal farm crops being wheat, corn, rye, potatoes and hay, though buckwheat and oats are grown to some extent and the southern section is well adapted to growing tobacco. In one section considerable wormseed oil is made. Fruits of all kinds do well, and dairy farming and cattle fattening are important industries. Much pork is also raised. Carroll is adapted to all sorts of crops, and the numerous towns furnish ready markets for butter, eggs, vegetables and fruits.

The county lies high and is healthy, the annual death rate being about nine to the 1,000. The land is rolling, and is well watered by numerous streams, which also furnish excellent water power for mills and manufactories. Good land ranges in value from \$25 to \$100 per acre and ordinary from \$10 to \$20. Farm labor is from \$10 to \$15 per month, with board.

SOILS.

There is a variety of soils. In Taneytown district the red lands are found; in Uniontown district, limestone, slate and flint; in Myers' district, gray rock, flint and loam; in Manchester district, limestone, yellow slate and rotten rock; in Middleburg district, red land and gravel soil; in New Windsor district, slate and limestone; in Union Bridge district, gray rock and blue and yellow slate. These districts are all in the northern section of the county. In Woolery's district, the land is gray rock, flint and loam; in Freedom district, gray stone, slate and rotten rock; in Westminster district, lime-

stone and yellow and blue slate; in Hampstead, clay and some slate; in Franklin, slate and clay; in Mt. Airy, gray rock and blue and yellow slate. The upper part of the county is more hilly than the lower and is more highly improved. The lower part has much highly improved land also, and all of it is susceptible of high cultivation.

MINERALS, STONE AND TIMBER.

Iron ore, copper, lead, gold, marble, soapstone, brown stone, blue and gray limestone are found in the county, and there is much fine timber of all varieties, principally oak, hickory, chestnut and locust.

INCORPORATED AND OTHER TOWNS.

Westminster, the county seat, is located centrally in the county, and has a population of 3,496. The other incorporated towns are Taneytown, population 665; Union Bridge, 663; New Windsor, 430; Manchester, 609; Hampstead, 480; Mt. Airy, 532. The unincorporated villages, ranging in population from 75 to 300, are Sykesville, Uniontown, Union Mills, Silver Run, Frizzellburg, Patapsco, Gamber, Finksburg, Harney, Melrose, Warfieldsborg and Greenmount.

RAILROAD FACILITIES.

The railroad facilities of Carroll are good. The Western Maryland Railroad, now a part of the Wabash System, crosses the centre of the county from east to west; the Baltimore & Ohio crosses the extreme lower part of the county; the Baltimore & Hanover branch of the Western Maryland runs along the eastern border, and the Frederick branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad runs along the western border, while the Bachman Valley Railroad extends into Carroll about five miles to the Chestnut Hill iron ore mines, which furnishes the most of its traffic. Surveys have been made for the Washington, Westminster & Gettysburg Railroad, from Washington, via Westminster, to Gettysburg, and it will cross the centre of the county, from north to south.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

The administration of county affairs, by a board of three County Commissioners, is most excellent. The tax rate is 45 cents on the \$100 for county purposes, and a special rate of from eight to eighteen cents for roads and bridges, fixed by district road commissioners. The tax rate is the lowest in the State and has been for years. Last year \$21,134.79 were spent on roads and small bridges; \$1,660 for outdoor pensioners, and an excellent home and farm is maintained for the poor. The county debt is but \$8,175.

CHURCHES.

Churches are numerous, many of them being large and of handsome architecture. All the leading denominations are represented—Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Reformed, Methodist Protestant, Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian. There are also German Baptists, United Brethren and Church of God houses of worship.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

Carroll County has fine educational facilities, ranging from the primary school of the strictly rural district to Western Maryland College, where the county has twenty-six pupils in addition to the two State pupils. The Westminster High School is at the head of the public school system. To this school some scholars outside of the school district are admitted. In addition, there is a manual training school in Westminster, and there are graded schools at Manchester, Hampstead and Union Bridge; Western Maryland College; at New Windsor is New Windsor College, the successor of Calvert College; Maryland Collegiate Institute, at Union Bridge; Warfield College, near Freedom; the Westminster Theological Seminary, at Westminster and 180 public schools, a high school, three graded schools, a manual training school and four colleges shows that Carroll is well supplied with educational facilities.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

No community anywhere is better supplied with banking facilities. There are three national banks, a savings bank and a trust company bank in Westminster, a national bank in New Windsor, and two State banks in Taneytown, one each in Uniontown, Union Bridge, Manchester, Hampstead, Union Mills and Sykesville, besides a private bank in Westminster and one in Mount Airy. The combined capital of the banks is \$583,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$382,606; deposits, \$2,904,968. The deposits with the private bankers would probably bring the total deposits up to \$3,000,000.

MANUFACTURES.

There are many manufactures in Carroll, and those producing upward of \$500 worth of product per annum are reported as follows in the census of 1905:

Number of establishments, 123.

Capital invested, \$1,539,653.

Proprietors and firm members, 136.

Salaried officials and salaries—number 59, salaries, \$43,800.

Average number of wage earners and wages—Men sixteen years and over, 689; wages, \$235,122. Women, sixteen years of age and over, 216; wages, \$37,935. Children under sixteen years 67; wages, \$6,175.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$129,784.

Cost of materials used, \$1,613,707.

Value of product, \$2,322,869.

While Carroll is generally known as an agricultural section, numerous industries are carried on and the output is over \$2,000,000 in value, not counting two whiskey distilleries, one of small and the other of large capacity, and about fifty mills which make flour, cornmeal and feed; nor the product of saw mills, which turn out lumber and railroad ties in large quantities; nor canning establishments.

The capital invested in canning plants is probably \$225,000, and the output is about \$275,000. The canning season is short and about 1,000 persons are employed in the busy season. About \$145,000 are paid in salaries and wages.

The largest factory in the county is the Oakland Woolen Mills, in Freedom district, which employs 154 men, twenty-six women and thirty-two children, a total of 212 persons, with an annual pay roll of \$70,000. Next comes the railroad shops of the Western Maryland Railroad, at Union Bridge, with 150 employes and a pay roll of \$156,000. The tannery of England & Bryan, three miles east of Westminster, comes next in importance. The employes number fifty men; the capital invested is \$200,000, the output is large and the annual wages \$25,000.

Seven steam flour mills have an invested capital of \$108,000, employ fifty-seven men, pay \$24,410 in wages, and the value of their products is \$172,500. There are probably fifty more grist mills in the county, in value \$100,000, and whose products perhaps reach \$200,000. Butter and ice cream factories are numerous. Some establishments make both butter and ice cream and others butter alone, while there are numerous small ice cream factories. Reports from twelve of the larger factories show a combined capital of \$37,600, an output of \$97,136, twenty-seven employes and an annual pay roll of \$7,530.

In the three large fertilizer factories \$51,000 are invested. The value of the output is \$108,000, the employes number eighteen and \$4,240 are paid in wages annually.

The cigar making industry is an extensive one, and the factories are mostly located in the upper districts. In fourteen of the more important ones the capital invested is \$47,000, the value of the product is \$278,000, and they employ 143 men, eighty-three women and twenty-nine children, a total of 254, whose wages amount to \$47,000. There are a number of small factories, located in villages or on farms, which would make the whole number of persons engaged in the business about 274, and show an additional capital of \$3,000 and an output of \$20,000.

Ladies' wrappers are made at Union Bridge, and men's shirts at Westminster. The capital of these establishments is about \$18,000, the employes number 113 and \$15,000 are paid out in wages, and the value of the product is \$182,300.

There are lime kilns, stone quarries, harness factories, confectioneries, bakeries, marble yards, broom factories, brick yards and a great variety of small industries, and room for many more. The various streams of the county are capable of turning the wheels of great factories, in addition to furnishing power to many mills now located on them, and it is a wonder that the excellent and never-failing power afforded has not been availed of. There are numerous eligible sites for large mills on the banks of Patapasco Falls, along which runs the Western Maryland Railroad, which is now a part of the great Wabash System, and which will afford excellent shipping facilities.

Among the other industries of Carroll County may be included the following:

Flour and Feed.—C. A. Runkle & Company, Mount Airy; Reindollar & Company, Taneytown; Roberts, Roop & Company, Nathan G. Gorsuch, Son & Company, Milling Ice and Cold Storage Company, Westminster; D. H. Millinder, Hampstead; R. B. Myers, Union Bridge—Number of employes, sixty-one; value of total product, \$270,391; capital invested, \$96,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$21,250.

Ice and Water.—Ice and Cold Storage Company, Citizens' Water Company, Westminster—Number of employes, seven; capital invested, \$57,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$3,341.

Canned Goods.—Smith, Yingling & Company, B. F. Shriver & Company, Westminster; B. F. Shriver & Company, Union Mills; B. F. Shriver & Company, New Windsor; Spencer & Baldwin, Hampstead; Elias B. Arnold, Smallwood; Lewis Shipley, Gamber; Miller & Moore, New Windsor; Smith, Yingling & Company, Hampstead; Lineboro Canning Company—Number of employes, 1,000; value of total product, \$350,000; capital invested, \$250,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$180,350.

Ice Cream and Butter.—Pleasant Valley Creamery Company, Pleasant Valley; Lantz Brothers, New Windsor; I. David

Crowl, Westminster; Ivan H. Sayers, Smallwood; J. U. Beacham, Avondale—Number of employes, 15; value of total product, \$46,000; capital invested, \$10,100; amount paid annually in wages, \$3,568.

Butter, Milk and Eggs.—Spring Lake Dairy Farm, Greenmount; Myers & Arthur, Frizzellburg; Wakefield Creamery, Wakefield Station; Clay & Clary, Mt. Airy; C. M. Murray, Hampstead; R. N. Fleagle, Melrose and Cranberry—Number of employes, sixteen; value of total product, \$108,000; capital invested, \$26,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$3,310.

Cigars.—Geo. A. Bixler, Harvey W. Stein, John Leffert, Westminster; John Esteline, W. H. Shoemaker, Heineman Brothers, Hampstead; E. C. Sauerhammer, F. S. Staley, Taneytown; W. D. Hanson, C. E. Bette & Company, Chas. Brillhart, C. M. Masenheimer, W. L. Hoffman, W. N. Gettier, Manchester—Number of employes, 254; value of total product, \$278,050; capital invested, \$47,900; amount paid annually in wages, \$46,900.

Carriages and Wagons.—J. E. Eckenrode, Herr & Babylon, J. H. Sullivan, Westminster; Chas. G. Sprecker, Mount Airy; Maisenheimer & Burgman, G. L. Maurath, Manchester; J. H. Reindollar, Taneytown; R. C. Snell, Hampstead—Number of employes, 52; value of total product, \$94,500; capital invested, \$53,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$21,570.

Tombstones.—Amos R. Schultz, Hampstead; John Beaver, Westminster—Number of employes, 4; value of total product, \$28,500; capital invested, \$2,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$1,500.

Ladies' Wrappers.—I. Walderman, Union Bridge; Strauss, Eiseman & Company, Westminster—Number of employes, 115; value of total product, \$182,300; capital invested, \$14,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$15,300.

Bricks.—Robt. E. Frizzell, Chas. Graft, Westminster;—Number of employes, 11; value of total product, \$4,825; capital invested, \$2,500.

Fertilizers.—Farmers' Fertilizer Company, Chas. Schaeffer, Westminster; Fred. Mering, Bruceville—Number of employes, 17; value of total product, \$107,000; capital invested, \$51,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$3,200.

Oakland Manufacturing Company, woolen goods and kerseys, Oakland; England & Bryan, sole and belting leather; Goodwin Lime Company, lime; Westminster Abattoir Company, meat; L. A. Haller, machine repair shops; Atlantic Machine Company, can labeling machine; Carroll County Electric Light & Power Company, Westminster Gas Light Company, Westminster; W. H. Shower, threshers, Manchester; Wakefield Mills & Lime Company, lime and crushed stone, Wakefield Station; W. E. T. Smith & Son, John H. Klees, harness, Mount Airy—Number of employes, 307; value of total product, \$627,500; capital invested, \$641,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$107,350.

Furnishing Water.—Westminster Water Company, Westminster.

Plumbing.—Heating & Plumbing Company, Westminster Hardware Company, Gilbert & Gehr, and Frank G. Shaffer, Westminster.

Freight Cars and Repair Shops.—W. M. R. R. Shops, Union Bridge.

Cigar Boxes.—Chas. F. Myers, Union Bridge.

Bread and Other Bakery Products.—J. T. Koontz, Mrs. Clarinda Shoemaker, Taneytown; Morris Mitten, John B. Saylor, J. P. Wohlegemuth, Westminster.

Lime and Cement.—Edwin G. Gilbert, Joseph L. Haines, Linwood; Edward Roop, Medford; Myers Lime Kiln, New Windsor; E. E. Roop, Wakefield.

Rag Carpet.—H. Faud Lynch, Patapasco.

Whiskey.—A. S. Burkholder, Westminster; Meginnis & Company, Carrollton Station.

Carriages and Wagons.—Elmer S. Koontz, Middleburg; Chas. E. Simpson, Mount Airy; Edward H. Humbert, Pleasant Valley; Frank E. Michaels, Union Bridge; Levi Pliffer, Preston Waltz, Westminster.

Butter, etc.—Basil Gardner, C. C. Wooden, Hampstead; Walnut Grove Creamery; Hood's Mills Creamery Company, Hood's Mills; John M. Nelson, Mount Airy; Taneytown Creamery Company, Taneytown; Danner & Frizzella, Thomas H. Garther, Union Bridge; Crouse & Smeak, Jos. Yingling, Howard Zile, Westminster.

Confectionery.—Orlando Reese, Westminster.

Fertilizers.—Englar & Rhinehardt, Linwood; David Englar, Medford; Jos. A. Stouffer, New Windsor.

Foundry and Machine Shops.—John J. Fleming, Geo. Driver, Watersville; E. H. Sharretts & Brothers, York Road.

Oak Tanning.—Schlosser Oak Tanning Company, Westminster.

Flour and Grist Mill Products.—Devilbliss & Myerly, S. P. Englar & Sons, Chas. J. Hibberd, Beard & Shimmel, Campers' Chopping Mill, New Windsor; Jas. F. Tracey, Patapsco; Bradenburg Grist Mill, Springfield Roller Mills, Sykesville; Noah H. Arters, Malvern Mills, Monocacy Mills, Andrew Stone-reifer, Taneytown; Bollinger Mills, Jeremiah W. Etzler, L. F. Miller & Sons, Shrinerea Mills, Milton O. Valentine, John W. Spahr, Union Bridge; Edward E. Roop, Wakefield; William Bachman, Elias Bollinger, Cedar Grove Mills, Milton Chew, Josiah Crowl, Wesley J. Hahn, Noah Hollinger, Klee Milling Company, Levi F. Lee, John H. Leister, William Lucabaugh, Mrs. Jennie McKinstry, Meyer's Mill, Pipe Creek Mills, Theo. F. Shearer, B. F. Shriver, Smith, Yingling & Company, Walnut Grove Mills, Wentz's Flour & Grist Mill, Pius C. Wolf, Joseph Yingling, John W. Edmondson, Joseph Fornwalt, Fridinger Roller Mill, Westminster; Buckman Mill, Lewis T. Fout, Woodbine; Spring Grove Mills, York Road; Warren L. Shipley, Deep Run Mill, Abraham Lohn, Wm. E. McKelvey, Meadows Lawn Mill, Jacob Richards, Hampstead; Drechler's Grist Mill, Carrollton; Comet Flouring Mill, Finksburg; George Grose, Greenmount; Hood's Mills Milling Company, Hood's Mills; Big Pipe Creek Mills, Kump; John W. Tracey, Linesboro; John W. Few, Samuel E. Harris, South Branch Mill, Trevanion

Mill, Lucy Weigle, Linwood; Oscar Wagner, Medford; Wilson L. Crouse, New Rochester Mills, Middleburg; L. H. Gosnell, Morgan; Vernon W. Nicodemus, Mount Airy.

Lumber and Timber Products.—Chas. E. Wamfer, Finksburg; Benjamin F. Bosley, Greenmount; Chas. Ed. Mullinix, Rumpkells & Company, Mount Airy; H. B. Jones, A. M. Kalbach, New Windsor; Jonas M. Wagner, Wakefield; Jacob J. Edmondson, Klee & Edmondson Lumber Company, Edgar McQuay, Ben. F. Poole, Franklin T. Welk, Westminster; Fleming Brothers, Edgar M. Powers, Woodbine.

Mineral and Soda Waters.—C. H. Brown, Westminster.

Monuments and Tombstones.—Geo. W. Slonaker, Linwood; Cornelius Miller, Westminster.

Paper and Wood Pulp.—Gunpowder Mill, Rockdale Mill, Westminster.

Photography.—Theodore J. Myers, Pleasant Valley; J. H. Kuchton, Westminster; J. A. Haugh, York Road.

Printing and Publishing.—Enterprise, Hampstead; Carroll Record, Taneytown; Banner of Liberty; Union Bridge Pilot, Union Bridge; American Sentinel, Democratic Advocate, Westminster.

Pumps.—Frank Palmer, Linwood.

Saddlery and Harness.—G. W. Harbaugh, Linwood; Wm. E. T. Smith, Mount Airy; Milton D. Reid, New Windsor; John Deckebaugh, John Harris, Sykesville; Harry A. Heck, Stanley C. Reaver, Taneytown; Chas. E. H. Schrivner, Daniel C. Derr, C. I. Lindsey, Union Bridge; J. Walter Shunk, Harry M. Smith, Wm. H. H. Zepp, Westminster.

Shirts.—Strauss, Eiseman & Company, Westminster.

Tinsmithing, Coppersmithing and Sheet Iron Working.—John McNeal, Hampstead; Charles E. Myers, Linwood; L. P. Schultz, Sykesville; Pius J. Fink, Harry S. Koons & Company, Taneytown; Henry S. Wagner, Union Bridge; Otto Elder, Gilbert & Gehr, Wm. H. Grumbine, Wm. H. Myers, Westminster Hardware Company, Westminster.

Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes.—Snyderburg Cigar Manufacturing Company, J. T. Uttermahlen, C. V. Wantz, S. J. Wareheim, G. A. Bixley, J. W. Cunningham, C. C. Dudrear,

A. P. Helwig, Westminster; William E. Rupp, Greenmount; Grogg & Crampton, G. W. Hauck & Company, Hampstead; Clara V. Miller, Miller's; J. V. Eckenrode, Jacob Newcomer, Taneytown; Progress Cigar Factory, Union Bridge; Samuel Meant, York Road.

Vinegar and Cider.—James C. Hoffman, Hampstead; Jos. R. Lind, Mount Airy; T. S. B. Fridinger, Levi T. Lee, Westminster.

Slaughtering and Meat Packing.—Isaac M. Stover, Medford.

CECIL COUNTY.

Captain John Smith and his company were the first white men to visit the regions now known as Cecil County, which was first settled in 1658, near the mouth of Principe Creek. Captain William Clayborn, who disputed the claims of Lord Baltimore, built a trading post on Watson's Island, in the Susquehanna, near Perryville, shortly before 1634. The county was regularly organized in 1674, was named for Cecilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, and was the tenth formed. Its boundaries are Pennsylvania (Mason & Dixon Line) on the north, Delaware on the east, the Susquehanna on the west and the Sassafras River, separating it from Kent on the south. Cecil's area is 375 square miles. The population in 1900 was 24,662. Its tax rate last year was \$1.00 and this year \$1.20. The county is among the foremost ones of the State in agriculture and manufactures.

LAND.

Cecil is among the smaller counties in the point of area, and has a large water surface, the Elk, Northeast, Bohemia and their tributaries, with other smaller streams, traversing the county. The surface is rolling, becoming quite hilly toward the north and east. There is abundant water power on the numerous streams, much of which is utilized for mills.

EDUCATION.

The people of Cecil were early interested in education. The Friends' Meeting House at Calvert, erected in 1702, established a school, and St. Stephen's Parish another, in 1734.

A committee to open free schools was appointed by the General Assembly in 1723. A system of free county public schools was established in 1859, six years before the State system was organized. The famed West Nottingham Academy, near Colora, was opened in 1741. The Jacob Tome Institute, at Port Deposit, is one of the best and most richly endowed secondary schools in the country. The county has established high schools at Elkton, North East, Chesapeake City and Cecilton. The Cecil County High School at Elkton is an elegant brick structure standing on spacious grounds, and a new high school building on a fine and roomy site is in course of erection at North East. The Elkton High School has a department of Manual Training.

There are ninety-nine white and sixteen colored schools of the public system in the county.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Elkton is the county-seat. Other towns incorporated are Port Deposit, Chesapeake City, North East, Perryville, Rising Sun, Cecilton and Charlestown. Cherry Hill, Colora, Calvert, Earlesville, Fredericktown, Warwick, Providence, Fair Hill, Principio, Woodlawn, Childs, Leeds, Bay View, St. Augustine, Leslie, Blythedale, Pilot, Oakwood, Conowingo, Sylmar, Farmington, Principio Furnace, Greenhurst, Mechanics Valley, Barksdale, Baldwin, Singerly, Zion, Cowantown, Appleton and Aiken are thriving villages and hamlets.

NATURAL ADVANTAGES.

Cecil has in general a good soil, fitted for farming, trucking and fruit growing. There is a fair supply of timber, fine water power, navigable rivers, and extensive shad and herring fisheries.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The Philadelphia, Washington & Baltimore, the Baltimore & Philadelphia, the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central, and the Columbia & Port Deposit Railroads traverse the county, giving it ample railroad facilities; while the Susquehanna, Elk,

Bohemia, Sassafras and North East Rivers and the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal afford ready water transportation.

The county has over 600 miles of main and minor public roads, and is among those availing of State aid for improved highways under the terms of the Shoemaker Act.

AGRICULTURE.

In 1900 the county contained 1,633 farms, with a reported acreage of 200,629 acres. The soil varies from yellow clay to disintegrated rock, and is generally fertile. Much phosphate, lime and manure is used. The main products are corn, wheat, hay, tomatoes, potatoes and buckwheat. Cecil County timothy is famed throughout the country, is graded highest, and is largely grown in the upper districts. The shipments of dairy and creamery products to nearby cities reach upwards of \$275,000 per annum.

MANUFACTURES.

The streams of Cecil were formerly well lined with mills and factories. Some have been dismantled, but most are still operating, and a number of new plants have been erected within the past twenty-five years, such as paper and pulp mills, phosphate and brick and clay works. The Principio Iron Works still operated, were formerly among the foremost of their kind in the country.

The Port Deposit quarries yield the famous granite, unsurpassed for building purposes. Among the leading industries of the county are those quarries operated by the McClenahan Granite Company, the Radnor Pulp Mill (the third largest in the country), Elkton; Kenmore Paper Mills, Providence; Marley Paper Mills, Childs; Cecil Paper Mills, near Rising Sun; West & Company's Paper Mill, Rowlandville; Carter's Paper Mill, Singerly; Harlan's Strawboard Mill, Leeds; the Scott Fertilizer Works, Elkton; Eureka Fertilizer Works, Perryville; Principio Forged Iron Works, Principio Furnace; the Powers Foundry, Elkton; the Armstrong Stove Works, Perryville; the Bibb Stove Foundry, Port Deposit; the Diebert Boat & Barge Yards, Elkton; and the Cecil, Wakefield &

United Fire Brick Works at North East. There are many minor plants, including a large number of flour mills, several saw mills, many canneries and creameries scattered throughout the county.

The census of manufactures gives the following figures for 1905:

Number of establishments, 71.

Capital invested, \$2,626,331.

Proprietors and firm members, 86.

Salaried officials and salaries: number, 57, salaries, \$53,396.

Average number of wage-earners and wages: Men sixteen years and over, 951; wages, \$412,632; women sixteen years of age and over, 139, wages, \$30,434; children under sixteen years, 28; wages, \$3,945.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$112,587.

Cost of materials used, \$1,953,700.

Value of Products, \$2,753,578.

NEW CONCERNS.

During the past two years the following concerns have been incorporated, have enlarged capital or been established:

The Lawder Can Company, of Cecil County, capital \$10,000.

Cecil Farmers' Telephone Company, capital \$25,000.

Conowingo Mining Company, capital \$6,000.

North East Fire Brick Company, capital \$15,000.

The Powers Foundry Company, Elkton, has increased its capital from \$20,000 to \$35,000, and the Port Deposit Water Company has voted an increase of \$5,000.

The W. Hooper Hanna Clay Works has been established at Bacon Hill, at an outlay of \$25,000, and another like plant is to be established shortly at the same point on the Philadelphia Baltimore & Washington Railroad, three miles west of Elkton.

GREAT HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER PLANT.

W. T. Warburton, president of the Second National Bank, of Elkton, in June purchased the Gilpin's Falls Mills and Water Power at Bay View from Jethro Johnson & Sons, and is having constructed there a great hydro-electric plant, calling for a steel

flume and powerful turbines, which, with the fine fall afforded, will give ample current for lighting and supplying power to towns and villages within a wide radius. The current will be supplied to the Elkton Electric Light Works, and also to North East for light and power purposes. The power plant at the Falls is now under construction, as also a line of poles and wires from that point to North East and Elkton. The plant is to be ready for operation by November 1st. If sufficient current is developed, it may lead to the construction of a county series of trolley roads, centering at Elkton and connecting with lines in Delaware and Pennsylvania. The power plant and accessories will probably call for an outlay of from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

BANKING FACILITIES.

Cecil County is well supplied with banks. There are two at Elkton, the National Bank of Elkton and the Second National; two at Port Deposit, the Cecil National and the Second National; the National Bank of Rising Sun, the National Bank of North East and the National Bank of Chesapeake City, all of which are solid and prospering.

CHURCHES.

There are many churches in the county, several of which are handsome structures. The Methodist Episcopal, or Methodist Protestant denomination have churches or chapels in every town and in nearly every village of the county. There are Presbyterian churches at Elkton, Port Deposit, Perryville, Chesapeake City, Colora, Zion and Fair Hill. Protestant Episcopal churches at Elkton, North East, Port Deposit, Perryville, Chesapeake City, Earleville and Andora, and Roman Catholic at Elkton, Chesapeake City, Warwick, Port Deposit and Rising Sun.

CLASSIFIED PLANTS.

Iron Products.—Principio Forge Company, Principio Furnace; Powers Foundry Company, Elkton; B. C. Bibb Stove Company, Port Deposit; Armstrong Stove Foundry, Perryville.

Pulp and Paper.—Radnor Pulp Mill, Elkton; Kenmore Paper Mill, Providence; C. S. Garrett & Son's Marley Mill, Childs; William T. West & Co., Rolandville; Cecil Paper Mill, Rising Sun; Carters' Binder's Board Mill, Singerly; Harlan's Strawboard Mill, Leeds.

Fertilizers.—Scott Fertilizer Company, Elkton; Eureka Fertilizer Company, Perryville.

Quarried Stone.—McClenahan Granite Company, Port Deposit; W. Gray & Son, Aiken.

Boat and Barge Building.—Henry Deibert & Sons, E. Deibert & Bros., Elkton.

Fire Brick, Terra Cotta, etc.—Cecil Fire Brick Company, Wakefield Fire Brick Company, United Fire Brick Company, North East Fire Brick Company, all of North East, and the W. Hooper Hanna Works, Bacon Hill.

Brick and Tile.—John Gilpin Brick Works, Elkton.

Kaolin, Spar and Flint.—Conowingo Mining Company, Harford County Flint Company, Sparvetta Mining Company, Rising Sun; Maryland Clay Company, North East.

Cotton Goods.—Baldwin Manufacturing Company, Elk Art Square Company, Elk Mills, (not running), at Elk Mills or Baldwin Station; Deibert & Wilson Textile Works, Elkton.

Carriages, Wagons, etc.—Joseph S. Payne & Sons, Rising Sun; James F. Rutter, Woodlawn.

Flooring, Ceiling, etc.—Rowland Manufacturing Company, Port Deposit.

Baskets, etc.—E. T. B. Day, North East.

Stationery Supplies.—J. H. White & Company, North East.

Stone Cutting, Monuments.—J. H. Sloan, Elkton.

Tin and Sheet Iron Works.—J. E. Alexandria & Son, H. R. Boulden, Elkton; R. B. Conrey, J. W. Johnson & Son, Chesapeake City; Stephenson & Reynolds, Port Deposit; Scott Wilson, Rising Sun.

Machine Setting and Repairing.—Enterprise Machine Works, Elkton.

Vinegar and Cider.—Herman Jeffers, Elkton; Z. Gray & Son, Colora.

Printing and Publishing.—Cecil Whig, H. R. Norbert; Cecil Democrat, George R. Ash; Cecil County News, W. D. Bratton; Elkton Appeal, J. M. Post, Elkton; North East Star, George A. Garey; Rising Sun Journal, C. E. Ewing; Port Deposit Press, Herbert Guerry; Perryville Record, W. L. Condon.

Saddlery and Harness.—W. H. Call, Elkton.

Flour and Grist Mills.—Davis & Vinsinger, Ricketts Mill; W. H. Solomon, Elkton; Armstrong & Squier, North East; Jethro Johnson & Sons, Bay View; George M. Christie, Rowlandville; Eureka and Friendship Mills, Calvert; Wilna Mills, Childs; Clayton Mills, Chesapeake City; E. A. Clendenin & Bro., Colora; Cecil Mills, Cowantown; Freeman's Mill, Earleville; C. T. F. Mearns, North East; J. P. Kirk, Liberty Grove; Rock Run Mills, Port Deposit; E. J. Jackson & Son, Principio; Rock Valley and Walnut Valley Mills, Providence; J. R. Coates', Richardsmere; Stone Run and Sycamore Mills, Rising Sun; Eureka Mills, Zion.

Canneries.—Wilson Merritt, Warwick; Baker & Arthur, Elkton; Stanley Bros., John Fulton, Jr., Ulary & McNamee, Elk Neck; W. C. Anderson, Conowingo; W. T. Fryer, Logan Bros., Colora; Henry Deckman, W. S. Hanby, North East; A. H. Owens & Bro., Perryville; John Whelan, Oakwoods; E. E. Dawson, Rock Springs.

Creamery Products.—J. H. Groves, Elkton; David Devlin, Cherry Hill, Elwood Balderston, Colora; Charles A. Kirk, Chesapeake City; S. England & Son, Rising Sun; Harmony Creamery, Sylmar; Middletown Farms, Cecilton.

Lumber and Timber.—A. R. Strahorn, Appleton; Keys & Miller Company, Elkton; T. H. Warburton, Bay View; A. Stanley & Bro., Elk Neck; E. H. Strahorn, Fair Hill; Hardwood Lumber Company, North East; Philip T. Bell, Oakwood; J. W. Richards, Locustdale Mills, Octoraro; W. P. Chubb, Zion; W. T. West & Co., Rowlandville; Rowland Manufacturing Company, Port Deposit.

CALVERT COUNTY.

Calvert County is one of the oldest counties in the State, but owing to its isolation and perhaps to the difficult means of access, there has been little immigration into it. Many of the names of the families are the same as those who settled here over 200 years ago. The county was first settled in 1654 and contains an area of 222 square miles, and it is therefore also the smallest county in the State. Its eastern line is washed by the Chesapeake Bay, and its southern and western sides are washed by the Patuxent River curves. The cliffs of Calvert, which overlook the bayside, attract much attention among students of geology.

The court house was burned in 1882 and many valuable ancient records were thus destroyed.

INCORPORATED AND OTHER TOWNS.

The county seat is Prince Frederick, while Chesapeake Beach and Solomon's are also incorporated towns. Other towns of importance in the county, not incorporated, are Barstow, Broome's Island, Dunkirk, Huntingtown, Lower Marlboro, Plum Point and Drum Point. They are small in population, but with an influx of immigrants promise well for the future.

There are forty-seven white and eighteen colored schools in the county. The county tax rate for 1905 is 97½ cents.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTY, SOIL, ETC.

The county is practically a peninsula, bounded on the east by the Chesapeake Bay, the land being undulating and interspersed with many creeks and rivulets.

The soil is productive and divided between sandy and clay loam, and, with a mild climate, is responsive to cultivation.

Tobacco and cereals are the chief crops. Fruits and vegetables, which are grown quite plentifully, mature early along the waterways which have a southern exposure. The oyster grounds surrounding Calvert County are among the best in the State. Timber is plentiful, and iron ore and silica are found in extensive deposits.

Tobacco has for nearly two hundred years been the principal product of Calvert County, in consequence of which, the land at one time became slightly impoverished, until the use of fertilizers again restored it to its natural qualities of productiveness. Corn, wheat and fruits are also raised in liberal quantities. In late years, live stock and poultry raising have become a part of the farmer's occupation. The number of farms in the county reaches about 800.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The first railroad to enter the county was the Chesapeake Beach Railroad, which runs to Hyattsville. With this exception no other railroad runs through the county, though all the bay lines of steamboats touch along the shores of Calvert's rivers and on the bayside.

Drum Point, at the mouth of the Patuxent, is one of the finest harbors in the United States, and it is believed in time will become the shipping location of a great railroad system.

FISHERIES.

There are not many packing houses in Calvert County, but the catch of oysters and the employment given to its citizens by this industry is quite large. Upward of 1,000 men are employed on in-shore or boat fisheries, and some 300 to 400 in other capacities, taking and transporting oysters and fish.

MANUFACTURES.

While there are not many manufacturing establishments in the county, there are some of a little importance, and, industrially, when the population of the county is considered with that of others in the State, gives evidence of progress. What is mostly needed is an influx of white laborers and settlers, who will utilize the natural advantages of the county and develop its industries.

The census of manufactures for 1905 shows the following producing more than \$500 worth of product each year:

Number of establishments, 7.

Capital invested, \$19,900.

Proprietors and firm members, 8.

Average number of wage earners and total wages: men sixteen years and over, 33; wages, \$15,625.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$831.

Cost of materials, \$13,382.

Value of product, \$37,650.

The following list of manufactures, with figures, gives an idea of the approximate value of the manufactures of the county and the business industries.

Lumber and Grist Mill Products.—Calvert Rolling Mills, Smithville; John T. Edmunds, Trott & Bryant, Lower Marlboro; Geo. P. Ross, C. H. Dorsey, Mutual; John T. Bond, St. Leonard's; Wm. H. Robinson, Prince Frederick; Frederick Helb, Bertha; Oliver J. Hammett, Bowen; John W. Fowler, Chancyville; James S. Fowler, Wm. A. Grierson, Huntingtown; Chas. E. Hardesty, Prince Frederick; Birkhead & Owings, Owings; James A. Dalrymple, Buena Vista—Number of employes, 55; capital invested, \$38,000.

General Stores.—M. Bowen, Prince Frederick; John F. Webster & Brother, J. Goldstine, Wm. H. Crockett, Solomon's; number of employes, 5; value of total product, \$68,000;—Capital invested, \$19,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$2,200.

Ship-building.—James T. Marsh, Mill Creek; M. M. Davis, Thomas Moore, Solomon's—Number of employes, 25; value of total product, \$20,000; capital invested, \$15,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$11,000.

R. T. Dawson Marine Railway Co., W. H. Files, Ice cream, Solomon's; James W. Bellows, sail-making; James T. Marsh, lumber; Robert Brothers, canned goods, Mill Creek—Number of employes, 89; value of total product, \$18,500; capital invested, \$12,700; amount paid annually in wages, \$3,950.

Flouring and Grist Mill Products.—Webster Tabbs, Prince Frederick; Gantt Dixon, St. Leonard's.

CHARLES COUNTY.

Charles County forms the southwestern portion of the western shore of the State, and is bounded on the west and partly on the south by the Potomac River, on the east, in part, by the Wicomico and the Patuxent Rivers.

Charles County was one of the earliest settled counties of the State, being organized in 1658, and given its name by the second Lord Proprietary. Its area is 460 square miles, and it has most important resources in oysters, fish and water fowl.

It is traversed by the Wicomico River, Nanjemoy, Port Tobacco and Mattawoman creeks. The county has probably as much, if not more, water front than any other county in the State.

Historically, Charles County is one of the most important. Port Tobacco, from colonial times the county seat, is noted in the history of the Revolution, and Marshall Hall, opposite Mt. Vernon, is closely connected with the memory of Washington, though it is now an excursion resort. The grave of General William Smallwood on the ancestral estate was marked on July 4, 1898, by the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution with a massive monument. The county was also the home of Thomas Stone, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and of other distinguished men.

The population of Charles County is 18,316, according to the last census, and the total value of lands is estimated at \$2,775,240, and the improvements at \$1,216,610. The tax rate of the county for 1905 is \$1.09.

The only incorporated town in Charles County is La Plata, now the county seat, the change having been made some time since, when La Plata succeeded Port Tobacco. It has a population of 450, and is the business centre of the county.

The Government Naval Proving Ground and Powder Factory furnish employment for about 350 laborers and mechanics and twenty clerks, and necessitates an annual expenditure by the Government in this county of upwards of \$140,000.

The Government Reservation at Indian Head aggregates 2,200 acres.

There are seventy-seven white and thirty colored schools in the county.

AGRICULTURE.

The soil is loam, highly productive under cultivation, the land being mostly favorable to farming, and generally level in the centre of the county, while on either side there are small hills and valleys. In some sections of the county marl is found.

There are 1,900 farms, with an acreage of 263,255 acres in the county, and the important agricultural productions are tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, rye, fruits and grasses.

The scarcity of farm labor, the sparse settlement, and the susceptibility of the land to intensive cultivation make Charles a desirable county for immigrants to settle in.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Nearly all the steamboat lines that run out of Baltimore and Washington stop at some point in Charles County, in addition to which water transportation facilities the middle section of the county is traversed by the Pope's Creek branch of the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad, while the eastern section is traversed by a short line railroad under the management of the Washington and Point Lookout Company.

These manifest shipping advantages and numerous water products make Charles County a most desirable location.

OYSTERS AND FISH.

The oyster and fish industries of Charles County furnish occupation for about one-tenth of the laboring people. Large quantities of fish and oysters are annually shipped from the waters of the Potomac, Wicomico and Patuxent Rivers, there being nearly 200 vessels and boats engaged in this industry, with upwards of 450 people employed therein.

BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Charles County is manifestly not a manufacturing county, there being only forty such in the county, with an invested capital of \$105,000, while those with a production of more than \$500 per annum are thus reported by the census of 1905:

Number of establishments, 9

Capital invested, \$70,749.

Proprietors and firm members, 9.

Salaried officials and salaries: number 11; salaries, \$1,160.

Average number of wage earners and wages: Men sixteen years of age and over, 20; wages, \$4,900; women sixteen years of age and over, 11; wages, \$1,382.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$1,555.

Cost of materials used, \$78,620.

Value of products, \$103,601.

The principal business interests of the county are represented in the following lists, which includes manufacturing, financial and other institutions.

Bread and Other Bakery Products.—Ernest Frankie, La Plata.

Flour and Grist Mill Products.—La Plata Milling Company, La Plata; Hancock & Cooksey, Dentsville; Adrian Posey, Faulkner; Lemuel B. Owen, McConchie; Edward E. Milliard, Mason Springs; Geo. T. C. Gray, Nanjemoy; Pomonkey Milling Company, Pomonkey; C. A. Wright, Wayside; Bryantown Flour Mills, Bryantown; Hughesville Milling Company, Hughesville; A. M. Gates, Waldorf.

Lumber and Timber Products.—Frederick Croft, Cross Roads; Marcellus Bowie, Pisgah; J. Preston Tippet, Newport; C. Malcolm Berry, J. Benj. Mattingly, La Plata; Pomonkey Milling Company, Pomonkey; C. A. Wright, Wayside; Bryantown Flour Mills, Bryantown; A. M. Gates, Waldorf; Charles M. Phillips, Nanjemoy; Jabez Wright, Cross Roads; Thos. L. Twiford, Port Tobacco; Robert D. Wills, Bel Alton; Thos. P. Simmons, Pisgah; Vernon Moore, Waldorf.

Printing and Publishing.—Maryland Independent, The Times Crescent, La Plata.

Tin-smithing, Copper-smithing and Sheet Iron Working.—J. R. Nevitt, La Plata.

Tobacco Packing and Re-handling.—J. W. Albrittain, T. R. Farrall, La Plata; H. M. Thomas, J. W. Waring, Pomonkey; Hamilton Brothers, Port Tobacco; Geo. W. Carroll, Gallant Green; C. Posey Herbert, Hughesville; J. I. Naylor, Waldorf; Bowling & Blocklock, Bel Alton.

Banks.—Southern Maryland Savings Bank, La Plata.

Canning and Packing.—R. H. Pollock, La Plata; Roberts, Moore & Company, Benedict.

Oyster Shucking and Shipping.—Benjamin F. Henderson, Benedict.

Painters and Paper-hangers.—Wm. T. Maurice, La Plata; Downs Brothers, Pomonkey.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

In the year 1659 Anthony LeCompte, a distinguished Frenchman, is said to have entered the Choptank River with a few friends and settled on the southern shores of the river at a place now known as Horn Point. He is supposed to have been the first settler in Dorchester County. A few years later he was followed by others, and so on until the northern part soon became thickly populated.

There is very little known of the early history of the county prior to the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, at which time local feeling was divided between sympathy with the idea of the new republic and allegiance to the mother country. However, many men from Dorchester enlisted in the American Army, as will appear from the records now in possession of the Maryland Historical Society, and gave up their lives and property to the cause.

AREA, SOIL, ETC.

Dorchester County covers an area of 618 square miles, has a population of 30,800, and a tax rate of \$1,06½ for 1905. There are 133 white and forty-one colored schools in the county.

The surface of the county is slightly undulating, with but little elevation, the highest point in the county being but thirty feet above the sea level. That part bordering on the Chesapeake Bay and the inland rivers and creeks is very low and marshy and is rapidly decreasing in value. Small rivers and creeks penetrate far into the interior of the county.

Wheat, corn, tomatoes, hay, melons, fruits and berries are the principal products of agriculture. Agriculture is the principal business of the people, to which the advantages of the county are naturally adapted. This is also true with the oyster business. There are many square miles of river and bay bottoms close at hand, which the people work during certain months of the year, and from which a large number of people derive their living.

The soil is heavy in some portions and light in others, the county being well adapted to the raising of small fruits, berries, tomatoes, etc.

FARM STATISTICS.

The number of farms in this county is 2,074, the principal products of which are cereals, hay, vegetables, fruits and melons. The estimated value of these products amounted during the year of 1905 to about \$1,950,000. The number of hands employed on said farms is 5,250, classing the tenants as employes.

INCORPORATED AND OTHER TOWNS.

The incorporated towns in this county are Cambridge, East New Market, Hurlock and Secretary.

The other towns that are not incorporated are Vienna, Church Creek, Madison, Taylor's Island, Linkwood, Williamsburg, Airey's, Reid's Grove, Brookview, Eldorado, Drawbridge, Wingates, Crapo, Golden Hill, Fishing Creek, Bishop Head, James, Lloyds, Cornersville and Hudson.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The transportation facilities through Dorchester County for reaching the markets of the East, as well as Baltimore, are

excellent and include the Cambridge & Seaford Branch of the P., B. & W. Railroad, B., C. & A. Railway, Eastern Shore Transportation Company, and other packet vessels, with ample freight and passenger facilities.

INDUSTRIES.

Under this head all of the manufactures, as well as other industries, may be enumerated, but the report of the United States Census gives the manufactures of Dorchester as follows, not including the smaller establishments and repair shops:

Number of establishments, 89.

Capital invested, \$905,370.

Proprietors and firm members, 133.

Salaried officials and salaries: number, 43; salaries, \$15,823.

Average number of wage-earners and wages: Men sixteen years of age and over, 554; wages, \$158,683; women sixteen years of age and over, 564; wages, \$82,535; children under sixteen years, 96; wages, \$9,097.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$75,109.

Cost of materials used, \$879,252.

Value of products, \$1,372,371.

Oyster taking, marketing and shipping enters largely into the daily life of the people in this county, and makes one of its most important industries. The number of persons engaged in catching, marketing, shucking and planting of oysters is 4,910, including 805 men engaged in shucking.

As far as ascertainable, the total oyster pack for the season will be about 415,000 bushels, the value of which was about 60 cents per bushel, or \$250,000.

The following firms were engaged in packing oysters in Dorchester County during the season: G. W. Woolford & Company, W. G. Winterbottom & Company, Tubman, Mills & Company, John H. Phillips, I. L. Leonard & Company, J. C. Leonard & Company, H. L. Harris & Company, Cambridge Packing Company, Geo. M. Phillips & Company, L. B. Phillips & Company, J. F. Adams, W. E. Blades, East-side Packing Company.

FISH BUSINESS.

While the people of Dorchester County have been for years interested in the shipping of fish, yet not until recently have many given the business the best of their time and attention. To-day this business is a more important one than heretofore and is rapidly growing in proportion.

A conservative estimate of the number of barrels of different kinds of fish shipped annually from different points in this county puts it at 1,500 barrels, at a value of \$12 per barrel, which makes a total of \$18,000. H. L. Harris & Company, J. H. Phillips & Company, C. Lee Seward and C. H. Seward and Lewis Kemp are about the only firms who make a business of buying and shipping fish, but there are at least six hundred men engaged in the business, many of whom ship to the markets their individual catch. There is no way to compute the extent of what this amounts to during the year.

CRAB BUSINESS.

The business of catching, shipping and packing of crabs has been revived in Dorchester, and at least fifteen hundred men and children find employment during the season. Each individual crabber ships his own "catch," as a rule, although there are scores of buyers who cater to local markets. The firms of John M. Clayton and Henry I. Phillips, of Hoopers' Island, however, are in the business on a larger scale and sell to city markets to the extent of about \$5,000 a year.

TOMATO CANNING BUSINESS.

The number of cases of tomatoes, each containing two dozen cans, packed in this county during the season of 1905 was very light, and is reported as about 125,000 cases. The average value per dozen will amount to about \$1.20, or \$300,000 for the whole output. The value of canning houses, fixtures and real estate, in the county, has decreased to \$100,000. The duration of the season varies from fifty to fifty-five days. The amount paid annually in wages is about \$47,550. The number

of men, women and children engaged in the business of packing the output—not counting the proprietors of the different establishments—is 2,675.

The different firms engaged in the business are: James Wallace Packing Company, Phillips Packing Company, the Hearn Company, Johnson & Radcliffe, P. W. Moore & Son, all of Cambridge; Weight & Willey, Aireys; R. E. Roberts & Company, Linkwood; Charles Webster and East New Market Packing Company, of East New Market; J. B. Andrews & Son, Wright & Carter, Hurlock; Noble & Kennedy, Williamsburg; Harrington Brothers, Madison; B. E. Harrington & Company, Taylor's Island; George C. Insley, Crapo; J. W. T. Webb & Son, Vienna; Howard P. Spedden, James; J. Frank Hearn, Bishop Head; Bradley & Wheatley, Jordan & Spencer, Secretary; Messick & Dolby, Hurlock; Drawbridge Canning Company, Drawbridge; Z. H. Brinsfield & Son, Eldorado; Josiah T. Wheatley, Finchville; Phillips & Douglas, Elwood; Galestown Canning Company, Galestown; L. A. Insley & Brother, Wingates; Ralph Brothers, Vienna; Seward & Company, Sowards; Hubbert & Messenger, Williamsburg; W. P. Andrews, Crapo; Mills Brothers, Golden Hill.

FUR BUSINESS.

The fur business is rather an important industry and a growing one in this county. Those engaged in it are W. T. Wills, Church Creek; W. F. Applegarth, Golden Hill; A. G. Robbins, Lakesville; Jessie Wall, Bespitch; C. L. Seward, A. B. LeCompte, Sowards.

During the year about \$65,000 worth of furs have been handled in the county and the number of people engaged in the business is 450.

LUMBER BUSINESS.

The firms in Dorchester County engaged in the manufacture of timber products are: Cambridge Manufacturing Company, J. H. Neal, W. H. Radcliffe, R. T. Wright, Wright & Smith, James N. Sherman, E. M. Skinner & Brother, J. Roland Stewart, all of Cambridge; B. J. Linthicum, W. A. Linthicum,

J. W. Brooks & Son, Church Creek; Smith & Harrington, Madison; L. D. Travers, Taylor's Island; Joseph W. Bradshaw, Wm. F. Applegarth, R. L. Simmons, J. R. Rittenhouse, Mills Brothers, Golden Hill; Sullivan & Ellis, Sowards; Windsor & Mowbray, Aireys; Thos. Higgins & Son, Vienna; Wright & Andrews, J. W. Blake, S. S. Andrews, Geo. A. Thompson & Son, Benj. F. Carroll, J. B. Andrews, Hurlock; J. R. Coulbourne, W. R. Hurst, Secretary; J. W. Blake, Williamsburg; Z. H. Brinsfield, Eldorado.

The value of mills, including real estate and fixtures, is \$422,000. The number of men and boys employed in the business as employes is 203. The amount paid annually in wages is \$40,600. Estimated value of product will be about \$197,000.

PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURES.

The principal manufactures of the county are as follows:

Shirts.—Cambridge Shirt Company, Straus, Eiseman & Company, Cables & Kohn, Cambridge; Jasper Harper, Hurlock; Wm. E. Seward, Hills Point; Chas. Webster, East New Market; James A. Conkel, Secretary; number of employes, 373; value of total product, \$360,940; capital invested, \$56,316; amount paid annually in wages, \$49,134.

Bricks.—James C. Leonard, Robinson & Barnett, Cambridge; number of employes, 45; value of total product, \$16,212; capital invested, \$29,525; amount paid annually in wages, \$5,042.

Butter and Ice Cream.—Cambridge Creamery Company, Cambridge; East New Market Creamery Company, East New Market; Enterprise Creamery Company, Hurlock; number of employes, 5; value of total product, \$7,120; capital invested, \$4,575; amount paid annually in wages, \$1,356.

Creamery Products.—S. L. Webster & Company, East New Market; S. L. Webster & Company, Beulah; number of employes, 3; value of total product, \$4,284; capital invested, \$2,900; amount paid annually in wages, \$840.

Flour, Feed, etc.—R. W. Randall, Cambridge Manufacturing Company, L. K. Warren, Cambridge; S. Merriek & Son,

Hurlock Milling Company, John Foley, Hurlock; Sherman & Blades, Higgins & Webb, Vienna; F. P. Cockran, Henry Hubbert, Williamsburg; number of employes, 44; value of total product, \$276,825; capital invested, \$113,113; amount paid annually in wages, \$15,402.

Shipbuilding.—Richardson & Davis, Cambridge Manufacturing Company, Cambridge; Benjamin J. Linthicum, James W. Brooks & Sons, Madison; Cannon & Simmons, Golnen Hill; number of employes, 51; value of total product, \$140,300; capital invested, \$74,460; amount paid annually in wages, \$18,465.

Harness.—A. J. Hitch, Vienna; J. E. Sewell, Cambridge; value of total product, \$2,025; capital invested, \$500.

Printing and Publishing.—Democrat and News, Dorchester Standard, Item, Daily Banner and Cambridge Chronicle, Dorchester Era, Cambridge; Advance, Hurlock; number of employes, 18; value of total product, \$25,000; capital invested, \$12,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$4,433.

Machinery, etc.—Edgar Shackleford, T. Hudson, Cambridge; V. N. Northrup, Hurlock; number of employes, 5; value of total product, \$10,990; capital invested, \$5,290; amount paid annually in wages, \$225.

Barrels and Baskets.—Cambridge Manufacturing Company, J. E. Wright, Cambridge; number of employes, 11; value of total product, \$2,880; capital invested, \$3,495; amount paid annually in wages, \$1,555.

Weatherboarding and Boxing.—R. T. Wright, W. H. Radcliffe, Cambridge Manufacturing Company, Cambridge; S. W. Linthicum, Comersville; number of employes, 20; value of total product, \$13,551; capital invested, \$64,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$2,228.

Among other industries may be grouped: Perry & Eskridge, sails and awnings; Cambridge Gas Company, illuminating gas; S. L. Webster & Son, fertilizer; W. T. Stevens and E. P. Vinton, printers, Cambridge; number of employes, 14; value of total product, \$42,376; capital invested, \$43,250; amount paid annually in wages, \$3,462.

Canned Fruits and Vegetables.—James Wallace Packing Company, Cambridge; Zora H. Brinsfield, East New Market; Phillips & Douglas, Ellwood; Jos. B. Andrews, Hurlock; Howard P. Spedden, James; Jos. H. Conkle, Secretary; Chesapeake Canning Company, Benj. E. Harrington & Company, Taylor's Island; Percy & Hoerneche, Ralph Brothers, J. W. T. Webb, Vienna; Alex. Noble, Williamsburg.

Lumber and Timber Products.—Windsor & Mobray, Aireys; James M. Sherman, Bucktown; R. T. Wright, J. Roland Stewart, and the Cambridge Manufacturing Company, Cambridge; Linthicum & Baker, Church Creek; Wm. F. Applegarth, Jos. H. Bradshaw, Geo. W. Miller, G. A. Thompson & Son, Golden Hill; Benj. F. Carroll, Benj. Conway, Hurlock; Benjamin W. Brooks, W. W. Harrington, Madison; C. G. Jackson & Company, Reeds Grove; John W. Gordy, Rhoadsville; J. J. Bennett, Joseph Batte, Thos. Higgins & Sons, Vienna; Samuel F. Poole, Williamsburg.

Fertilizers.—Cambridge Manufacturing Company, H. Gaston, Louis K. Warren, Cambridge.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

Frederick County is one of the most populous and prosperous sections of the State of Maryland by reason of its geographical position, and the thrift and enterprise of its inhabitants. It was formed in the year 1748. There are 633 square miles in Frederick County, of which three-fourths are under cultivation. According to the census of 1900 it had a population of 51,920, and the tax rate of the county in 1905 was 89 cents.

Its chief town, Frederick, was laid out by one Patrick Dulaney, in 1745, and the first house erected in 1746 by Thomas Schley. Prior to that time it was part of Prince George's County, which was formed in 1695. Frederick County was peopled by sturdy Germans and Scotch-Irish, who came down from Pennsylvania, and since then it has had a solid and substantial, if not rapid, growth.

The historical possessions of Frederick County are rich and priceless, and there is nothing its people prize higher than the

stirring deeds of their ancestors in the Colonial days, the Revolutionary period, during the terrible strife of the war of the States, and as late as the war with Spain.

In 1765 the first official protest against the British Stamp Act came from the Frederick County Court. In 1775 Governor Scharpe, General Braddock and Colonel George Washington had a conference in Frederick City, prior to the fatal expedition against the Indians, in which Braddock lost his life; Benjamin Franklin came here to confer with Colonel Washington, and in 1818 General La Fayette was welcomed by the people on his triumphal tour of the country after the war of the Revolution had been won by the American people through his aid. Frederick City was a theatre of action during the Civil War, and its citizens took part in that momentous struggle, either on the one or the other side.

Frederick numbers among her illustrious men Francis Scott Key, the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," Thomas Johnson, the first Governor of the State of Maryland, William Cost Johnson, Roger Nelson, John Hanson, John Hanson Thomas, who figured in the early period of our government as members of Congress and the State Legislatures, and who were in touch with the weighty matters during the times in which they lived. Later, during the Civil War, Frederick had Bradley T. Johnson, a fearless and intrepid Southern soldier, and in more modern times, Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, who conquered Admiral Cervera's fleet at Santiago during the war with Spain, and General Otis, who was the head of the army in the Philippines.

The first railroad ever built connected Baltimore and Frederick, and developed into the great Baltimore & Ohio system.

These and many more interesting personages and incidents which could be narrated if space permitted, show why the people of Frederick County hold dear the memories of the past.

But it is with the modern Frederick County that we are to deal. Frederick County to-day ranks as one of the first in the United States in the quality and quantity of its agricultura

products, and until the great wheat and corn raising sections of the Middle West made such rapid strides in cultivation and the adoption of modern methods, was a leader in the production of the two aforementioned products.

There are 185 white and 28 colored schools in the county.

Frederick City, with its 10,000 inhabitants, is situated in a beautiful valley behind the Catoctin spur of the Blue Ridge Mountains and picturesque Linganore Hills, and is the natural market for these farm products, and many thriving industries add their share to the prosperity of its people. The city has an up-to-date government, a medium rate of taxation, and although burdened with a war debt of \$200,000 (which the Federal Government has refused to take off its shoulders), annually pays interest on the same and has enough left for internal improvements, such as smooth streets, sewers, etc. With better railroad facilities, Frederick would easily become one of the most important manufacturing cities in the State, but even with this handicap, it has a number of very successful concerns of a varied nature that earn profitable dividends for the owners.

Frederick County, according to the United States Census, in 1900 had 353 manufacturing industries, of which Frederick City contained about 200, with a total capitalization of \$2,386,538, but the census of manufactures just finished for 1905, which did not include all the smaller establishments and custom or repair shops, show the following figures for the county as to larger manufactures:

Number of establishments, 127.

Capital invested, \$2,292,542.

Proprietors and firm members, 136.

Salaried officials and salaries: number, 140; salaries, \$92,737.

Average number of wage-earners and wages: Men sixteen years of age and over, 1,207; wages, \$400,453; women sixteen years and over, 318; wages, \$51,485; children under sixteen years, 84; wages, \$8,414.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$145,173.

Cost of materials, \$2,055,250.

Value of products, \$3,332,842.

Only one other county has more industries, and only four surpassed it in the amount of money invested.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

The banks of Frederick City, of which there are five national and two savings institutions, are of the most substantial character. In the five national banks in Frederick, according to the last statement in November, there was \$3,809,504.83 on deposit subject to check, and in the two savings institutions the sum of \$394,303. The surplus and undivided profits of the above institutions are \$704,333, and the total capital stock is \$871,176.

COUNTY-SEAT AND TOWNS.

Frederick being the chief town in the county, is the seat of the Circuit Court, the county offices and the trading place for the agricultural community surrounding it, but of later years several of the more important towns in the county, such as Emmittsburg, Middletown, Brunswick, Thurmont and Walkersville, vie with Frederick in offering inducements to the country people for their trade. Towns along the railroad have established elevators and grain depots, thus saving farmers long hauls to Frederick with their produce, and incidentally taking much of their trade away. These towns have coal and lumber yards and handle all sorts of building materials, besides having good retail stores.

Frederick County has kept pace with the electric railroad development of the country and boasts of one of the first passenger and freight trolley lines, traversing a mountainous section where grades are met of seven and eight per cent. This road, the Frederick & Middletown Electric Railway, taps the rich Middletown Valley as far as Meyersville, fifteen miles from Frederick, and is in a prosperous condition. It has developed Braddock Heights, a summer resort in the mountains, and enjoys a large and growing commuters' patronage. Through passenger and freight traffic is now established to Hagerstown, twenty-six miles distant.

A trolley line from Frederick to Baltimore is projected and may yet be built.

There is an active movement now on foot to build a trolley line from Frederick to Thurmont, about fourteen miles north, and later on, to Emmittsburg, twenty-two miles, and Gettysburg, thirty-two miles.

The incorporated towns of Frederick County are Middletown, Thurmont, Brunswick and Emmittsburg. There are about eighty towns that are not incorporated in the county, ranging from a handful of people to populations of from five hundred to over a thousand

CLIMATE, ETC.

The climate of Frederick is healthful and invigorating. The summers are at times warm, but there are generally refreshing breezes at night to make sleep comfortable. Rains are variable. The winters are pleasant, except some severe spells, that rarely last but a few days at a time. Farmers usually get a good supply of ice in December and January.

THE COUNTY LEADS IN WHEAT AND CORN PRODUCTS.

A report of the United States Census Department recently shows that in 1899 the acreage, bushels and percentage of yield of corn in Frederick County was greater than any county in the State. From 57,484 acres was grown 2,279,040 bushels of corn.

The census report on wheat the same year shows that Frederick was the banner county in the State in the acreage, amount and percentage of yield of wheat. From 92,620 acres was grown 1,314,280 bushels, or 11.4 per cent. of total yield of the State.

In 1905 the wheat crop was about the average, but the corn crop was the largest in the history of the county.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The transportation facilities of Frederick County are good. The Northern Central, the Frederick & Middletown, and the Baltimore & Ohio, also the Western Maryland Railroads traverse various parts of the county and give easy access to the markets of the East and West, in addition to which there are two more roads contemplated.

There are several fine streams of water running through the county, the Potomac River being part of its southern boundary. Fish and game are generally plentiful, but this year there is a great scarcity.

MANUFACTURES.

The principal manufactures of Frederick County, which follow, are probably more varied and more extensive than those of any other agricultural county in the State, and give evidence of enterprise and thrift in their business.

In the list that follows we have estimated the value of their annual product, and add to these a list of the various business firms of the county according to the census of 1900 and corrected up to date.

Canned Goods.—C. Ruland, Monacacy Valley Canning Company, Frederick; Frederick City Packing Company, Colt & Dixon Packing Company. Number of employes, 1,000; value of total product, \$150,000; capital invested, \$100,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$20,000.

Printing, etc.—Marken & Biefield, Baughman Brothers, Frederick City Manufacturing Company, Great Southern Manufacturing Company, Examiner Printing Company. Number of employes, 50; value of total product, \$50,000; capital invested, \$75,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$14,500.

Lumber Products.—Wilcoxon & Brown, Bowers Lumber Company, Frederick; Maryland Excelsior Company, Thurmont. Number of employes, 100; value of total product, \$175,000; capital invested, \$100,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$30,000.

Whiskey.—Pure Rye Distilling Company, The Outerbridge Horsey Company, Twenty-Second Election District; Levi Price, John Ahalt. Number of employes, 30; value of total product, \$75,000; capital invested, \$125,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$7,500.

Lime and Crushed Stone.—Samuel W. Barrick & Sons, The John W. Tabler Lime & Stone Company, Frederick; Le Gore Combination Lime Company, Woodsboro; M. J. Grove Lime Company, Lime Kiln and Frederick, Frank McAleer. Num-

ber of employes, 350; value of total product, \$150,000; capital invested, \$250,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$75,000.

Among other industries may be grouped the following: Brunswick Furniture Company, bedroom suits and sideboards, Brunswick; G. F. S. Zimmerman, shutter fasteners, Palmetto Fibre Company, palmetto brushes; Ramsburg Fertilizer Company, fertilizers, Hygeia Ice Company, ice; Union Manufacturing Company, hosiery; Frederick. Number of employes, 466; value of total product, \$484,000; capital invested, \$434,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$101,953.

Ink.—Frederick Manufacturing Company, Frederick.

Gloves and Mittens.—Daniel G. Eissler, Frederick.

Gas.—Isabella Gas Works, Frederick.

Baskets, Rattan and Willow Ware.—John W. Younkings, Middletown; Gelsey Brothers, Woodsboro.

Bottling.—Wm. A. Shipley, James R. Warfield, J. A. C. Lipps, Frederick.

Cigar Boxes.—Chas. M. Engler, Rock Ridge.

Bread and Other Bakery Products.—James A. Slagle, Emmittsburg; John Hershberger, E. J. Hudson, Adolph A. Neidhart, Chas. F. Schvodel, Henry G. Shell, Frederick; Sylvanus M. Posts, H. S. Wisotzkey, Woodsboro.

Brick and Tile.—John M. Stouter, Emmittsburg; Peter Brookey, Frederick Brick Works of Frederick County, Frederick; D. W. Zentz, Thurmont.

Brooms and Brushes.—Winegardner & Hawk, Emmittsburg.

Carriages and Wagons.—Dukehart & Chismer, James M. Kenigan, Jacob L. Topper, Emmittsburg; David A. Castle, George C. Crum, Augustus H. Ebert, Hagen Brothers, D. Chester Kemp, Frederick; T. A. Stevens, Monrovia; Isaac M. Fisher, Motters; Charles J. Bittle, Myersville; David DeGruchy; Perry Hall; John A. Gesey, Chas. W. Gilbert, Walkersville, Excelsior Carriage Works, Woodsboro.

Cheese, Butter and Condensed Milk, Factory Products.—W. F. Burns, Bartholows; A. W. Nicodemus & Sons, Buckeystown; Isaac S. Armon, Emmittsburg; Walter B. Stevens, C.

E. Zimmerman & Company, Frederick; Blue Ridge Creamery Company, Knoxville; Chas. M. & Martin L. Shank, Middletown; Lewis C. Frizzell, B. O. Frizzell, Monrovia; Rocky Ridge Creamery, Rocky Ridge; Chas. P. E. Smith, Chas. E. Zimmerman & Company, Thurmont; J. L. McMaster, Chas. M. Meyers, Geo. M. Oyster, Jr., Walkersville; J. W. Legore, Legore.

Women's Clothing.—Walderman & Maxell, Emmittsburg.

Confectionery.—Joseph D. Caldwell, Christian T. Zacharias, Emmittsburg; S. C. Beckley, R. S. J. Dutrow, A. C. McCardell, Frederick.

Cars and General Shop Construction and Repairs.—Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Repair Shop (incorporated), Brunswick.

Foundry and Machine Shop Products.—Fraily Brothers, Emmittsburg; J. H. Abbott & Son, John Gomber, H. H. Hoke, The Montrose Iron Works, Frederick.

Canned Fruits and Vegetables.—Buckeystown Packing Company, Buckeystown; Frederick City Packing Company, Woodsboro Packing Company, Colt & Dixon Packing Company, Monocacy Valley Packing Company, Frederick.

Furniture and Factory Products.—C. H. Fette & Brother, Brunswick.

Flour and Grist Mill Products.—E. A. Shriner Milling Company, Willow Glen Mills, Newton M. Zentz, Carroll Creek Mills, Ballinger Creek Mills, Thos. L. Miller, Mountain City Milling Company, Frederick; Allen D. Hoover, Graceham; Franklin's Grist Mill, Harmony Grove; W. D. Bell, Wm. F. Steiner, Willow Grove Mills, Lander; S. E. Kenney, Lantz; Catoctin Roller Mills, National Steam Mills, George W. Slifer, Middletown; Jacob Shawbaker, South Star Mills, Monrovia; Marcellus Duvall, Myersville; Hunting Creek Mills, Myrtle Roller Mills, Rocky Ridge; Eutaw D. Neighbors, John W. Rhine, Daniel R. Rouzer, Sugar Camp Mills, A. S. Zentz, Thurmont; Fountain Rock Mill, Walkersville; Andrew H. Etzler, Woodsboro; Jesse Kraig, F. Lightner, Three Springs Mill, Adamstown; Monocacy Mills, Buckeystown; Four Points Flouring Mill, Daniel A. Hartman, Locust Grove Mills, Emmittsburg.

Leather, Tanned, Curried and Finished.—Geo. K. Birely, Eclipse Tannery, Frederick.

Lime and Cement.—Chas. F. Crawford, Adamstown; O. J. Keller Lime Company, Buckeystown; Ceresville Lime Kiln, Frederick City Lime Company, Gilmore Schley, Frederick; David K. Cramer, Mt. Pleasant; Daniel F. Roddy, Mt. St. Mary's; Fountain Rock Kiln, Glade Valley Lime Kilns, Walkersville; Chas. L. Hill, Isaac E. Strine, Woodsboro; Legore Lime Company, Legore, Md.

Liquors, Distilled.—Mountain Spring Distillery, Gapland.

Looking Glass and Picture Frames.—H. F. Knock & Son, Frederick.

Lumber and Timber Products.—Geo. F. Springer, John M. Stonter, Samuel Waggeman, Emmitsburg; Jefferson Keller, Ijamsville; Jacob H. Ahalt, Wm. H. Leatherman, Middletown; Broadhurst & Brother, Walker & Grubbs, John L. Watkins, Monrovia; Geo. W. Rumpkells, Plane No. 4; A. J. Colbert, Point of Rocks; James G. Stevens, Rocky Ridge; J. W. Creeger, Thurmont.

Lumber and Planing Mill Products.—Hardt & Keefer, Frederick.

Mineral and Soda Waters.—Frank J. Schrader, Frederick.

Monuments and Tombstones.—Hoke & Anon, Emmitsburg; Excelsior Monument Works, Thos. W. Eyler, Frank S. Suman, Frederick; Wm. G. Boileau, Middletown.

Patent Medicines and Compounds.—Victor Remedies Company, Frederick.

Perfumery and Cosmetics.—Rose Jelly Manufacturing Company, New Midway; Rosebud Company, Woodsboro.

Photography.—Maxwell Dixon, Emmitsburg; W. C. Bell, W. A. Burger, Charles W. Byrely, John F. Kreh, L. C. Etchison, Frederick.

Printing and Publishing.—City Printing Works, Examiner Publishing Company, Baughman Brothers, Great Southern Printing and Manufacturing Company, Frederick; Chronicle, Emmitsburg; Valley Register, Middletown; Monitor Publishing Company, Myersville; Catocton Clarion, Thurmont; Advance, Woodsboro.

Roofing and Roofing Material.—John M. Hartman, Frederick.

Saddlery and Harness.—John H. Stokes, Emmitsburg; C. A. Castle, L. S. Clingan, C. E. Houck, John E. Schell, Chas. L. Stokes, Frederick; A. T. Doty & Son, Lander; Charles E. Moberly, Alex. T. Weaver, Middletown.

Wholesale Slaughtering and Meat Packing.—Patterson Brothers, Emmitsburg; Abraham Hemp, Jr., Lander.

Tinsmithing, Coppersmithing and Sheet Iron Working.—E. A. Adelsberger, Jas. T. Hays & Son, Emmitsburg; Excelsior Stove House, Henry K. C. Fox, T. F. Kennedy, C. P. Smith & Son, S. D. Thomas & Company, Wm. J. Thomas, Frederick; Thos. G. Davis, Valley Stove House, Middletown; Clemence J. Willhide, Myersville; V. B. Osler, Thurmont.

Tobacco, etc.—Climax Cigar Factory, Chas. W. Miller, Emmitsburg; T. G. Buckey, E. J. Elkins, H. T. Kline, S. L. Lilly, N. M. Nusz, F. K. Schmidt, John E. Shipley, Wertheimer Brothers, Frederick; East End Cigar Factory, Walkersville.

Vinegar and Cider.—Gideon Bussard, Ijamsville.

GARRETT.

Garrett is the westernmost county of Maryland and was created by an Act of the General Assembly in 1872, which divided Allegany County into two sections, naming the western end Garrett, after John W. Garrett, the well-known president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The county contained a population of 17,701 in 1900. There are 681 square miles of area in the county, but with little water surface. It will be thus seen that Garrett is one of our youngest counties and needs much development.

The tax rate of the county for 1905 is \$1.37.

There are 132 white and one colored school in the county.

INCORPORATED AND OTHER TOWNS.

Oakland is the county seat, with a population of 1,170; Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park, Grantsville and Loch Lynn are other incorporated towns.

Other towns in the county not incorporated are Accident, New Germany, Bittering, Friendsville, Swanton, Bloomington,

Altamont, Hutton, Crellin, Thayersville, Avilton, Sunnyside, Kitsmillersville, Jennings, Beckman, Finzel, Hoyes, Grug, McHenry and Kendall.

These numerous towns indicate rapid settlement of the county in the brief period that it has been actually in existence, and is also an indication of great natural wealth, which lies to hand for development.

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION.

Garrett is bounded on the north by the Mason and Dixon Line, which separates it from Pennsylvania; on the west by West Virginia; on the south and southwest by West Virginia, and on the east by Allegany County. The geographical survey divides the county into the Potomac Valley District, the Savage Valley District, the Glades Valley District, the Castleman Valley District and the Youghiogheny Valley District. Along the western boundary of the county there is an elevation of over 3,000 feet above the sea level. This includes the crest line of the Great Backbone and Big Savage Mountains. Between these mountains lie a range of broad, flat-topped or gently arching hills.

The entire county is mountainous, but everywhere over the surface, covering hill and valley alike, is found a coating of soil varying in depth and grading imperceptibly into the underlying or resting directly upon the surface of the rocks. In the valleys the soil is usually deep and productive, and on the mountain slope it is shallow and stony. In some places the soil is stained a deep red, not altogether unlike the underlying beds of shale and sandstone. In other places the productive clays seem to bear no relation whatever to the deeply buried limestone, while on the mountain tops the soils seem but a mass of broken gray sandstone, mixed with small amounts of sand and clay. It is this soil covering with which the farmer has to deal.

This description is partially taken from the volume on Garrett County issued by the Geological Survey:

Mr. Clarence W. Dorsey, in his article on Garrett County, says:

"Its surface is that of a broad, rolling plateau. * * The greater part of the country is well drained, but there are several areas of considerable size in the central portion which are considered swampy; these are known as glades. * * * A large portion of the county is included within farm boundaries, and more than half of the farm area is not improved. The average sized farm is about 150 acres, but there are many which are over 1,000 acres. * * * The soils consist mostly of sandy loams."

Taken as a whole, the soils of Garrett County, in the valleys, yield easily to cultivation, and the principal products of agriculture are buckwheat, oats, hay and potatoes, and a fair yield, in some sections, of wheat, rye and corn.

The principal manufactures of the county emanate from the forests, which are plentiful, and consists of lumber, shingles, staves and the mining of coal and shale.

CHIEF SOURCES OF WEALTH.

One of Garrett's chief sources of wealth is her minerals, coal, fire-clay and limestone. The George's Creek coal fields lie along the boundary line between Garrett and Allegany Counties, the major portion being in the latter county, but considerable of the coal being in Garrett. The George's Creek coal is known all over the United States as being of a superior quality. Along the Potomac River, the southeastern boundary of Garrett, lies another field of coal, which is just being developed, it may be said.

While practically throughout the entire county coal may be found, as yet it is undeveloped, it being the smaller veins, and only worked where it lies near to railroads. It can be said Garrett's resources are inexhaustible. It is only within the past few years that the small seams of coal are being worked, and as the years pass and the large veins become exhausted, it naturally follows that the small veins will be opened up more extensively.

Fire-clay is found in abundance in some portions of the county, notably the northeastern section. Limestone is plentiful.

AGRICULTURE AND SOIL.

In the past few years farming in Garrett County has been done more on a scientific basis. The farmers have given the needs of the soil more thought, and in consequence, better and larger crops have been raised. Cleared and cultivated lands are becoming more valuable each year, as it is demonstrated that by proper treatment the soil of this county can be made to produce a yield equal to that of the lower counties.

According to the census of 1900 there were 1,788 farms in the county, the estimated value of which, in 1903, is about \$4,671,500, and the total assessed value of property in the county amounts to \$7,612,488.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Garrett is favored by good facilities for reaching the markets of the East and West, being traversed by the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad from east to west. The West Virginia Central & Pennsylvania Railroad follows the Potomac River along the southeastern boundary of the county. The Confluence & Oakland Railroad runs from Confluence, Pa., to Krug, and Jennings' Brothers Railroad from the Baltimore & Ohio, at West Salisbury, up to Castleman Valley to a point near Bittinger.

The old National Turnpike traverses the northern part of the county from east to west, while wagon roads throughout compare favorably with any other section of the State with like mountainous nature.

THE COUNTY'S GREATEST NEEDS.

Being a new county, the question as to what the county mostly needs is hard to answer. Unquestionably, farmers would add greatly to its prosperity. It is an agricultural county and its future lies largely in that direction. While the deposits of minerals are large, they are not as compact and clean as in other places, while farming can be carried on even in the mining regions, and much land is naturally drained and of a smooth surface. On account of the vast amount of humus in the soil

in the "Glades" the land is of great value for producing such crops as require a moist and cool climate. There is great opportunity for truck farming in Garrett County, as well as the raising of stock. Dairying could be profitably engaged in. Land is plentiful and can be bought cheap, say from \$5 to \$40 per acre, and as the county offers considerable advantages for the raising of fruits, berries and vegetables, these industries could be profitably engaged in. Oakland being but eleven hours from New York, and less to Baltimore and Washington, the mountain fruits and vegetables of a vigorous character, by reason of the pure air of the mountain tops, could be easily transported at profitable prices to these markets.

MANUFACTURES.

The Government has just finished the census of manufactures for 1905, and of those of large size the following figures show that Garrett is gradually increasing her importance in this respect:

Number of establishments, 40.

Capital invested, \$1,057,146.

Proprietors and firm members, 60.

Salaried officials and salaries: number, 29; salaries, \$33,438.

Average number of wage-earners and wages: Men sixteen years of age and over, 1,033; wages, \$584,941; women sixteen years of age and over, 10; wages, \$2,156; children under sixteen years of age, 2; wages, \$340.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$119,017.

Cost of materials, \$619,140.

Value of products, \$1,645,225.

The manufacturing and mining industries comprise the principal industries of the county, and the following list may be of value for reference:

Lumber and Timber Products.—Preston Lumber & Coal Company, Crellin, ship about 300 cars of lumber per month; DuBois & Bond, Bond, ship about 200 cars per month; C. J. Brenneman, Bittering; Garrett Lumber Company, Cove; D. E. Offutt & Sons, Oakland; Ravenscroft Lumber & Manufacturing Company, Oakland; H. M. Frazee & Sons, Selbysport;

J. M. Lowdermilk, Selbysport; Groves Brothers, Oakland; Strecker Lumber Company, Swanton; Truman Mosser, Swanton; O'Haver & Reid, Swanton; Wm. Whitmer & Sons, Wallman; Weimer & Hahn, Hutton; Blackiston Lumber Company, Hutton; Carney & Pendergast, Hutton; Nine & Brothers, Sunnyside; P. P. McAndrews, New Germany; C. J. Otto, New Germany; A. Knabb & Company, Kendall; Yough Manor Lumber Company, Kendall; Jennings Brothers, Jennings; W. E. Hollinger, Guard; P. C. Boucher, Grantsville; E. Livengood, Grantsville; Nathan & Davis, Grantsville; U. M. Stanton, Grantsville; Ashby Lumber Company, Crellin; Evans, Frazee & Company, Fearer; Umble & Savage, Fearer; Bear Creek Lumber Company, Friendsville; Meadow Mountain Lumber Company, Friendsville; J. W. McCulloh, Friendsville.

Cheese, Butter, etc.—Accident Creamery Company, Accident.

Liquors, Distilled.—M. J. Miller's Sons, Accident.

Carriages, Wagons.—A. D. Naylor, Oakland; L. J. Brown, Oakland.

Planing Mill Products.—Newton Geis, Accident; John P. Miller, Grantsville; Oakland Manufacturing Company, Oakland; C. M. Rathbun & Sons, Mountain Lake Park; F. G. Fox, Friendsville.

Flouring and Grist Mills.—Henry A. Kaese, Accident; Noah S. Garlitz, Avilton; Stark & Oester, Bittinger; Engle Mills, Cove; Friendsville Milling Company, Friendsville; Eli Stanton, Grantsville; Mason & Painter, Oakland; C. S. May, Swanton; Rasche Roller Mills, Oakland.

Photography.—Hoffman, Friendsville; G. H. Pritchard, Oakland.

Printing and Publishing.—Garrett Journal, Mountain Democrat, Republican, Oakland.

Saddlery and Harness.—Henry Schubel, Friendsville; Jas. W. Leathers, Oakland.

Tinsmithing, Coppersmithing and Sheet Iron Working.—A. D. Naylor & Company, G. A. Shirer, Oakland.

Toys and Games.—Hartzell, Cressler & Company, Friendsville.

Tanning.—Commonwealth Tanning Company, Hutton.

HARFORD.

Harford County was originally a portion of Baltimore County, where the old country seat at Joppa was located. This was intended to be a large city, but in 1768 Baltimore was selected and the old place was abandoned. This caused great inconvenience to the people of this section of Maryland, as it required a two days' journey to go and return to have any legal matter adjusted; so in 1773 a petition was presented to the Legislature, which resulted in the passage of a law for a new county, to be known by the name of Harford, so called after Henry Harford, who was then proprietary of Maryland. He was the natural son of Frederick, the sixth Lord Baltimore.

The original county seat of Harford was what is now known as Bush. It was called Harford Town in those days, and being located on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Turnpike, was a well-known place during the Revolutionary War, and even up to the time when the railroad supplanted the ancient highway. Many persons claim that it was here the first Declaration of Independence was signed, even antedating the famous Mecklenburg resolutions. As the county became more populous the inconvenience of the location of the county seat became more apparent, and efforts were made to have the legal machinery located in a more central position. The dispute was settled by a vote, and Belair, the present country seat, was chosen.

Harford is one of the northernmost counties of the State, being bounded on the north by the State of Pennsylvania, on the east by the Susquehanna River, and on the west by Baltimore County. The lower part of the county is level, and is bounded on the south by the Chesapeake Bay. This part is also traversed by Bush River (named Willoughby, by Captain John Smith, who explored it during his first trip to America).

It is also bounded on the Western side by Gunpowder River. The upper portion of the county is rolling, and near the Pennsylvania line is rocky.

The Rocks, situated on Deer Creek, is a large, mountainous formation, several hundred feet high. Here the Susquehanna, a powerful Indian tribe, held their councils of war, and the ancient seats of the king and queen, hewn out of solid rock, are still to be seen.

The population of Harford County is reported to be about 29,000, and the county tax rate for 1905 is \$1.20.

There are 106 white and eighteen colored schools in the county.

COUNTY PRODUCTS.

The people of Harford County have long been noted for their thrift and prudence, and it is regarded as one of the foremost agricultural regions in the State.

The number of farms in the county in 1900 was 2,431, with an acreage of 248,925.

The principal products of the county are corn, wheat, hay, oats, rye and tomatoes, the total value of which, canned and sold in the raw state, for the year 1903, will approximate \$3,500,000.

In the past thirty years canning has been engaged in more and more, until now it forms one of the chief industries of the county. The value of the finished product in this industry alone approximates from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000, according to the conditions of the market.

The county is also rich in other agricultural products, and a large number of beef cattle are raised for the market. This is of a high grade in quality, and finds a ready sale for export purposes.

Tobacco raising was followed some years back to a limited degree, but has been abandoned for the more profitable crop of potatoes.

Considerable slate and serpentine rock are found near the Pennsylvania line, and the demand for the slate is always greater than the supply, though the serpentine rock has not been heretofore marketed at a profit.

Deposits of chrome have also been found in the upper parts of the county, but the demand for the same having fallen off, the quarries are not now worked.

Throughout different parts of the county there is an excellent grade of building stone.

DUCKS AND FISH.

In the history of Harford County the famous Susquehanna flats should not be forgotten. Here congregate annually millionaires from all parts of the country in quest of the famous canvas-back ducks. The hunting of this wild fowl gives subsistence to a number of people and is supposed in one way and another, together with the fishing industries in the spring at Havre de Grace and Lapidum, to yield \$150,000 annually.

INCORPORATED TOWNS.

The incorporated towns of the county are Belair and Aberdeen. Havre de Grace is a city situated at the mouth of the Susquehanna River. It failed from being the capital of the United States by the lack of ten votes in Congress, which chose Washington in its stead. Other towns in the county not incorporated are Abingdon, Churchville, Harford Furnace, Perryman, Forest Hill, Fallston, Darlington, Jarrettsville.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroads traverse the county and make excellent facilities in reaching the market with the products of the farm and the factory.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufactures of Harford County number upwards of 300, in which are invested over \$2,300,000. However, the census of manufactures for 1905, excluding all smaller manufacturing establishments, gives the following figures:

Number of establishments, 183.

Capital invested, \$2,584,159.

Proprietors and firm members, 220.

Salaried officials and salaries: number, 94; salaries, \$68,769.

Average number of wage earners and wages—Men sixteen years of age and over, 1,059; wages, \$328,255; women sixteen years of age and over, 636; wages, \$108,055; children under sixteen years, 158; wages, \$16,555.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$86,478.

Cost of materials used, \$2,131,674.

Value of products, \$3,042,692.

It is impossible to give accurate details as to these industries, but the following list of canners and other manufactures will prove of value for reference, and will indicate the variety of industries growing in the county.

Bread and Other Bakery Products.—Frederick W. Kiefber, Frederick Rauscherk, Havre de Grace; W. H. Bemer, Belair.

Carriages and Wagons.—Burns Brothers' Carriage Factory, Havre de Grace; Enterprise Carriage Company, Wiley J. Waters, Belair; Oliver R. Thomas, Berkley; A. D. Grafton, Forest Hill; Harry F. Carroll, Frederick W. Hoppe, Havre de Grace.

Boots and Shoes, Factory Products.—Havre de Grace Shoe Manufacturing Company, Havre de Grace.

Wheels, Spokes, Rims.—Hollingsworth Wheel Company.

Butter, Factory Product.—Thos. Hoopes & Price, Churchville; Daniel P. Hollingsworth, Fallston; H. E. Harkins, Forest Hill; Jarrettsville Creamery Company, Jarrettsville; Jos. T. Hoopes, Street; Geo. H. Ehlen, Shawsville; Charles C. Schuster, Taylor.

Cotton Goods.—Gambrill & Melville Cotton Mills, Havre de Grace.

Flouring and Grist Mill Products.—Swansbury Flour Mill, Aberdeen; Halls Mills, Abingdon; G. B. Moores, W. H. McNut, Berkley; James Webster, Calvary; Walter Proctor, Cardiff; Isaac Amoss, Carea; Wm. S. Noble, David E. Wilson, Darlington; Edgewater Roller Mills, Havre de Grace; John M. Macklem, Lapidum; John R. Baldwin, Level; Broad Creek Roller Mills, John Roberts, Maeton; Ivory Mills, Norrisville; Union Mills, Pleasantville; Falling Branch Mills, Pylesville

Milling Company, Pylesville; Eden Mills, Rocks; Chrome Valley Mills, Sharon. W. Z. Muremher, Bel Air.

Flouring and Grist Mill Products.—Eli Houek, Taylor

Canneries.—C. W. Baker, James B. Baker, W. B. Baker, Baker & Morgan, I. W. Bayless, E. W. Bonnett, E. E. Carsins, George W. Evans, John M. Michael, F. O. Mitchell, Jr., F. O. Mitchell, Sr., Morgan Mitchell, J. S. Mitchell & Brother, R. F. & G. H. Mitchell, Charles B. Osborn, Strasbaugh, Steckel & Hewitt, A. Thompson, John Finney Wells, Aberdeen; Geo. A. Kimble & Brother, Abingdon; G. W. Walker, Aldino; J. T. Deckman, C. C. Rouse, C. A. Dietrich, Belair; G. A. Mitchell, T. P. Mitchell, J. S. Mitchell, Boothby Hill; George D. Gorrell, Calvary; A. Smith & Company, Carsins; George W. McComas, Clayton; T. Kirby & Sons, T. & F. Mitchell, Cole; C. A. Andrew, Conowingo; D. T. Callahan, John McKee, F. W. Smith, Creswell; D. E. Price, Darlington; G. E. Silver, Deer Creek; T. Miller, E. Thompson, Earleton; George B. James, August Martin, Fallston; Lemuel Beall, Federal Hill; J. Dalton & Sons, J. Elsner & Son, Harford Furnace; H. A. Osborn, S. J. Seneca, Havre de Grace; Barney Wheeler, Kalmia; Hanson & Lantz, Magnolia; J. W. Bay & Company, M. F. Bayless, E. V. Stockham, J. F. Towner, Perryman; W. E. Robinson, Vale; Finney & Robinson, Belair; J. T. Norris, Van Bibber; T. D. Miller, Webster; J. S. Whiteford, Whiteford; Joseph W. Archer, Benson.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.—Wm. H. Towles Manufacturing Company, Havre de Grace.

Housefurnishing Goods.—C. J. Parker & Son, Havre de Grace.

Kaolin and Other Earth Grinding.—H. C. Whiteford, Flirtville.

Lumber and Timber Products.—Delmar Lumber Company, Havre de Grace; Lee & Finney Company, Churchville; David Clement, Dublin; E. M. Clement, Lee Cullum, Level; John T. Dalton, Upper Cross Roads.

Lumber and Planing Mill Products.—John E. DuBois, Havre de Grace.

Monuments and Tombstones.—Wm. N. Foster, Havre de Grace; John G. Hawkins, Jesse C. Taylor, Jarrettsville.

Printing and Publishing.—Aberdeen Enterprise, Aberdeen; Aegis and Intelligencer, Harford Democrat, Belair; Democrat-Ledger, Havre de Grace; Republican, Havre de Grace.

Roofing and Roofing Materials.—Proctor Slate Company, Cardiff; John T. Murphy, Havre de Grace; Excelsior Slate Company, Peerless Slate Company, Pylesville; Peach Bottom Slate Company, Delta.

Saddlery and Harness.—Wm. A. Harkins, Aberdeen; John R. Farley, Belair; Wm. Chandler & Son, Darlington; Ellwood Anderson, Fallston; J. W. Bauer, Havre de Grace; Rubin P. Rogers, Level; John Bauer, Belair.

Ship and Boat Building, Wood.—James T. Holly, George H. Howlett, Havre de Grace.

Textile Products.—Textile Works, Havre de Grace.

Tinsmithing, Copper-smithing and Sheet-Iron Working.—John G. Dollman, Darlington; Reynolds Brothers' Can Company, S. J. Seneca, Havre de Grace; W. W. Heuer, C. C. Brown, Belair.

Vinegar and Cider.—D. D. Rogers, Level; Chas. E. Nelson & Son, Street.

HOWARD COUNTY.

Howard County consistently styles itself "Old Howard," so to read in Maryland history of its organization in 1850 seems to make its claim to old age a misrepresentation. Only Garrett and Wicomico Counties are younger. But it must be remembered that from the settlement of its mother-county, Anne Arundel, this, the northern section, afterwards Howard District, was an important part of the oldest of the counties save St. Mary's, so that it is seen that it is only in baptism that Howard is not old. Its industries are old, its families first, its traditions hoary with tales of "ye olden times." As early as 1692, Queen Caroline parish was defined, embracing part of what is now Howard County. That community, contiguous to the "Old Brick Church," still exists near Guilford, which was erected as

a "chapel of ease" for those communicants of Saint Anne's Church, Annapolis, who lived far to the north.

Before Baltimore Town was, Elk Ridge existed as an important seaport in what is now Howard, and luxuries from across the seas were imported through that town for the use of the families whose names still figured in Howard's affairs before the eighteenth century had told many milestones.

As elsewhere throughout the State, tobacco was the principal product of Howard for many years. With the settlement of Ellicott's Mills, now Ellicott City, the county town, a change to the growing of wheat was gradually introduced. In 1772, three Quaker brothers from Pennsylvania, named Ellicott, came up the Patapsco Valley looking for a suitable site for building a grist mill. They found what they wanted in "The Hollow," a wilderness lying about eight miles up the river from Elk Ridge, bought up the water rights for miles north and south, and a tract of land embracing the "Hollow" itself, and many of its encompassing hills, and began the building of a structure for grinding wheat, of which there was none. Their own sowing and reaping brought to their hoppers the first golden grain for flour, and finally the scoffing tobacco planters of the vicinity were converted into a belief in the feasibility of grain crops for the neighborhood, and "wheaten" bread came to be found upon the table, not as a rarity, but every day.

The name Howard was given in honor of John Eager Howard, of Revolutionary fame.

The county is triangular in shape, being the heart of the western shore of the State, between Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Montgomery, Prince George's and Anne Arundel Counties. The Patapsco River forms its northern border, and it is partly traversed by two small branches of the Patuxent River, which, in 1851, flooded the county-seat and caused great loss. Another branch of the same river separates the county from Montgomery. The area of Howard County is about 250 square miles, and its topography is hilly and broken, with forests and fertile hillsides. The land of the county is especially adapted to raising wheat, corn and hay.

The population of the county was 16,715 in 1900. There are 1,214 farms in the county, embracing 147,000 acres in round numbers. Very little tobacco is now raised in Howard, the principal products are, as heretofore stated, wheat, corn, hay and dairy products.

The county tax rate for 1905 is 75 cents, and there are fifty-seven white and thirteen colored schools in the county.

MINERALS, STONE, ETC.

As far back as 1800 ore deposits were profitably worked in Howard, leading to the building of the Avalon Iron Works, and it is still profitably mined.

But it is in granite, marble and building stones and feldspar that Howard is especially rich. The granite deposits are of importance and deserve special mention. Immense quantities of this stone are being quarried annually from Ellicott City, Guilford and other localities. The stone varies in texture; that quarried at Ellicott City and Guilford being suited for building purposes, while the quarries of Atholton produce a fine, white stone suited for monumental uses. Several well-known buildings in and out of this State are constructed of Howard County granite. In the Cathedral in Baltimore, the new Custom House, and in parts of the Baltimore Court House this stone is used. The steps of the Capitol in Washington were cut from Atholton granite. This stone has competed successfully in our national expositions and won enviable distinctions. Geologists say a large proportion of parts of this county is a solid mass of granite, showing that the valuable deposits are practically inexhaustible.

A new industry, and one of growing value and importance, is the development of the deposits of feldspar. Large quantities of this stone are being turned out with considerable profit to the promoters. New companies are being capitalized, and it is possible that this industry will rival in importance the granite works. Thousands of dollars are being invested, and the work of increasing facilities for working up this valuable mineral is being pushed forward rapidly.

MANUFACTURES.

The value and number of manufactures of various kinds in Howard are considerable, when these quarries, etc., are considered.

The United States Census for 1905, enumerating the manufacturing concerns only that produce upward of \$500 worth of product per year, give the following figures:

Number of establishments, 17.

Capital invested, \$825,680.

Proprietors and firm members, 16.

Salaried officials and salaries: number, 45, salaries, \$59,291.

Average number of wage-earners and wages: Men sixteen years of age and over, 564; wages, \$242, 270; women sixteen years and over, 392; wages, \$90.362; children under sixteen years, 108; wages, \$16,327.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$61,199.

Cost of materials used, \$740,329.

Value of products, \$1,436,613.

However, an estimate made by a careful citizen of Howard County gives the following figures for all industries in the county:

Cotton Goods.—Capitalization, \$350,000; employes, 700; amount paid annually in wages, \$160,000.

Granite Quarries.—Capitalization, \$100,000; employes, 500; annual wages, \$200,000.

Feldspar Quarries.—Capitalization, \$100,000; employes, 500; annual wages, \$50,000.

The C. A. Gambrill Manufacturing Company, belonging to Ellicott City, and drawing its custom largely from Howard, buying up practically all the wheat grown in the county, has its mill located on the Baltimore County side of the Patapsco. It is on the site of the first Ellicott grist mill, and is now being enlarged to do the work of three mills—to handle its own custom and to take the place of the Gambrill mill burned in the great fire in Baltimore in February, 1904, and of the one owned by the same company burned in the spring of 1905 at Orange Grove, on the Patapsco. The enlarged plant will have a capacity of 2,000 barrels of flour per day.

The business and manufacturing interests of the county are mainly as follows:

Brick and Tile.—Charles T. Napier, Ellicott City.

Cooperage.—Frank C. Higginbotham, Ellicott City.

Cotton Goods.—Gary Manufacturing Company, Alberton; Savage Manufacturing Company, Savage.

Electrical Apparatus and Supplies.—Viaduct Manufacturing Company, Elkridge; Patapasco Electric & Power Company, Grays.

Brooms and Brushes.—Joseph Flynn, Marriottsville.

Canned Goods.—John M. Gerwig, Herbert Brothers, Ellicott City.

Flour and Grist Mill Products.—Valley Mills, Daisy; Samuel F. Burgess, C. A. Gambrill Manufacturing Company, Ellicott City; Vine Rock Mill, Florence; Samuel K. Johnson, Highland; J. J. Brunsman, Ilchester; Pleasant Valley Mills, Lisbon; Hobbs Mill, Rover; Stephen A. Brandenburg, Roxbury Mills; C. R. Simpson, Simpsonville; Hayfield Mill, West Friendship.

Feldspar Works.—Golding & Company, Parlett & Cavey, Woodstock; J. F. Patterson, Jr., Henryton.

Lumber and Timber Products.—Thomas D. Baggel, Cooksville; John L. Carroll, Hamilton Oldfield, Werner Brothers, Ellicott City; H. C. Selby, Lisbon; Elizabeth Fleming, Mayfield; Thomas O'Neill, Guilford; F. M. Bailliere, Oakland Mills; O'Donnell Brothers, Doughoregan.

Printing and Publishing.—Times Publishing Company, Progress, Ellicott City.

Saddlery and Harness.—J. W. Bell, Lisbon; W. F. Mayfield, Ellicott City.

Shirts.—Oppenheimer, Obendorf & Company, Ellicott City; Browning & Company, Jessups.

Silk and Silk Goods.—Thistle Mills Company, Ilchester.

Wholesale Slaughtering.—Mrs. D. Kraft, Ellicott City.

Tinsmithing, Coppersmithing and Sheet Iron Work.—J. C. Fisher, C. P. Lerch, C. C. Fisher, Ellicott City.

KENT.

Kent County occupies an area of 315 square miles, of which about sixty-five miles are water surface, which include excellent mill creeks and small streams. It is located in the northern portion of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and named after the English shire from whence came many of its early settlers. Many claim it is the oldest county on the Eastern Shore. The first settlement within the present limits of Maryland was made on Kent Island in 1628 by Protestants from Virginia, under the leadership of William Clayborne. Calvert claimed the island as part of his grant, and the contention was not ended until 1647, when Clayborne was dispossessed. The Maryland Proprietary, having established his authority over the island, in 1650 organized Kent County, it then embracing the upper Eastern Shore. In the Assembly of 1649 Robert Vaughan was the only one who resided in Kent. He was one of the six privy councilors. In 1648 the county was supposed to have 135 persons. It now has a population of 19,000. The county town, Chestertown, was laid out in 1706 by Act of Maryland, and named "New Town." Its charter was revised in 1780, and the name Chestertown given to it.

During the anti-Revolutionary period, Kent was active in opposition to the oppressive measures of Parliament. Chestertown, then a port of entry, had a "tea party." A vessel, the "Geddes," brought a cargo of tea into the Chester River for the neighboring counties, and was seized and the cargo thrown overboard by the indignant citizens.

In the war of 1812 the British, under Sir Peter Parker, landed a force in Kent for an important operation. They were nobly met by the local militia, under Colonel Philip Reed, and driven back to their ships with heavy loss, Parker being among the killed.

The county tax rate for 1905 is \$1.15, and there are sixty-eight white and twenty colored schools in the county.

INCORPORATED AND OTHER TOWNS.

The only incorporated towns of Kent County are Chestertown, with three thousand inhabitants; Galena, with five hundred, and Millington, with seven hundred. Other towns

(not incorporated) are Rock Hall, Still Pond, Kennedyville, Chesterville, Betterton, Lankford, Pomona, Worton Station, Lynch, Massey, Fairlee, Meltota, Edesville and Golts.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

Kent County occupies an area of beautiful farming country, located in the northern portion of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The county is separated from Delaware on the east by a line run by Mason and Dixon and marked by mile posts set in the latter half of the eighteenth century. The western boundary of the county is formed by the upper portion of the Chesapeake Bay, while the Sassafras River separates it from Cecil County and the Chester River divides it from Queen Anne's County.

The county is located between the parallels of 39 degrees and 39 degrees 22 minutes north latitude, and between the meridians of 75 degrees 45 minutes and 76 degrees 16 minutes west longitude.

AGRICULTURE.

While wheat and corn are the staple crops, the county is well set in peach and pear trees, and nearly every farmer has five or more acres in tomatoes. Asparagus beds are found on many farms, while dairying, stock raising and sheep raising enter largely into the industries of the county.

The natural advantages of the county consist in lands that answer promptly to every effort, of a situation more than eligible, of waters that teem with fish, oysters, crabs, terrapin and turtle, and of transportation facilities equal to every demand.

The number of farms in Kent County is estimated to be 956, of an average acreage of 179 acres. The value of these farms is from \$25 to \$60 per acre. The number of hands will average four to a farm.

CRABS, FISH AND OYSTERS.

The crab, fish and oyster industry supply a means of livelihood for many persons. There are no oyster or fish packing

factories in the county. There are over a thousand persons engaged in this industry, besides 160 persons employed on transporting vessels, of which there are forty-eight.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Kent County is well situated with respect to transportation facilities, both for internal communication and for egress to the centres of commerce and trade along the Atlantic seaboard. The county is bounded by over eighty miles of coast line. The head of navigation on both the Sassafras and Chester Rivers is not reached until near the Delaware line, and the entire western limit of the county is formed by the Chesapeake Bay.

Five or six steamboat lines carry freight and passengers to Baltimore and Philadelphia, and during the grain and fruit seasons, extra freight steamers are provided. Ice only interferes with navigation during periods of excessive cold. In addition to the opportunities for navigation, two railroads cross the county, one having its terminals at Chestertown and at Townsend, while the other connects Centreville, Queen Anne's County, with the trunk lines farther north, entering Kent County at Millington, and crossing the Delaware line at Golts. The railroads cross each other at Massey, and together furnish rail communication with trunk lines.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufactures of Kent County are numerous, if not exceptionally large, and are of diversified character. Of course the canning of fruits and vegetables is the main industry of the county, but there are several large establishments manufacturing crates and baskets, straw boards, etc., the latter being one of the largest establishments of its kind in the State.

The manufactures of the county producing upwards of \$500 worth of product each year, and excluding certain repairing and custom shops, is thus stated by the census of 1905:

Number of establishments, 38.

Capital invested, \$846,990.

Proprietors and firm members, 48.

Salaried officials and salaries: number, 16, salaries, \$10,330.

Average number of wage-earners and wages: Men sixteen years and over, 229; wages, \$66,214; women sixteen years and over, 91; wages, \$12,500; children under sixteen years, 23; wages, \$1,745.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$24,030.

Cost of materials used, \$424,436.

Value of products, \$627,737.

The following list gives some idea of the industries in the county, and gives promise of growth on these lines:

Canned Goods.—Canning & Mercantile Company, Still Pond, Hebron and Chestertown; Geo. Nunsen, Chestertown; C. S. Hurlock, Massey; H. H. Baldwin & Company, Kennedyville; Ivins & Carr, Lynch's and Worton's Station; W. S. Armstrong & Brother, Millington; Swing & Company, Black's Station; number of employes, 785; total value of product, \$180,500; capital invested, \$35,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$48,250.

Boots and Shoes.—Wm. Robinson, Wm. A. Burke, Chestertown; number of employes, 3; value of total product, \$8,000; capital invested, \$3,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$2,500.

Fertilizers.—Beck & Walker, W. W. Hubbard, Chestertown; number of employes, 9; value of total product, \$50,000; capital invested, \$30,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$6,000.

Bread.—E. Albaugh, Gus. Ayres, Chestertown; number of employes, 3; value of total product, \$7,000; capital invested, \$4,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$2,250.

Ice Cream.—W. H. Haddaway, Edesville; J. C. Loud, Chestertown; number of employes, 10; value of total product, \$3,500; capital invested, \$1,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$450.

Carriages and Wagons.—Adam H. Huey, Massey; Chapman & Lambert, Henry S. Deford, Chestertown; number of employes, 15; value of total product, \$75,000; capital invested, \$20,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$9,000.

Baskets, Crates, etc.—Crane, Hynson & Valliant, Chestertown; Elmer E. Leary, Rock Hall; number of employes, 84; value of total product, \$90,000; capital invested, \$30,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$14,000.

Butter.—Middletown Creamery Company, Massey; T. Shafer, Kennedyville; Locust Grove Creamery Company, Locust Grove; Fairlee Creamery Company, Fairlee; number of employes, 7; value of total product, \$8,000; capital invested, \$6,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$2,500.

Flour and Meal.—Thomas H. Topping, Chestertown; Browne & Morris, Edesville; Perry Price, Melitota; J. E. Spear, Millington; number of employes, 9; value of total product, \$48,500; capital invested, \$15,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$6,500.

Harness.—Wm. Parr, Still Pond; J. H. Howard, Walter Bramlee, Chestertown; number of employes, 2; value of total product, \$5,500; capital invested, \$1,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$1,500.

Among other industries may be grouped: The Davidson Marble Company, tombstones, Chestertown; W. K. Judefind, brooms, Edesville; American Strawboard Company, strawboard, Chestertown; S. Hicks, wheelwrighting, Chestertown; R. G. Nicholson, ice, Chestertown; Wm. Green, laundry, Chestertown; H. S. Barnett, bricks, Chestertown; W. S. & A. M. Culp, doors and frames, Chestertown; J. K. Aldridge, tin cans, etc., Chestertown; number of employes, 85; value of total product, \$195,200; capital invested, \$137,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$31,825.

Butter, etc.—Keyser & Staats, Fairlee; Shafer, Tilghman & Company, Kennedyville; George N. Cooper, Worton; S. J. & A. Johnson, Massey; Middletown Creamery Company, Galena.

Cotton Goods.—Geo. H. Todd & Company, Millington.

Flour and Grist Mill Products.—Sparks Grist Mill, Galena; Henry Trinks, Galena; W. W. McKnett, Kennedyville; Edwin W. Spear, Millington; L. H. Dreka, Sassafras; Benj. C. Plummer, Still Pond.

Boxes.—Crane, Hynson & Valliant, Chestertown.

Bread and Other Bakery Products.—Gold Medal Bakery, Chestertown.

Brick and Tile.—H. S. Barnett.

Carriages and Wagons.—S. Hicks, Galena; Galena Machine Shop, Galena; John Medders, Kennedyville; Wm. H. Kelley, Locust Grove; C. W. Hague, A. J. Hackett, Still Pond.

Lumber and Timber Products.—Wm. E. Jarrell, Chestertown; Wm. B. Usilton's Sons, Tolchester; J. R. Wilson, Galena; Geo. V. Peverley, Massey; Phillip Trimble, Millington; Howard Johnson, Worton; Walter Sparks, Fairlee.

Monuments and Tombstones.—Davidson's Marble and Granite Works, Chestertown.

Printing and Publishing.—Chestertown Transcript, The Kent News, Enterprise Publishing Company, Chestertown.

Saddlery and Harness.—E. Razewski, Millington; Henry Hardesty, Rock Hall.

Tinsmithing, Coppersmithing and Sheet Iron Working.—Medders & Company, Still Pond.

MONTGOMERY.

Montgomery is one of the five counties of Western Maryland that forms the Sixth Congressional District. It was named in honor of General Richard Montgomery, American patriot and hero, who fell while leading an attack on Quebec, December 31, 1775. It has an area of 508 square miles. It is bounded on the southwest by the State of Virginia, from which it is separated by the Potomac; on the northwest by Frederick County, the line between the two counties running from the mouth of the Monocacy to the Parr's Spring; on the northeast by Howard County, from which it is separated by the Patuxent, and on the southeast and south by Prince George's County and the District of Columbia.

As the jurisdiction of Maryland extends to high water mark on the Virginia side of the Potomac, the main water surface of Montgomery County is that portion of the Potomac from the mouth of the Monocacy to Little Falls.

The population of the county, according to the Federal Census of 1900, was 30,451, and the tax rate for 1905 is 99½ cents on the \$100.

Montgomery was erected into an independent county in 1776. Prince George's County in 1748 embraced all the territory lying between the northern boundary of Charles County and the Patuxent on the east, and the Potomac on the west; in that year the county was divided, and the land lying west of a line drawn from the mouth of Rock Creek through a portion of the District of Columbia to the Patuxent became Frederick County. In 1776 the population of Frederick County had so increased that it was determined to divide the county into three distinct districts, viz., the upper, the middle and the lower. Thus were formed three distinct municipalities, Washington County constituting the upper, Frederick County the middle and Montgomery County the lower.

The ordinance for the division of Frederick County into these three distinct districts was introduced in the State Convention of that year by Dr. Thomas Sprigg Wootton, a representative from Montgomery in that convention. On the sixth of September, 1776, the ordinance was passed, and thus the lower district was erected into the new County of Montgomery.

COUNTY SEAT AND OTHER TOWNS.

The present site of Rockville was selected as the county seat, and at that time consisted of Hungerford's Tavern and a few other houses. The old court house was built shortly thereafter, and the first court was held therein in the year 1779. About 1784 the land around the court house was laid off into town lots and streets, and named Williamsburg. In 1801, by Act of the General Assembly of the State, a town was erected and called Rockville.

INCORPORATED AND OTHER TOWNS.

Rockville, Gaithersburg, Kensington, Poolesville, Laytonsville, Garrett Park, Brookeville, Damascus, Hyattstown and Takoma Park are incorporated and growing towns.

The following towns are not incorporated, and all except Claggettsville are post-offices: Ashton, Aspen, Avenel, Avery, Barnesville, Beallsville, Beane, Bethesda, Boyds, Brighton, Brink, Brinklow, Buck Lodge, Burdette, Burnt Mills, Cabin John, Cedar Grove, Chevy Chase, Clarksburg, Cloppers, Cloverly, Colesville, Comus, Cropley, Darnestown, Dawsonville, Derwood, Dickerson, Ednor, Edwards' Ferry, Elmer, Etchison, Fairland, Forest Glen, Germantown, Glen Echo, Goshen, Great Falls, Grifton, Hunting Hill, Kingsley, Kings Valley, Lay Hill, Linden, Martinsburg, Middlebrook, Monocacy, Montrose, Mullinix, Northbeck, Norwood, Oakdale, Onley, Plyer, Potomac, Purdum, Quince Orchard, Randolph, Redland, Sandy Spring, Sellman, Seneca, Silver Spring, Slidell, Sligo, Spencerville, Sugarland, Travilah, Unity, Washington Grove, Watkins, Wheaton, White's Ferry, Woodfield, Woodside and Claggettsville.

EDUCATION.

There are 112 white and twenty-nine colored schools in the county. For some years subsequent to the erection of Montgomery County, schools were sparse and only the rudiments were taught in the common schools then existing. Soon, however, private tutors were employed in a few families; and thus, instruction in the higher branches of education was secured. But the county was not indifferent to the educational interests of her youth. Rockville Academy was chartered in 1809, and Brookville Academy in 1814, each being liberally endowed by the State. At present the public school system has been so improved and perfected that every neighborhood has excellent educational advantages. Among the principal educational institutions are the following: Rockville High School, Rockville Academy, Brookville Academy, Rockville Institution for Young Ladies, Rockville Kindergarten, Briarly Hall for Young Ladies, Poolesville; Andrew Small Academy, Darnestown; Fair View Seminary, Oakmont.

ROADS.

In 1790, there were but few roads in Montgomery County; the first public roads were the road from Frederick to Georgetown, and that from the mouth of Watt's Branch to Georgetown. There was also a road from Georgetown to the mouth of Monocacy, and one from the mouth of Monocacy to "Montgomery Court House," the original name of Rockville. After this period, however, roads multiplied rapidly.

TRANSPORTATION.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which succeeded the old Potomac Canal, was projected in 1823 by the States of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania and the National Government. It was chartered by Virginia in 1824, but its organization was not completed until 1828. In 1827, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the pioneer of all the great railroad systems of the world, was chartered.

In 1865, the Metropolitan branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was chartered; in 1873 it was completed. This branch passes diagonally through Montgomery County, from northwest to southeast. All fast passenger trains now pass over this branch.

Electric roads extend into the county from Washington to Cabin John Bridge, Great Falls of the Potomac, Rockville, Kensington, Sligo and Forest Glen.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, along the entire western border of the county, furnishes transportation for the products of that prosperous section.

AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER PRODUCTS AND FARMS.

Corn and tobacco constituted for many years the staple products of Montgomery. As a result of continued cultivation and the consequent exhaustion of the soil, the land became impoverished. For this cause many of the enterprising citizens moved West and Northwest in quest of new lands. The introduction of Peruvian guano, about 1845, furnished a fertilizer whose effects were magical, and the lands produced large

crops of grass and grain. Within the past three decades lime and bone phosphates have brought the wornout lands to the highest productive state.

Corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, clover seed, grass seed, hay, tobacco, potatoes, sweet potatoes, onions, miscellaneous vegetables, orchard fruits, small fruits, grapes, flowers and plants and nursery products are the principal farm products of the county. Besides these, Montgomery furnishes in large quantities milk, butter, eggs, poultry, slaughtered animals and live animals.

Montgomery County embraces a strictly agricultural section, having 2,085 farms, containing 283,469 acres, valued at \$9,491,930, exclusive of buildings, worth \$3,525,170.

MINERALS.

Sandstone, marble and slate are quarried in upper Montgomery; chrome is found in several localities, and gold mines along the Potomac have been successfully worked.

DEVELOPMENT AND NEEDS.

The Great Falls of the Potomac, the "Niagara" of Montgomery, is one of the largest available waterpowers in the world. The development and utilization of this mighty agency for manufacturing purposes, already undertaken by an organization of business men with large capital, must promote, and vastly, too, the material prosperity of the whole county.

A climate as favorable as that of any other State, a generous soil responding bountifully to careful cultivation, educational advantages unsurpassed by any other section, transportation facilities of unusual excellence, a citizenship industrious, energetic and patriotic, and a position in close proximity to the capital of the greatest and mightiest government upon the globe, combine to offer to the homeseeker a most attractive and inviting place of settlement.

BANKS, MANUFACTURES, ETC.

There are five banks and saving institutions in the county, with a combined capital of \$225,000, and the savings institution at Sandy Spring has deposits of \$690,000, the combined deposits

of all of them being \$1,709,000. They are the Montgomery County National Bank, at Rockville; First National Bank of Gaithersburg, Farmers' Banking and Trust Company of Rockville, First National Bank of Sandy Spring, and Savings Institution of Sandy Spring.

The Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery County, with office at Sandy Spring, Maryland, was chartered and commenced operations in the year 1848.

The manufactures of Montgomery are growing. Those of larger size are enumerated by the census in 1905, as follows:

Number of establishments, 31.

Capital invested, \$260,979.

Proprietors and firm members, 37.

Salaried officials and salaries: number 2; salaries, \$1,520.

Average number of wage earners and wages: Men sixteen years of age and over, 67; wages, \$25,035; women sixteen years and over, 5; wages, \$1,060; children under sixteen years, 2; wages, \$300.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$26,478.

Cost of materials used, \$275,316.

Value of products, \$381,095.

Of course, this does not include all the industries of the county, many of which do not produce \$500 worth of product per year, but among the manufacturing industries of Montgomery the following can be enumerated:

Cheese, Butter and Milk.—Broad Run Creamery, Poolesville; Tarlton B. Stabler, Sandy Spring; Nicholson Bros., Brookville; number of employes, 12; value of total product, \$11,000; capital invested, \$4,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$2,400.

Flour and Grist Mill Products.—Bowman Brothers, Germantown; James W. Darby, Buck Lodge; Gaithersburg Milling and Manufacturing Company, Gaithersburg; Gaithersburg Manufacturing Company, Derwood; M. M. Haviland, Ashton; Luther G. King, King's Valley; William E. Mannakee, Burnt Mills; Lucy J. Pumphrey, Potomac; Charles H. Shaw, Brookeville; Wilson B. Tschiffely, Seneca; George E. White, Norbeck; Levi L. Watkins, Middlebrook; James T. Henderson,

Sandy Spring; J. W. Haynes, Hyattstown; Hickerson Bros., Rockville; number of employes, 57; value total product, \$511,000; capital invested, \$182,250; wages paid annually, \$13,725.

Distilled Liquors.—Luther G. King, King's Valley; Levi Price, Hyattstown; number of employes, 8; value of total product, \$30,000; capital invested, \$36,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$1,750.

Newspapers, etc.—Montgomery Advocate, Montgomery Sentinel, Rockville; Temperance Sentinel, Gaithersburg; Montgomery Press, Kensington; number of employes, 17; value of total product, \$26,500; capital invested, \$18,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$4,000.

Saddlery and Harness.—Edwin D. Cruitt & Son, Poolesville; John H. Nicholls, Gaithersburg; John W. Whiteside, Brookeville; number of employes, 4; value of total product, \$6,800; capital invested, \$5,200; amount paid annually in wages, \$950.

Tin and Sheet Iron.—Gustav Buliver, Ashton; Richard W. Murphy, Gaithersburg; Chas. V. Morrison, Poolesville; Albert Viett, Kensington; C. H. Viett, Rockville; number of employes, 10; value of total product, \$28,500; capital invested, \$15,700; amount paid annually in wages, \$2,500.

Lumber and Timber.—Jos. T. Moore, Jr., Sandy Spring; James M. Mount, Damascus; Hiram J. Slotmyer, Burdette; Geo. R. Bell, Potomac; Austin K. Black, Spencerville; A. C. Brown, Sellman; H. L. Black, Dickerson—Number of employes, 20; value of total product, \$50,000; total capital invested, \$10,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$7,600.

Among other industries may be grouped: John M. Heagy, marble and granite, Henry Reisinger, bakery products, Rockville; James H. Norris, carriages and wagons, Boyds; Chas. E. Bond, fertilizers, Spencerville; number of employes, 18; value of total product, \$26,000; capital invested, \$23,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$1,500.

Butter, etc.—John L. Burch, Burdette; Chas. F. Hawkins, Etchison; A. W. Nicodemus & Sons, Hyattstown.

Confectionery.—Geo. W. Bradensburg, Unity.

Flour and Grist Mill Products.—Woodland Farm Mill, Cloppers; Chas. E. Liehleider, Colesville; Spring Mills, Dickerson; Valley Mills, Fairland; Maurice M. Browning, Laytonsville; John J. Mullinix, Mullinix; Geo. R. Bell, Potomac; Lindsay R. Hickerson, Rockville; Brooke Grove Mills, Sandy Spring; Wm. A. Baker, Unity.

Bakery Products.—Christian Hurlebau, Sandy Springs.

Carpets.—Wm. A. Iddings, Brighton.

Wagons, etc.—Wm. H. Kimble, Laytonsville; J. Jacobs & Sons, Browningsville; G. W. Reddick, Poolesville.

Harness, etc.—James H. King, Bealsville; Uriah Brown, Gaithersburg.

Tinsmithing, etc.—Chas. D. Morgan, Rockville; M. J. Murphy, Olney; Chas. McIntosh, Poolesville.

PRINCE GEORGE'S.

Prince George's County became officially known April 23, 1696, and was named in honor of Prince George of Denmark, husband of Queen Anne, having been originally a part of Charles County.

The county is bounded on the west by the Potomac River, on the east by the Patuxent. Montgomery, Howard, Anne Arundel, Charles and Calvert Counties and the District of Columbia surround it, and formerly within its limits were the present counties of Montgomery and Frederick. Its proximity to the National Capital has been conducive to its growth and prosperity.

The county has an area of 480 square miles, of which fifty are water surface, and its population is 29,898, according to the last census.

The county tax rate for 1905 is ninety cents and there are 110 white and thirty-seven colored schools in the county.

INCORPORATED AND OTHER TOWNS.

The seat of county government was first established at Mount Calvert, on the Patuxent River, but was subsequently removed to Upper Marlboro.

The incorporated towns in the county are Laurel, Hyattsville, Bladensburg, Upper Marlboro, and Tacoma Park, while

those that are not incorporated consist of Bowie, Berwyn, Clinton, Brandywine, Forestville and Woodville.

The surface of the county is diversified and is traversed by numerous streams, which make agriculture the principal industry of the county, the soil being particularly favorable to the cultivation of tobacco, corn and wheat.

Iron and cotton goods are the principal manufactured products of the county.

AGRICULTURE.

There are 2,374 farms in the county, producing tobacco, corn, wheat and vegetables, the estimated value of the crops for 1905 being \$1,500,000, and giving employment to (including owners and tenants) at least 5,000 persons.

MANUFACTURES.

The total number of manufacturing establishments in the county is estimated at sixty, the greater number of them being small, employing only one or two men, though it is estimated that the total manufacturing products of the county are worth about \$573,000, including custom and repairs, but the United States Census for 1905 places the figures for the larger manufactures as follows, excluding all producing less than \$500 worth of products:

Number of establishments, 42.

Capital invested, \$783,022.

Proprietors and firm members, 45.

Salaried officials and salaries: number, 21, salaries, \$15,397.

Average number of wage earners and wages: Men sixteen years of age and over, 186; wages, \$69,536; women sixteen years and over, 111; wages, \$23,050; children under sixteen years, 29; wages, \$3,295.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$25,385.

Cost of material used, \$173,138.

Value of products, \$359,747.

In 1830, or thereabouts, the Patuxent Manufacturing Company was incorporated and started the present cotton mills at Laurel, known as the Laurel Factory. This industry

has continued ever since and is the principal manufacturing establishment of the county, Laurel cotton goods being known all over the world.

The only iron works now in operation in rural Maryland is the Muirkirk Furnace, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at Muirkirk in this county. It was erected in 1847, and modeled after a famous furnace at Muirkirk, Scotland.

The following brief list includes other manufactures in Prince George's County:

Printing and Publishing.—The Laurel Democrat, Laurel; the Hyattsville Independent, Hyattsville; number of employes, 7; value of total product, \$7,000; capital invested, \$6,000.

Iron.—Muirkirk Furnace, Muirkirk; Montrose Iron Works, Laurel; number of employes, 60; value of total product, \$95,000; capital invested, \$60,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$16,000.

Flour and Grist Mill Products.—Gibbons & Duvaughn, Croom; Avondale Mills, Laurel; number of employes, 4; value of total product, \$10,400; capital invested, \$12,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$1,200.

Laurel Cotton Mills, cotton goods; E. Rosenfeld & Company, night robes, Laurel. Simms Brothers, cigars, Beltsville; Gustav H. Dahler, cigars, Bladensburg. Number of employes, 216; value of total product, \$274,500; capital invested, \$22,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$78,440.

Carriages and Wagons.—John H. Wooten, Laurel.

Brick and Tile.—Gilbert Moyers, Bladensburg; Rauser Brothers, Friendly; Benj. F. Stephen, Riverdale.

Flouring and Grist Mill Products.—H. Morton Bowen, Aquasco; Mrs. Georgia Boswell, Brandywine; John Charles, Charleston; Mrs. Sallie Marburg, Croom; John C. Dixon, Friendly; Griffith Mill, Laurel; Charles W. Randall, Foustville; Charles H. Walker, Bright Seat; James T. Sedgwick, Upper Marlboro.

Lumber and Timber Products.—John W. Beale, Accokeek; J. A. Trueman, John W. Young, Aquasco; Turner & Orme, Baden; Benj. C. Hicks, James M. Knowles, J. B. Knowles & Brother, Bowie; Rubin F. Soper, Cheltenham;

Clarence Hawkins, Tee Bee; Gibbons & Duvaughn, Croom; Miller & Sons, Tippet; Jenkins & Butler, R. H. Perrie, Westwood, Chas. H. Walker, Bright Seat.

Photography.—Ray Peckham, Upper Marlboro.

Printing and Publishing.—Marlboro Gazette, Marlboro Times, Prince George's Enquirer, Upper Marlboro.

Saddlery and Harness.—John H. Treband, Upper Marlboro; F. M. Baker, Laurel.

QUEEN ANNE'S.

This county was created by an Act of Assembly in 1706, and was partly taken from Talbot and partly from Kent Counties, both of which were then moderately settled.

The county is bounded on the north by the Chester River and Delaware; on the east by Delaware and Caroline County; on the south by Talbot and Caroline Counties, and on the west by the Chesapeake Bay.

The county has a population of nearly 19,000, and an area of 422 square miles, of which forty-six are water surface. *The tax rate in the county for 1905 is ninety cents.

There are seventy-seven white and twenty-one colored schools in the county.

INCORPORATED AND OTHER TOWNS.

Centreville, Sudlersville, Church Hill, Crumpton, Queenstown, Stevensville, and Queen Anne are among the incorporated towns, while Templeville, Winchester, Chester and Ruthsburg are among those not incorporated. Centreville is the county seat of Queen Anne's County, having succeeded Queenstown as the seat of government.

AGRICULTURE.

The county is highly favored agriculturally, the soil being fertile and the surface rolling, and although it has been cultivated for two and a half centuries, the island is still the delight of the agriculturists, its rich soil producing in profusion all the staple crops, while oysters, fish, crabs and water fowl are plentiful in the waters of the county.

Wheat, corn, hay, fruit and vegetables constitute the principal products of agriculture, which emanate from the excellent soil, the climate and the water advantages.

There are 1,475 farms in the county, employing 4,725 hands, and the value of the crops in 1905 is estimated at \$1,900,000.

OYSTERS AND PACKING INDUSTRY.

Oysters and fish are plentiful in Queen Anne's County, and 1,500 to 2,000 persons find employment in the industry.

The packing industry of Queen Anne's is also a growing one, at least 65,000 cases of tomatoes, fruits and vegetables having been packed in the county last year.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The Queen Anne's Railroad, the Queen Anne's and Kent Railroad, of the Pennsylvania system, offer excellent transportation facilities, and are supplemented by the various steamboat lines, which make daily trips to and from the markets of Baltimore. Practically, fruits and vegetables may be shipped daily to the great markets of the East and North in time to be received fresh and ready for use at those points the next morning.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing industries of the county, while not numerous, are increasing. The United States report for 1905 of all those of larger size being as follows:

Number of establishments, 29.

Capital invested, \$259,280.

Proprietors and firm members, 37.

Salaried officials and salaries: number 17, salaries, \$11,500.

Average number of wage earners and wages: men sixteen years of age and over, 112; wages, \$36,538; women sixteen years of age and over, 88; wages, \$12,017; children under sixteen years, 41; wages, \$4,149.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$7,572.

Cost of materials used, \$272,282.

Value of products, \$376,638.

The following list of manufacturing industries of the county will prove of interest, and will give some idea of the progress being made all over this section of the State:

Bread and other Bakery Products.—C. V. Snyder, R. F. Eaton, Centreville; number of employes, 4; capital invested, \$1,500; value of total product, \$7,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$800.

Carriages and Wagons.—James H. McFarland, Taylor & Furbush, W. C. Orrell, D. G. Connelly, Centreville; W. S. Delahay, Queenstown; number of employes, 10; value of total product, \$12,000; capital invested, \$4,900; amount paid annually in wages, \$3,000.

Butter and Creamery Products.—J. W. Paynter, Sudlersville; Middleton Farms, Centreville; number of employes, 5; value of total product, \$13,000; capital invested, \$3,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$1,800.

Flouring and Grist Mill Products.—W. C. Palmatory, Centreville; W. C. Palmatory, Church Hill; Chas. M. Lloyd, Crumpton; James Sewell, Queen Anne; number of employes, 10; value of total product, \$55,000; capital invested, \$22,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$4,300.

Canned Fruits and Vegetables.—George Anderson & Walls, Sudlersville; J. H. Jones, Queen Anne; Wilson & Merrick, Ingleside; J. Langrall & Brother, Centreville; Baylus & Brother, Barclay; Edward K. Kirby, Queenstown; Hanley & Anthony, Ford's Store; number of employes, 635; value of total product, \$275,000; capital invested, \$38,500.

Lumber and Timber Products.—B. B. Brown, Queen Anne; S. C. Coursey, Queenstown; Geo. M. D. Hart, Hope; Walter Dolby, Carmichael; Henry Andrie, Wm. Waldron, Starr; John Brierly, Roberts; number of employes, 29; value of total product, \$80,500; capital invested, \$13,400; amount paid annually in wages, \$8,000.

Tinsmithing.—F. H. Phillips, C. A. Ringgold, Centreville; value of total product, \$5,000; capital invested, \$600; amount paid annually in wages, \$1,600.

Printing and Publishing.—W. S. Roberts, Wm. J. Price, Jr., Centreville; M. W. Aker, Queenstown; number of employes, 12; value of total product, \$15,000; capital invested, \$23,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$6,000.

Bread and Other Bakery Products.—John M. Aker, Queenstown.

Carriages and Wagons.—R. Hopper Smith, Centreville.

Cheese, Butter, etc.—A. Sidney Gadd, Centreville; Thomas Davis, Church Hill; I. B. Harrington, Queen Anne.

Flouring and Grist Mill Products.—Forman & Emory, J. R. Hollingsworth, David D. Taylor, Centreville; Chapel Mill, Edward M. Garey, Queen Anne; Roberts' Roller Flouring Mill, Sudlersville.

Canned Fruits and Vegetables.—Crumpton Packing Company, Crumpton; Baker & Arthur, Sudlersville.

Ice.—W. M. Armstrong, Centreville.

Lumber and Timber Products.—Louis E. Jester, Louis E. Lane, Centreville; Wm. H. Cecil, Hayden; Samuel C. Coursey, Queenstown; John Bierly & Son, Roberts.

Shirts.—Chas. W. Burgess, Centreville; J. T. Wright, Ford's Store.

Tinsmithing, Coppersmithing and Sheet Iron Working.—Chas. L. Roe, Church Hill; Bordley & Moore, Queen Anne.

Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes.—Samuel C. Allen, Centreville.

SOMERSET.

Somerset, one of the oldest counties on the Eastern Shore, was settled in 1666 and has an area of 365 square miles. The first commissioners were Stephen Horsey, William Stevens, William Thorne, James Jones, John Winder, Henry Boston, George Johnson and John White, nearly all of whom have numerous descendants in the county to-day.

Somerset is the most southern county on the Eastern Shore and heads the list of what are known as the oyster counties of Maryland. It is washed on the west by the waters of Tangier

Sound and on the south by the waters of Poconoke Sound, both of which are famous for producing the finest oysters in the world.

There are eighty-six white and twenty-eight colored schools in the county.

INCORPORATED TOWNS.

Princess Anne and Crisfield are the only incorporated towns in the county, Princess Anne being the county-seat. Besides these are the following villages, with the population ranging from 50 to 500: Deal's Island, Mt. Vernon, Dame's Quarter, Chance, Jason, Oriole, Eden, Loretto, Arden, Costen Station, Rehoboth, Marumseo, Shelltown, Tull's Corner, King's Creek, Westover, Kingston, Fairmount, Landonville, Marion, Hopewell, Bedsworth, Lawsonia, Ewell, Tylerton, Rumbley, Wenona and Inverness.

Somerset has a population of about 28,000, one-half of which is engaged in the oyster, crab and fish business, and the county tax rate for 1905 is \$1.02½.

OYSTERS, CRABS AND FISH.

Somerset County is noted for being one of the largest markets and shipping points in the country for oysters, crabs and fish. Particularly is this the case with reference to crabs, both hard and soft, and nowhere in the State or country is more delectable sea-fruit found than in the waters surrounding Somerset County.

Crisfield, the largest town in the county, has a population of over 5,000 and a suburban population within two miles of the town limits of 4,000, and consequently there is plenty of cheap labor. It also has one of the deepest and finest harbors on the Chesapeake Bay.

Crisfield, in the southwestern part of the county, is a large oyster shipping point in winter, and in summer is the largest crab shipping point in the world. The oyster pack for the winter of 1904-1905 was 350,000 bushels, worth about \$275,000. The soft crab business, which has been so largely developed in recent years, has been very satisfactory this season, although the ship-

ments have not been quite as heavy as last season, but there has been a large demand and crabs have brought a phenomenal price. Conservative estimates place the quantity shipped at 1,400,000 dozen, worth at least \$500,000.

During the past two years the shipping of crab meat has been added to that of shipping soft crabs and oysters. Hard crabs are cooked in large steam vats and the meat picked out by women. The meat is then placed in gallon cans and shipped all over the country. About 70,000 gallons were shipped from Crisfield this year and sold for between \$60,000 and \$70,000.

From early March until October 1st, shad, blue fish, trout and a few other varieties are caught and about 100 barrels shipped a week. The amount realized from these is anywhere between \$4,000 and \$7,000, a great deal depending upon the state of the market. This does not include the amount consumed at home, which is quite considerable.

SOIL AND AGRICULTURE.

The soil of Somerset is adapted particularly to the raising of vegetables of all kinds, and especially has the production of tomatoes increased during the past two years to supply the two dozen canning houses which have sprung up during that time. This soil in parts has a good substrata of clay and readily responds to intensive cultivation, with the result that some of the finest strawberries in the country are produced here, and the crop of this fruit is always large. Corn, wheat and potatoes are also largely produced, though strawberry and tomato crops have become the principal ones, and are worth from \$150,000 to \$250,000 each.

The value of these farming lands are readily becoming recognized, and settlement by Western and foreign persons is progressing.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The transportation facilities of the county are good. The N. Y. P. & N. Railroad Company, a branch of the Pennsylvania, running through the county, giving all points from Crisfield north a number of fine through trains daily to Baltimore, Phila-

delphia and New York. Crisfield and Deal's Island have daily boats to and from Baltimore. The Crisfield Steam Packet Company, with a good steamer, is also covering all points on the water in the county, and also all the nearby islands. A large number of gasoline boats, with a tonnage of from five to fifty tons each, is also engaged in running large quantities of freight from points on the Western Shore of Maryland and Virginia to Crisfield for shipment north over the railroad every day. Freights on both steamers and railroad are reported very heavy.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing establishments of Somerset are not extensive, but the canning and shipping industry is large, but no really authentic data can be secured of the amount of business done in the community by individual firms, yet we are safe in saying that the taking, catching, packing and shipping of oysters combined with the canning, is the largest of any in the State.

The census of manufactures for 1905 of the Government shows the following figures for establishments of a larger size, and excluding all repair and custom shops:

Number of establishments, 60.

Capital invested, \$569,090.

Proprietors and firm members, 94.

Salaried officials and salaries: number 29; salaries, \$14,030.

Average number of wage-earners and wages: men sixteen years of age and over, 384; wages, \$100,319; women sixteen years of age and over, 317; wages, \$46,783; children under sixteen years, 119; wages, \$9,059.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$55,818.

Cost of materials used, \$507,206.

Value of products, \$873,735.

The following is a list of the business concerns of the county:

Awnings and Sails.—S. F. Hastings, John W. Lewis, J. E. Richardson, W. H. Norwood, Crisfield; Henry Brown, Wenona.

Boxes, Wooden, Packing.—A. B. Cochrane & Company, Crisfield; Hayman & Johnson, Kingston; Hudson Brothers, Harold; Crisfield Manufacturing Company, Crisfield; Scott Brothers, Wellington.

Bread and Other Bakery Products.—M. E. Sterling, G. T. Mears, Crisfield; Princess Anne Bakery, Princess Anne; J. D. Stubbins, Crisfield.

Brick and Tile.—George M. Collins, Crisfield; Daniel Collins, Sr., Princess Anne.

Carriages and Wagons.—Chas. W. Bozman, Eden; John W. Nock, R. J. Adams, James F. Loreman, Crisfield; Chas. D. Briddell, Marion.

Fish Phosphate Factory.—L. E. P. Dennis & Son, Crisfield.

Crabs and Oysters, Canning and Preserving, and Steaming Crab Meat.—J. J. Tull & Company, Tangier Packing Company, A. P. Ford Company, S. S. Coston, E. R. Lowe & Company, Kelley, Noah & Company, J. H. Riggins & Company, Crisfield; A. T. Vallette, Jr., Company, L. R. Carson, Chesapeake Packing Company, L. W. Christy & Company, W. A. Christy & Company, E. F. Marshall & Company, F. G. Elmore, J. C. W. Tawes, C. A. Lockerman, J. F. Sterling & Company, John T. Handy & Company, Cornelius W. Sterling & Company, W. L. Tull & Brother, E. R. Dize, Tyler Creek Oyster Company, Eastern Shore Crab Company, Ralph Riggins & Brother, Crisfield Crab & Oyster Company, I. T. Sterling, Dix; Sterling & Company, Geo. P. Tyler & Company, Pocomoke Oyster Company, Nelson & Company, Wearnly, Bradshaw & Company, Godman & Sterling, T. C. Blades & Company, Owens & Company, W. L. Gibson & Company, O. P. Gibson & Brother, W. E. Gibson & Brother, C. W. Sterling of A. I., Geo. Tawes & Company, E. Reeve, Grandy & Brother, J. A. Stubbs & Company, E. T. Riggins & Company, Tawes & Company, I. G. Tyler, Crisfield; A. E. Tull Oyster Company, W. S. Richardson, J. W. Coulbourne, Marion; Hyland Milbourne, J. T. Handy, Shelltown; F. E. Cox & Company, Jos. Muir & Brother, John W. Cox, Lambert H. Cox, C. A. Langford & Company, Fairmount; Geo. W. Bennett & Brother, Iverness; Wenona Packing Company, Wenona; Webster Brothers, W. L. Webster, Deal's Island.

Flouring and Grist Mills.—Crisfield Milling Company, Crisfield; S. H. Lockerman, Francis & Robertson, Fairmount; Manokin Roller Flour Mill (Cohn & Bock), Princess Anne; Wm. F. Ruark & Son, Westover.

Fruits and Vegetables, Canning.—S. F. Dashiell, Dames Quarter; W. J. Shores, Chance; Green & Roberts, Loretto; Pusey & White (two places), Princess Anne; Lanford & Scott, Arden; Cooley & Company, Kings Creek; Lankford & Brother, Jones & Cox, Fairmount; Whistler & Wilson, Costen Station; Cooley & Company, R. P. Whittington, Marion Station; J. C. Carver & Company, Marumsco; E. Robinson, Hopewell; Hudson Brothers, Kingston; C. M. Dashiell (two places), Princess Anne; Farmers' Canning Company, L. M. Milbourne, Kingston; W. V. Matthews, Shelltown; Westover Packing Company, Westover; Crisfield Canning & Packing Company, Crisfield; Crisfield Milling Company, Crisfield; Richard L. Fitzgerald, Habnab; J. E. Dashiell & Company, Mt. Vernon.

Ice, Manufactured.—Crisfield Ice Manufacturing Company, Crisfield.

Ice Cream.—Crisfield Ice Cream Company (Carroll Crockett, manager), Sterling Ice Cream Works, Crisfield.

Lumber and Timber Products.—John W. Cox, Crisfield; Wm. Jackson & Son, Eden Lumber Company, Eden; P. O. Hudson & Brother, Kingston; Wm. J. Hall Manufacturing Company, E. W. McGrath & Brother, Marion Station; Holland & Williams, Mt. Vernon; Oriole Milling Company, Oriole; Robert J. Kelley, Princess Anne Milling Company, Princess Anne; Ogden H. Wilkens, Rehoboth; Scott Brothers, Wellington; A. Retzell, Westover; S. J. Marshall, Crisfield; Hayman & Johnson, Kingston.

Printing and Publishing.—Leader Publishing Company, Crisfield Times, Crisfield; Marylander and Herald, Somerset Journal, Princess Anne; Tri-State Farm Journal, Leader Publishing Company, The Tribune, Crisfield.

Boat and Shipbuilding.—W. A. Meredith, W. S. Smith, Fairmount; W. H. Muir, John Branford (Fishing Island), Upper Fairmount; Wm. H. Dougherty, David Byrd, S. W. Dana, J. B. Nelson & Son, Crisfield.

Shirt Factories.—Asbury Shirt Manufacturing Company, Baptist Shirt Company, Crisfield Shirt Factory, Mariners' Shirt Manufacturing Company, Crisfield.

Tinsmithing.—Crisfield Hardware Company, Elwood Sterling & Brother, W. J. Sterling & Company, Luther J. Lewis, Crisfield; Fleming & Son, Hiram C. Waller, Princess Anne.

Oyster and Crab Tongs, Scrapes and Dredges.—James F. Loreman, James H. Holland, Lewis Somers, Chas. O. Dougherty, J. S. Stevenson, E.R. Gandy, Crisfield; Chas. D. Briddell, Marion.

Power Boats and Launches.—Bedsworth Brothers, Crisfield.

ST. MARY'S.

St. Mary's, the first county organized in the State, is the southernmost county in Maryland on the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay. The county is almost an island, being bounded on the south by the Potomac, on the east by the Chesapeake, on the north by the Patuxent, and on the west by the Wicomico River and an imaginary line, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles long, from the head waters of Budd's Creek, an arm of the Wicomico, to the head waters of Indian Creek, a branch of the Patuxent.

The waters that almost surround St. Mary's, and many of their numerous branches, called creeks or bays, that indent the county, are navigable and important water courses, and because of them no resident can be more than six miles from navigable water.

Along the rivers the land is generally flat and rises gently towards the interior, but the elevation attained is slight. Numerous small streams, locally known as runs, fed by clear cold springs, flow through the lands, and furnish man and beast with a constant and abundant supply of pure, wholesome water.

AREA, SOILS, CROPS, ETC.

The county is long and narrow and has an area of 360 square miles.

According to the census there were 1,292 farms in St. Mary's County in 1900, with a total of 192,503 acres therein, and the population of the county at the same time was 18,136. The tax rate of St. Mary's for 1905 was ninety cents on the hundred.

Near the water courses the soil is generally dark, heavy loam, becoming lighter and sandier towards the interior, and if judiciously farmed is kind and productive.

Usually the lands are naturally drained, but where resort must be had to ditching, the draining is easily and cheaply secured on account of the slope towards the rivers and creeks.

Proximity to large bodies of water has marked effect on the climate. Oppressively hot summer days are very rare, and the winters are never very cold. Farmers do out-of-door work the year through. Ice and snow seldom remain over three weeks and the ice on ponds rarely forms over four inches thick. The county is not subject to destructive storms.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK RAISING.

St. Mary's is an ideal agricultural section. Here intelligent farming insures an abundance of creature comforts, and the healthful climate conduces to long life.

Temperate summers, long autumns and mild winters specially adapt the county to the raising of stock. The rapid growth of clover and grasses makes grazing possible for ten months of the year, and nearness to markets and cheap water transportation gives peculiar advantages to this industry.

Corn, wheat and tobacco are the staple crops of the section. Fine vegetables of all kinds are easily produced, and clover and hay grasses thrive. Small fruits produce plentifully, with little care, and apples, pears and peaches are remunerative crops.

Farms may be purchased here at reasonable figures and on good terms. The inland farms can usually be bought cheap, while the lands on the rivers are held at higher prices.

Nearly a fourth of the county is in timber, including pine, oak, poplar, ash, chestnut, hickory, walnut, beech, gum and birch, which supply all demands for firewood, fencing and material for building.

OYSTERS AND FISH.

The waters of the county abound in fish and oysters, and the catching and shipping of them gives employment to a large number of persons.

In the spring fresh Potomac herring sell from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per thousand, and are very plentifully purchased by farmers, who buy them and salt them for winter use. Next to farming, the oyster industry is the most important one in the county.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Numerous steamers and sailing vessels furnish transportation to the nearby cities of Baltimore and Washington, but the railroad facilities are limited to a short line connecting with the Pennsylvania system, which does not reach the larger portion of the county. Lack of these railroad facilities is due to the sparse settlement of the county, and what is needed in St. Mary's is greater population to utilize the magnificent facilities that nature has given for the production of food products and other necessities of civilization.

BANKS AND SCHOOLS.

There is a national bank at Leonardtown, the county-seat of St. Mary's, and the business facilities of the county are first-class.

• The public schools are of a high standard and furnish good practical education. St. Mary's Academy, at Leonardtown; St. Mary's Seminary, at St. Mary's City, and Charlotte Hall Academy, at Charlotte Hall, are among the high-class institutions of the county, the public school system being nearly up to the standard of the entire State. There are seventy-six white and twenty-nine colored schools in the county.

MANUFACTURES AND INDUSTRIES.

There are no large manufactories in St. Mary's County, and grist, saw and planing mills and canning houses nearly exhaust the list. The report of the Census Bureau on manufactures for 1905 shows the following figures for the county:

Number of establishments, 7.

Capital invested, \$14,800.

Proprietors and firm members, 10.

Average number of wage-earners and wages: men sixteen years of age and over, 12; wages, \$2,764; children under sixteen years, 1; wages, \$75.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$458.

Cost of materials used, \$12,216.

Value of products, \$23,092.

The county is a splendid field for the canning industry, and is but beginning to be utilized.

The following comprises a list of the principal manufactories of the county and their location.

The Pearson Packing Company, Pearsons; The St. Mary's Packing Company, Wynne; the Webster & Ford Packing Company, Drayden. Greenwell & Hearn, brick manufacturers; F. F. Greenwell, roller mill, Leonardtown. George B. Cecil, roller mill, Valley Lee; John T. Cecil, roller mill, Great Mills. Joseph F. Neal, planing mill; J. Frank Goldsborough, lumber; Paul Hayden, lumber and grist mill, Leonardtown; Michael Kelly, lumber, Oakville; Leo M. Wathen, lumber and grist mill, Compton; John Gray Lilburn, lumber and grist, St. Inigo's; W. Bernard Guy, lumber and grist, Morganza; Dan. T. Dixon, lumber and grist, Laurel Grove. H. B. Cawood, lumber and grist; J. C. & S. S. Reeves, lumber mill; Aubrey Gardiner, roller mill, Chaptico; Virgil Parsons, lumber, Piney Point; Callaway Mill Company, Drayden; William F. Chesley, lumber and grist; R. Smoot, water mill; H. Carrio, water mill, Charlotte Hall. Birch Brothers, lumber, St. Ingo's.

TALBOT.

In the year of 1706 the bounds of Talbot County were laid out by Act of Assembly, though it was probably formed in 1663.

The county lies on the Eastern Shore, with a considerable portion of it facing the Chesapeake Bay, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Queen Anne's, on the east and south-east by Caroline, on the south by the Choptank River, and on the west by the Eastern Bay and Chesapeake Bay.

Talbot has a population of about 26,000 and an area of 286 square miles, with a large water surface. It is cut up into peninsulas by the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, and is famous for its beautiful landscapes and water fronts.

The history of Talbot County is rich with records of colonial events, being particularly noted for its energy in establishing

schools and its earnest desire to educate the settlers. Indeed, no other county in the State has evinced a greater interest in its educational facilities, nor expended more energy or time upon this subject than have the citizens of Talbot. The tax rate of the county for 1905 is 85 cents.

INCORPORATED AND OTHER TOWNS.

Easton, the county seat of Talbot, is a thriving city of 3,450 inhabitants, and is a railroad centre of no mean dimensions. Other progressive villages in the county are St. Michaels, Claiborne, Trappe, Tunis Mills, Matthews, Lewistown, Royal Oak, Oxford, Skipton, Wye Mills, Cordova, Tilghman, Bellevue and others. Avalon, on Tilghman's Island, in this county, is supposed to be the place of one of the first settlements in Maryland.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The county has ample facilities for the transportation of agricultural and fishery products. In addition to the B. C. & A. Railroad, the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad and the Maryland, Delaware and Virginia Railroad and connections, its rivers and bay front are daily touched by the numerous steamboat lines plying from Baltimore, thus placing the markets of Baltimore, Washington and New York within a day's reach of the farmers and fishermen.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

The second public school in Maryland was established in Talbot under the Act of 1723, and the public school system now is one of the features of the county of which its citizens are proud.

There are well-graded high schools in Easton, Trappe, St. Michaels and Oxford, and sixty-six white and eighteen colored schools in the county.

NATURAL ADVANTAGES.

Agriculture, canning and oyster culture are its principal industries. The land is a rich loam, light in parts and quickly responding to cultivation. Small fruits abound throughout

the county in great variety, and vegetables, wheat, corn, tomatoes and potatoes are among its most prominent products. The canning establishments, which have become quite numerous throughout the county, are putting up large quantities of tomatoes, peas and fruits, and this is a growing industry. Improved land on the river side is worth from \$40 to \$150 per acre.

OYSTERS AND FISH.

The oyster catch and fisheries of Talbot are well known. In 1904 it is estimated that 86,000 bushels of oysters were taken by dredge or tong in the waters of Talbot. There are 768 boats of all kinds engaged in the industry, and about 2,400 persons find a livelihood in taking and shipping the oysters.

The following firms are engaged in packing and shipping oysters and crabs and crab meat, the latter being a growing industry, and the total of their operations for the year are given: Jerry Valliant & Company, Valliant & Crockett, Wm. B. McKenzie & Company, Oxford; Wm. H. Valliant & Company, Bellevue; J. B. Watkins, Geo. Blades & Company, Edwin H. Burroughs, St. Michaels; Wm. Erhardt, Alex. Haddaway, Isaac J. Smith, Claiborne; Louis Warner, Sherwood; George B. Taylor, McDaniel; W. Camper Harrison & Brother, Wm. S. Covington & Company, Captain Jno. B. Harrison, Tilghman's Island. Number of employes, 426; value of total product, \$185,000; capital invested, \$50,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$36,000.

Fish in the county's waters are plentiful, the Choptank and Tuckahoe abounding in shad, perch, rock and similar food fish.

INDUSTRIES.

The industries of Talbot are varied, though not extensive, except in the canning business. A number of small manufacturers, principally flour and grist mills, are established in the various industrial centres of the county. According to the census of manufactures for 1905 there are:

Number of establishments, 53.

Capital invested, \$649,209.

Proprietors and firm members, 75.

Salaried officials and salaries. Number, 18; salaries, \$13,880.

Wage earners and wages: Men sixteen years of age and over, 334; wages, \$106,026; women sixteen years of age and over, 214; wages, \$36,397; children under sixteen years, 45; wages, \$4,520.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$50,071.

Cost of materials used, \$607,157.

Value of products, \$932,666.

The following list gives some idea of the progress that Talbot is making on industrial lines:

Flour, Meal, etc.—Geo. M. Wilson, John C. Bartlett & Son, Easton; William M. Bergman & Son, Oxford. Number of employes, 16; value of total product, \$108,000; capital invested, \$60,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$7,600.

Canned Goods.—C. T. Wrightson, Preston Canning Company, Farmers' Packing Company, Landorf Packing Company, Easton; W. D. Kirby, Trappe; King & Newman, Oxford; Peter Student, Hambleton; J. C. Nossick, P. Kennedy, Windyhill; Saulsbury Brothers, Sisk & Company, Cordova; Kennedy & Martin, Barber's; North, Tilghman's; Bradley, McDanielstown; J. E. Watkins, St. Michael's. Number of employes, 1,850; value of total product, \$400,000; capital invested, \$275,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$48,375.

Easton Furniture Manufacturing Company, furniture; Norfolk Manufacturing Company, shirts; Peninsula Steam Laundry, laundry work; Mercantile Manufacturing Company, overalls, Easton; W. H. Tunis Lumber Company, Tunis Mills; Jos. H. White & Son, brick and tile; W. H. Withgutt & Company, iron foundry; George W. Wingard, machinery, Easton. Number of employes, 296; value of total product, \$500,000; capital invested, \$172,600; amount paid annually in wages, \$92,000.

Carriages and Wagons.—N. P. Corkran, Barber; James A. Spence, Easton; F. C. Mason, Easton.

Cheese, Butter, etc.—I. B. Harrington, Merchants' Manufacturing Company, Easton; J. B. Harrington, Matthews; La Trappe Creamery Company, Trappe.

Confectionery.—Henry E. Aldrich, Luther Covey, D. R. Cox and A. Lednum & Son, Easton.

Ice.—Easton Ice Company, Stoops & Griffin, Easton.

Coal.—Robert B. Dixon & Company, John M. Elliott & Company, Easton.

Illuminating and Heating Gas.—Easton Light and Fuel Company, Easton.

Looking Glass and Picture Frames.—John R. Treganowan, Easton.

Lumber and Timber Products.—Thos. R. Hunt, Bozman; William P. Day, Morris, Lowe & Brother, Caleb Sechrist, Cordova; C. C. Stewart & Sons, Edward Stoops, Charles P. Warrington, Easton; Porter Saw Mill, Longwood; Jacob W. Porter, McDaniel; Frick Saw & Lumber Mill, Oxford; W. P. Todd, Royal Oak; W. F. Howeth, Sherwood; Enterprise Saw Mill, Trappe.

Monument and Tombstones.—E. H. Lachmar, Easton.

Photography.—Theodore Steinhard, Easton.

Printing and Publishing.—Easton Gazette, Easton Ledger, Easton Star-Democrat, Easton; Comet and Advertiser, St. Michael's; Wm. F. Roloson, Sherwood.

Ship and Boat Building.—John H. Branzell, Eastport; Wm. P. P. Benson, Oxford; Thos. H. Kirby & Sons, St. Michael's.

Shirts.—St. Michael's Manufacturing Co., St. Michael's.

Tinsmithing, Coppersmith and Sheet Working.—Hartnett, Nicholls Brothers, Easton; James R. Sheubrook, Oxford; Geo. W. Collins, St. Michael's.

Tools.—Peerless Machine Shops, Easton.

Umbrellas and Canes.—Williams-Adams-White Company, Easton.

Vinegar and Cider.—W. A. Walls, Easton.

Turned and Carved Wood.—Easton Turning and Enameling Works.

Fertilizers.—American Agricultural Chemical Company, Easton.

Flouring and Grist Mill Products.—John C. Bartlett & Sons, Isaac A. Barber, Easton; Clover Leaf Mill, Trappe; Skipton Roller Mill, Wye Mills.

WASHINGTON.

Washington is a triangular county in the western part of the State. It is bounded on the north by Pennsylvania, on the east by South Mountain, which separates it from Frederick; on the south and southwest by the Potomac River, separating it from Virginia, and on the west by a creek which separates it from Allegany. It has an area of 458 square miles, and was created at the same time as Montgomery, being originally a part of Frederick County. The county tax rate is only 65 cents for 1905, though of course it has municipal taxes in Hagerstown and like places.

Washington County has many claims to interest because of its history, and a number of her sons have left their impress not only upon Maryland, but upon other States in the Union. Some of the bloodiest battles of the war were fought in this vicinity, and the Antietam National Cemetery contains over 4,000 dead, while old Fort Frederick is one of the last remaining visible vestiges of the French and Indian War.

The population is largely of German, English, Scotch, Swiss and French descent, and now reaches about 46,000.

Parts of the first steamboat ever built in the United States (1785-86), the experiment of James Rumsey, were made at the Antietam Iron Works, March 14, 1786.

INCORPORATED AND OTHER TOWNS.

Hagerstown, the county seat, is one of the most thriving cities in the State, having a population of about 18,000. The great Hagerstown Fair, which is held there annually, attracts immense crowds of people. It is an admirable location as a railroad centre, eighty-six miles from Baltimore, and contains a number of educational institutions of the highest order.

Other incorporated towns are Hancock, Boonsboro, Clearspring, Williamsport, Sharpsburg, Keedysville, Funkstown, Smithsburg, and Leitersburg.

Some of Washington County's thriving towns are Ringgold, Edgemont, Rhorersville, Brownsville, Sandy Hook, Fairplay, Tilghmantown, Downsville, Indian Spring, Fairview, Maugansville and Middleburg. Williamsport is a commercial and industrial centre of no mean proportions.

There are 140 white and 11 colored schools in Washington County.

NATURAL ADVANTAGES AND PRODUCTS.

The soil of Washington County is peculiarly rich, being of a limestone character, and the land is gently rolling and excellently adapted to farming and stock raising. Probably no other county in the State excels Washington in its farm products or productiveness. According to the census of 1900, there were 2,393 farms in the county, with an acreage of 248,221 acres.

Washington County, of course, is largely an agricultural county, and the values of land run from \$35 to \$140 an acre. Perhaps no other county in the State has reached a more intensive state of cultivation than this county, which ranks second to Frederick in its production of wheat and corn, and second to none in the production of its peaches and apples.

Wheat, corn, oats, hay and fruits are the principal agricultural products of the county, and stock raising and feeding have become great industries in the county.

Many of the farms produce from thirty to forty bushels of wheat to the acre, and corn has been raised to the extent of from seventy-five to one hundred bushels an acre. In the mountain districts the cultivation of apples, peaches, pears, grapes and small fruits has become a great industry.

Many silos have recently been erected in the county, and the fact that over 1,500 neat cattle were reported by the last census to be in the county, gives some idea of the growth in the industry of stock raising.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The Baltimore & Ohio, the Western Maryland or Wabash, the Norfolk & Western and the Cumberland Valley Railroads traverse the county, all passing through Hagerstown, thus affording ample transportation facilities east and west to the seaboard, or to Chicago, for the products of the farm and the factories.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufactures of Washington are easily the first of all the counties of the State. According to the census of 1900, 376 establishments were reported, with a total invested capital of upwards of \$3,000,000, and Hagerstown alone reported 203 establishments of various kinds. Among the products of the county in this respect are automobiles, gloves, organs, building material, flour, carriages, whiskey, etc.

However, the census of manufactures for 1905, which only takes in the establishments of larger size, and excludes all repairing and custom work, as well as places manufacturing less than \$500 worth of product, gives the following figures:

Number of establishments, 115.

Capital invested, \$3,414,796.

Proprietors and firm members, 138.

Salaried officials and salaries: number 210; salaries, \$152,032.

Average number of wage earners and wages: Men sixteen years of age and over, 1,803; wages, \$712,273; Women sixteen years of age and over, 652; wages, \$137,513; children under sixteen years, 132; wages, \$16,667.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$205,014.

Cost of materials used, \$2,869,159.

Value of products, \$4,643,308.

Among some of the most prominent industries in the county may be mentioned the following:

Furniture.—Bower & Miller, Hagerstown Furniture Works, Hagerstown; number of employes, 250; value of total product, \$325,000; capital invested, \$180,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$140,000.

Doors, Sash, etc.—Beek Brothers, Geo. C. Snyder Company, Danzer Lumber Company, Hagerstown; number of employes, 100; value of total product, \$175,000; capital invested, \$110,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$50,000.

Antietam Paper Company, paper; Hagerstown Spoke & Bending Company, spokes and rims; Hagerstown Book & Binding Company, books, etc.; Updegraff's Glove Factory, gloves; Windsor Knitting Mills, shirts, hosiery, etc.; Phœnix Manufacturing Company, shirtwaists; D. Frank Snyder, silk mills; Hagerstown Silk Company, ribbons; Hagerstown Saddlery & Leather Company, harness; Mohler Organ Works, pipe organs; Hagerstown Brewing Company, beer; Pope Manufacturing Company, automobiles; Hagerstown Cooperage Company, staves; Moser Heating Company, steam fittings; Hagerstown Street Railway Company, street cars, Hagerstown. Victor Cushaw & Sons, bricks; Byron Tannery, leather, Williamsport. Roxbury Distilling Company, whiskey, Roxbury. Number of employes, 1,600; value of total product, \$1,300,000; capital invested, \$1,308,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$310,000.

Awnings.—D. C. Martin, Hagerstown.

Book Binding and Blank Book Making.—Hagerstown. Book Binding Company, S. C. Schwartz, C. H. Leaman, Hagerstown.

Bottling.—Harry Miller, Harman Payne, W. D. Wilson, Hoster Brewing Company, Hagerstown.

Cigar Boxes.—John Lohr, Hagerstown.

Wooden and Packing Boxes.—H. L. Coffman, Hagerstown; Emory A. Pry, Keedysville.

Bread and Other Bakery Products.—Gekfield Harman, H. D. McLaughlin, Wolf & Son, Louis J. Orrick, Jacob Roessner, W. H. Schmidt, J. Meyer, Charles Schotterbeck, John S. Wareham, Hagerstown; William O. Bowser, Williamsport.

Brick and Tile.—Jonas Winter, Hanson Brothers, James E. S. Pryor, F. W. Weibel, Hagerstown; Conocheague Brick & Earthenware Company, Williamsport.

Brooms and Brushes.—Criswell & Bazell, Joseph I. Kershner, J. W. Myers & Company Hagerstown.

Carpet Rag.—M. Bender, Boonsboro; A. S. Munson, Hagerstown.

Carriage and Wagon Materials.—Pomeroy Brothers & Company, Hagerstown.

Carriages and Wagons.—Hess Manufacturing Company, Hagerstown Carriage & Wagon Company, Trush & Stough Carriage Factory, Hagerstown; W. L. Shaw, R. M.¹Wilkinson, Hancock; M. G. Hoist, Maugansville; Wm. B. Kimbler, Smithsburg; Lewis Spigler, Spiglers.

Cars and General Shop Construction and Repairs.—Comberland Valley Railway, Western Maryland Railroad Company, Hagerstown.

Cheese, Butter, etc.—Harry P. Heyser, Hagerstown; Maugansville Creamery Company, Maugansville.

Cooperage.—R. S. Dillon, Hancock.

Flouring and Grist Mill Products.—Mrs. Samuel W. Kreps, Ash; Eldorado Mills, Beaver Creek; Jonas Bell, Benjamin F. Charles, Abraham & John Kuhn, Big Spring; Avalon Mills, Old Carlton Mills, Bladensburg; Razin J. Nunamaker, Boonsboro; Jeremiah H. Gossard, Francis B. Riggs, Thomas H. Spickler, Broadfoarding; Willow Grove Flouring & Grist Mill, Chewsville; Geo. T. Prather, Stafford Mill, Clear Spring; William Avis, Downsville; Chas. T. Sowers, Dry Run; Valencia Flour Mills, Funkstown; Anchor Mill, Antietam Mill Company, Morning Star Mills, Rockland Mills, L. M. Grossnickle, Saulsbury Mill, Hagerstown; Potomac Roller Mills, Rockdale Mills, Hancock; George W. Baker, Aaron C. Pry, Keedysville; Samuel Strite, Boyer & Heard Model Mill, Leitersburg; David L. Horst, Maugansville; George H. Bowman Mills, Martin L. Peck, Pecktonville; Marsh Mills, Reid; G. G. Barkman, Rohrsersville; E. B. Miller, Ingram Sisters, Smithsburg; Woodside Mills, West Beaver Creek; W. H. C. Kemp & Company, Undine Milling Company, Williamsport.

Foundry and Machine Shop Products.—Kent Miller, H. C. Foltz, D. F. Hull & Sons, A. T. Zentmyer, Hagerstown; W. H. Dodson, John W. Seavolt, Hancock.

Illuminating and Heating Gas.—Hagerstown Light & Heat Company, Hagerstown.

Gloves and Mittens.—B. C. Lefever, Williamsport.

Hosiery and Knit Goods.—Blue Ridge Knitting Company, R. A. Knitting Mills, Windsor Knitting Mills, Hagerstown.

Manufactured Ice.—Hagerstown Ice Company, Hagerstown Brewing Company, Hagerstown.

Iron and Steel, Architectural and Ornamental.—Corbett Iron & Wire Fence Company, Hagerstown.

Leather, Tanned, Curried and Finished.—Wm. H. Bixler, Hagerstown.

Lime and Cement.—J. C. Miller, Boonsboro; George F. Bushey, Cavetown; Henson Brothers, Hagerstown; Roundtop Hydraulic Cement Works, Hancock; Frank Mullendor, Rohrersville; Potomac Lime Company, Pinesburg.

Liquors, Distilled.—Thomas Draper, Clearspring; J. W. Cable, Smithsburg; Roxbury Distilling Company, Roxbury; Benjamin Sheeky, Rock Ford; John Rubeek, Clearspring.

Looking Glass and Picture Frames.—B. W. T. Phreaner, Harry E. Stover, Fahrney Brothers, Hagerstown.

Lumber and Timber Products.—S. C. Hanes, Antietam; George C. Snyder, Boonsboro; Jacob G. Stoner, Cascade; Jessie Nunaker (heirs of), Grimes; Jacob A. Snively, Hagerstown; J. Taliaferro Bridges, R. Chaffey, Wm. Exline, Hancock; Hightman & Stein, Rohrersville; Samuel Diffendall, Smithsburg; Miller Brothers, Williamsport.

Lumber and Planing Mill Products, etc.—Brinham Wolfkill, Hancock; Miller Brothers, Williamsport.

Mattresses and Spring Beds.—Brewer Brothers & Beachley, Hagerstown Woven Wire Mattress Company, Hagerstown Lounge Company, Hagerstown.

Monuments and Tombstones.—George W. Jackson, Boonsboro; Jackson & Shuford, V. T. Meredith, Myers & Baker, Hagerstown; Jerre Mason, Hancock; Robert McCoy, Rohrersville.

Paving and Paving Materials.—John T. Clarkson, Hagerstown; Frank P. Little, Hancock.

Photography.—F. D. Gruber, W. B. King, C. B. McCune, H. W. T. Phreaner, Hagerstown; G. M. Belt, Hancock.

Printing and Publishing.—Boonsboro Times, Boonsboro; Globe, Hagerstown Mail, Morning Herald, Hagerstown; Hancock Times, Star, Hancock; Record, Sharpsburg; Leader, Williamsport Transcript, Williamsport; J. W. Biershing, Enterprise Printing Office, Hagerstown Bookbinding & Printing Company, Hagerstown.

Pumps.—John L. Storm, Boonsboro.

Tinsmithing, Coppersmithing and Sheet Iron Working.—Francis Storm, Boonsboro; C. S. Goodrich, Harry E. Toston, Clearspring; Harry E. Mickley, Fairplay; W. H. Brown, Danzer Metal Works, Godfrey A. Goetz, H. K. Hock, C. S. Hunter, Wm. R. McCorroy, J. A. Martin, John Z. Miller, E. K. Saum, Harry R. Wagner, Hagerstown; Chas. E. Blondell, Hancock; Wm. Winebrenner, Highfield; S. P. Miller & Company, E. E. Richter, Williamsport.

Saddlery and Harness.—Chas. E. Ford, Boonsboro; Howard M. Huntabarry, Gapland; W. H. Bixler, Elias Cost, D. C. Martin, E. K. & M. L. Schindel, J. C. Semler, V. C. Young, Hagerstown; F. R. Beard, Hancock; Chas. M. Biggs, Smithsburg; J. A. Fleming, E. K. Hetzer, Williamsport; Maryland Saddlery & Leather Company, Samuel Emmert, W. H. Bixler, Hagerstown.

Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes.—John Fred. Sponseller, Clearspring; J. K. Baker, Chas. E. Bowman, Harry J. Brezler, Geo. W. Earnshaw, Geo. Hook, J. E. Musey, J. S. Peterman, T. H. Porter, J. Harry Schuler, Samuel E. Smith, Hagerstown.

Vinegar and Cider.—Chas. Kline, Benevola; Dennis Smith, Hancock; Chas. C. Zeigler, Leitersburg.

Wood, Turned and Carved.—L. H. Weibel, Hagerstown.

WICOMICO.

Wicomico County was formed under the provisions of the Constitution of Maryland adopted in 1867, of parts of Somerset and Worcester Counties. It is bounded on the north by Delaware, on the south by Somerset County and Worcester County, on the east by Worcester County, and on the west by Dorchester County. It contains 367 square miles, with a large water surface. It lies 130 miles south of Philadelphia and eighty-five

miles southeast of Baltimore. Its eastern limit is about fifteen miles from the Atlantic Ocean and its population is 23,000. The tax rate for 1905 is 79½ cents.

INCORPORATED TOWNS.

Wicomico has three incorporated towns: Salisbury, the metropolis; Delmar, the well-known railroad town, and Sharptown.

There are thirteen towns and villages of considerable importance, viz.: Quantico, Mardela Springs, Hebron, Fruitland, Pittsville, Parsonsburg, Willard, Bivalve, Nanticoke, White Haven, Jesterville, Allen and Riverton.

COUNTY-SEAT.

Salisbury, the county-seat, is advantageously situated at the head of navigation, on the Wicomico River, at the junction of the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk and the Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Railroads. It is about 221 miles from New York, 100 miles from Wilmington, 140 miles from Washington, 125 miles from Norfolk and thirty miles from Ocean City, on the Atlantic Ocean. The city is substantially built and has a population of about 4,300. It has ten miles of well-graded and paved streets and has a sewerage system, arc and incandescent electric lights, and business blocks of handsome brick. The city is divided by the Wicomico River and has two beautiful fresh water lakes of large dimensions.

It is governed by a mayor and five councilmen, and has a tax rate of only 45 cents on the \$100. The fire department consists of two steam engines, hose wagons, four horses and up-to-date appliances.

It has a free library, an excellent telephone system, public hospitals, free city and county mail delivery and a splendid system of water works, obtained from artesian wells, which furnish the purest of water.

The total business of Salisbury in 1905 amounted to upwards of \$3,500,000. There are dozens of large factories and mills, and five very strong financial institutions.

SOIL, CLIMATE. ETC.

The soil varies in character from a light loam to a red clay loam. In some places overlying stiff clays and areas of gum swamp land and "black loam" are found, the latter along the edge of Delaware being very fertile. Generally the land is well adapted to the growth of cereals, grass, apples, peaches, pears and small fruits, especially strawberries and blackberries, of which immense crops are grown. Strawberries commence to ripen from the 5th to the 20th of May, and last until the first to the middle of July, according to the variety and season.

The climate is mild and healthy and malarial fevers are noted by their absence, nor do storms and floods visit or ravage here. The proximity of the Gulf Stream and the presence of the bodies of salt water render its climate pleasant, uniform and healthful throughout the year. Our winters last only three months, and are often no more severe than the month of November in New York and New England States. Cattle need scarcely be fed or housed during this time; farm work, and even plowing, can generally be done during some part of every month in the year.

The purest drinking water can be obtained by driven wells, at a very small expense.

Oak, chestnut, pine and other timbers grow well.

Land can be bought for from \$5 to \$50 per acre, according to situation and quality. It is kind and gives large returns for the fertilizers used.

FISH, OYSTERS AND CRABS, PACKING. ETC.

The Nanticoke and Wicomico Rivers and their tributaries supply the people of the county with shad, rock perch and other kinds of fish, as well as an abundance of oysters.

The oyster packing industry in Wicomico is not as large as formerly, and planting is now being entered into by several of the largest packers. It is expected that within a few years most of the oyster bottoms along the rivers will be under artificial propagation.

At present there are but four oyster-packing houses in Wicomico, and it is estimated that at least \$100,000 is invested

in said property, oyster catching machinery and shore property. There are about 600 citizens of Wicomico County employed on boats in the taking of oysters, but there is an additional large number of persons engaged in the packing and shipping of the bivalves. Much money is also invested and a number of people employed in the fish industry in the western section of the county.

The packing of soft crabs and the shipping of hard crab meat, in various ways, is one of the new and growing industries of the county. There is a big revenue in the business and the opportunity for expansion is unlimited.

AGRICULTURE AND CROPS.

As heretofore stated, Wicomico County is well adapted to the growing of small fruits and truck, prominent among which are strawberries, blackberries, huckleberries, cantaleups and watermelons, in addition to which there is a considerable amount of corn, wheat and tomatoes raised

Within the past few years great strides have been made in the growing of grasses and grains, and the land has been improved for cattle feeding, which is being engaged in quite extensively.

By this latter means the farmer has improved his land by feeding the short and long feed through his cattle, thereby making much manure and realizing a better price for his feed than if he had sold it in the open market.

The strawberry crop is the largest in the county. There are at present upwards of 3,000 acres of land set in strawberries, yielding about 3,000 quarts to the acre. It is estimated that in a good year 9,000,000 quarts, salable at an average price of five cents net to the grower, will yield in round numbers, \$450,000, nearly all of which is bought by the northern cities of the country. When it is remembered that an average of \$20,000 will be paid to pickers, it will be readily understood what a good yield of strawberries means to the county, where at least 7,500 persons are employed in picking, packing and shipping the fruit.

The blackberry crop is also large in Wicomico. It is estimated that there are 1,000 acres set in blackberries, which yield

about 2,000 quarts to the acre, making a total crop of 2,000,000 quarts, which it would take at least 1,000 pickers to gather, and means a net income to the growers of \$150,000.

The huckleberry grows wild in Wicomico, and the fruit belongs to whoever will pick it. It is mostly found in the swampy and low lands of the county in large quantities, and as it costs nothing to cultivate, it is a net revenue to the pickers. The fruit is purchased by the country stores and shipped to northern markets, where it brings good prices.

There is also a large acreage in raspberries, and the wild asparagus crop brings considerable money to the county. This asparagus grows along the salt water marshes, in the western section of the county, and it is shipped in large quantities to Baltimore and the West.

Cantaleups and watermelons are both valuable crops in this county. About 600 acres are set in cantaleups and they will average 100 carriers to the acre. In a good year these carriers will average 75 cents net, making the crop worth \$45,000 to the grower. About the same amount of acreage is devoted to watermelons.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The transportation facilities of Wicomico are good. The New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad runs through it from north to south, and is a trunk line from New York to Richmond and Norfolk. The B., C. & A. Railway crosses the county from east to west, running from the Atlantic Ocean to the Chesapeake Bay.

A large fleet of sailing and packet vessels offers cheap transportation to Baltimore, and steamboats run on the Nanticoke and Wicomico Rivers every day.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Fifteen thousand dollars per year is appropriated by the county commissioners for the system of public schools, and with the State appropriation, secures ample accommodations and facilities for the education of the youth of the county. Separate schools are maintained for the colored population and graded and

high schools abound in the villages and incorporated towns. There are ninety-one white and seventeen colored schools in the county.

MANUFACTURES.

According to the United States Census of Manufactures for 1905 the following figures show that the industries are growing, and as they exclude all small manufactures or those producing less than \$500 worth a year, as well as all custom or repair work, these figures speak well for the county's growth, as follows:

Number of establishments, 124.

Capital invested, \$1,370,878.

Proprietors and firm members, 180.

Salaried officials and salaries: number, 65; salaries, \$50,294.

Average number of wage-earners and wages: men sixteen years of age and over, 969; wages, \$268,224; women sixteen years of age and over, 441; wages, \$44,819; children under sixteen years, 49; wages, \$2,809.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$134,832.

Cost of materials used, \$1,321,628.

Value of products, \$2,029,292.

In connection with the large fruit shipment and manufacture of fruit packages, crates and baskets is a big industry. There are four large basket, crate and barrel manufactories in this county. Conservative estimates place the expenditure for fruit packages and barrels of various kinds at \$75,000, all of which are manufactured here, in addition to the thousands shipped to other counties of the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland.

About 1,000 persons, including women and children, are employed in these factories, and the average wages earned are stated to be about \$5.50 per week when employed.

The fertilizer factories located in Salisbury, three in number, manufacture at least 12,000,000 tons per year. These factories make a specialty of manufacturing fertilizers for every separate crop, and are unique in their way.

In every town and hamlet in Wicomico there is some branch of manufacturing. All these establishments give employment to many people at an average salary of from \$4.00 to \$8.00 per

week. The principal industries in the small places are the shirt factories, starting off with Salisbury, where there is a shirt factory which employs 400 people. There is one at Hebron, with fifty employes; Mardela Springs, fifty employes; Parsonsburg, forty employes; Sharptown, fifty employes; White Haven, thirty-five employes. Most of the employes in these factories are women and girls. Altogether there are about 600 people who find employment in the shirt factories of Wicomico, who will average a weekly pay-roll of at least \$3,000 per week.

Another lucrative employment for girls is the kindling wood mills, situated at Salisbury, Hebron, Delmar and Parsonsburg. This business is the bundling of wood for sale in the large cities. In these four factories about 200 girls find employment, and they earn about \$5.00 per week each. This work is light and very healthful, as the smell of the pine wood keeps the girls in excellent health.

The lumber business has for years been the principal manufacturing business of Wicomico County. There are in Salisbury eight large lumber, planing and box mills, two sash and door factories and two crate and barrel factories. These mills give employment to at least 1,000 men and boys. The average wages earned are, for the boys, \$4.00 per week; for the men, \$7.50 per week. Of course, there is some skilled labor employed in these mills, especially in the wood-working departments, which earns from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day. It is estimated that the different mills in Salisbury will cut and use 60,000,000 feet of lumber each year.

There are also large lumber mills at Sharpstown, Fruitland, Mardela Springs, Willard, Powellville, Parsonsburg, Quantico and Hebron. It is estimated that in all the mills in Wicomico County there are employed at least 2,000 people and 500 horses and mules.

There are at present four large brick manufacturing plants in Salisbury and one at White Haven, in Wicomico County, and also one at Delmar, just on the Delaware line, but within this county. The average output of these plants will reach

8,000,000 bricks each year. Some very fine bricks are made here. There are about 200 people employed in these plants, at an average salary of \$7.50 per week.

Salisbury has two very extensive ice manufacturing plants, and the average output is about thirty tons per day. The refrigerator cars of Armour and Swift, which operate on the N. Y., P. & N. and on the B., C. & A. Railway, have their icing stations at Salisbury.

The coal and flour business, which is run in connection with these plants, is quite extensive.

There are two large roller flour mills in Salisbury, each of fifty barrel capacity per day.

Salisbury is the distributing point on the Peninsula for groceries, feed and hardware. There are six wholesale firms here, who do a business in this line of about \$850,000 per year.

Another large manufacturing business is that of soda water and soft drinks, two establishments doing a rushing business the year round.

The B., C. & A. Railway shops, situated at Salisbury, give employment to a large force of men. Here is where skilled labor is employed. Besides repairing the engines and cars, large forces of painters are employed all the year round painting and decorating the cars of the company. There are about 100 men employed by this company, who live in Salisbury, and whose wages average about \$50 to \$75 per month.

There are at present three large machine shops in the city of Salisbury, employing about forty hands. The average pay of these men is about \$3.00 per day.

At Sharptown, White Haven and Salisbury there are ship yards, also at Sharp's Point. The building of gasoline launches is also being engaged in to a considerable extent. The number of men employed is estimated at about 100, and their average pay is \$2.25 per day. Connected with two of these plants are sail-making establishments, which give employment to a small number of people.

TOMATO CROP AND CANNERIES.

It is estimated that there were fifty canneries in operation in Wicomico County in 1904, most of the concerns making a specialty of tomatoes, but there was also a big pack of peas, corn, sweet potatoes and peaches.

The total average pack of tomatoes for Wicomico is estimated at 350,000 cases, or 8,400,000 cans, to which can be added 1,000 cases of corn, 5,000 cases of peaches, 25,000 cases of peas and 1,000 cases of pumpkins and potatoes, making a grand total of about 10,000,000 cans of fruits packed in the county. Without any definite reports from the canneries, it is estimated that fifty hands were employed by each of the canneries, making a total of 2,500 hands, at an average of about seventy-five cents per day for eight weeks, or about \$85,000 paid out for labor.

The acreage of tomatoes in 1904 was reported as 1,000, with an average yield of three tons to the acre, or a crop yield of 3,000 tons.

The following is a list of the canneries and their locations, and following it will be found the principal manufactories of Wicomico County, with a total of their output, altogether making an excellent showing of this prosperous section of the State:

CANNERIES.

W. F. Messick, Allen.	D. J. Elliott, White Haven.
B. F. Messick & Son, Allen.	G. M. Catlin, White Haven.
K. V. White, Powellville.	W. H. Delby, White Haven.
E. G. Davis, Willard.	S. W. Delby, White Haven.
Phillips & Humphreys, Parsons-	G. A. Bounds & Co., Hebron.
burg.	M. N. Nelson & Co., Hebron.
W. K. Leatherbury, Salisbury.	Truitt & Phillips, Hebron.
L. J. Gale, Quantico.	Famous Canning Co., Whayland.
T. R. Jones & Brother (3 fac-	Tyaskin Packing Company,
tories), Quantico.	Tyaskin.
E. A. Denson, Whayland.	Jno. W. Willing, Nanticoke.

Denson & Chatham, Whayland.	Rockawalking Canning Co., Enterprise Canning Company, Rockawalking.
Whayland.	Guy Crawford, Quantico.
Messick & Cooper, Whayland.	Willie Gillis, Quantico.
W. H. Jackson, Salisbury.	O. W. Taylor, Quantico.
Frederick Strattner, Salisbury.	C. A. Taylor & Son, Quantico.
Jno. H. Tomlinson, Salisbury.	W. J. Windsor, Salisbury.
Salisbury Canning Company, Salisbury.	Staton & Delby, White Haven. E. S. S. Turner, Nanticoke.
Messick, Wilson & Company, Delmar.	Hebron Canning Company, Salisbury.
T. D. Langsdale, Mardela Spgs.	Pittsville Canning Company (2 I. S. Bennett, Riverton. canneries), Pittsville.
Wm. H. Knowles, Sharptown.	Jesse Travers, Nanticoke.
Dulany & Sons, Fruitland.	Samuel Shockley, Whoten.
H. W. Roberts, Clara.	W. C. Brady, Quantico.

Shirts.—Salisbury Shirt Company, Salisbury; Hebron Shirt Factory, Hebron; Mardela Shirt Company, Mardela Springs; White Haven Shirt Company, White Haven; Sharptown Shirt Company, Sharptown; Parsonsburg Shirt Company, Parsonsburg; number of employes, 375; value of total product, \$225,000; capital invested, \$192,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$92,500.

Foundry and Machines.—Salisbury Machine Shops, Salisbury Machine Works, L. W. Gunby, B., C. & A. Machine Shops, Salisbury; number of employes, 60; value of total product, \$195,000; capital invested, \$50,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$20,000.

Barrels, Baskets and Crates.—The Marvil Package Co., Sharptown; Powelville Manufacturing Company, Powelville; E. G. Davis, Willard; J. H. Tomlinson, Salisbury Crate and Barrel Company, Salisbury; G. A. Bounds & Company, Hebron; number of employes, 560; value of total product, \$120,000; capital invested, \$60,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$52,000.

Lumber and Timber Products.—Jackson Brothers' Company, E. S. Adkins, L. E. Williams & Company, T. H. Mitchell, Salisbury; Wm. J. Downing Lumber Co., Salisbury; Wm. M.

Day & Bro., Salisbury; Delmar Manufacturing Company, Delmar; number of employes, 1,030; value of total product, \$1,625,000; capital invested, \$750,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$166,000.

Flour, Meal, etc.—Phillips & Brother, Gillis & Company, Locust Grove Flour Mill, Salisbury; number of employes, 13; value of total product, \$15,500; capital invested, \$25,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$5,500.

Kindling Wood.—Parsons & Company, Parsonsburg; W. B. Miller & Company, Salisbury and Hebron; number of employes, 170; value of total product, \$185,000; capital invested, \$54,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$31,000.

Fertilizers.—Farmers and Planters' Company, Wm. B. Tilghman & Company, Farmers and Truckers' Company, Salisbury; number of employes, 23; value of total product, \$80,000; capital invested, \$50,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$8,500.

Shipbuilding.—Sharptown Marine Railway, Sharptown; Salisbury Marine Railway, Salisbury; number of employes, 20; value of total product, \$40,000; capital invested, \$14,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$10,000.

Boat Repairing.—Sharp's Point Railway, Sharp's Point; White Haven Marine Railway, White Haven; number of employes, 14; value of total product, \$17,000; capital invested, \$6,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$8,500.

Bricks.—Traders' Red Brick Company, Salisbury Brick Company, Peninsula Brick Company, Wicomico Brick Company, Salisbury; number of employes, 90; value of total product, \$27,500; capital invested, \$49,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$12,500.

Ice.—Crystal Ice Company, Salisbury; number of employes, 25; value of total product, \$25,000; capital invested, amount paid annually in wages, \$5,000.

Electricity.—Salisbury Heat and Power Company, Salisbury; number of employes, 5; value of total product, \$12,000; capital invested, \$60,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$5,000.

Among other industries may be grouped:

Flouring and Grist Mill Products.—Henry W. Anderson, Rockawalking; Wm. T. Banks, J. K. Disharoon & Son, Geo. W. Leonard, Josiah Fooks, Salisbury; Bailey & Freeny, Wooley & Company, Quantico; Barren Creek Mills, Double Mills, Mardela Springs; I. H. A. Dulany, Fruitland; Emory Dennis, Willard's; E. H. & S. W. Parsons, Parsonsburg; Edward White, Whiton.

Ice Manufacturers.—Salisbury Ice Manufacturing Company, Salisbury.

Fish Canning and Preserving.—Geo. D. Insley & Company, Bivalve.

Fertilizers.—Elisha E. Truitt, Bivalve.

Bakers.—C. V. Kraus, James N. Philips.

Awnings, Sails and Tents.—Benjamin Gravenor, Sharptown.

Shirts.—Guy Q. Crawford, Quantico; Oregon M. Bennett, Riverton Shirt Factory, Riverton.

Liquors, Distilled.—Wm. R. Gillis, Hebron; Johnson & Company, Johnson & Wright, Mardela Springs; Elijah J. Adkins, Salisbury.

Printing and Publishing, Newspapers and Periodicals.—Courier, Salisbury Advertiser, Wicomico News, Salisbury.

Boat and Ship Building.—Otis S. Lloyd, W. W. Smith, Salisbury; W. J. Catlin & Brother, Catlin & Elliott, White Haven.

Lumber and Timber Products.—Allen & Colnberg, John S. Cooper & Company, L. H. Cooper & Sons, Downs & Robertson, Horace Greeley Mills, H. N. Messick & Brother, Mardela Springs; John W. Gordy, A. G. Malone, Alfred W. Reddish, Chas. E. Williams, Salisbury; Burbage & Jones, White & Burbage Manufacturing Company, Whiton; I. H. A. Dulany, Thos. H. Hitch, Fruitland; James Denson, Capitola; Wm. H. Dolby, Robert W. Staton, Humphreys & Brother, B. S. Pusey, Rockawalking; A. J. Horsey & Company, Wetipquin; Jesse Huffington, B. F. Messick & Son, Clayton Parker, E. V. White, Allen; E. D. Knowles & Brother, Sharptown; Morris, Workman & Garritson, Peter Manufacturing Company, James H. West, Pittsville; J. G. Phillips, W. S. Phillips & Company, O.

W. Taylor, Quantico; Roaring Point Saw and Planing Mill, Nanticoke; John E. Taylor, Riverton; W. B. Wilson, Hebron; F. W. Robinson & Company, Sharptown.

Tinsmithing, etc.—T. R. Jones & Brother, Quantico; Dorman & Smith Hardware Company, L. W. Gunby Company, Salisbury.

Tobacco, etc.—Wilson & Truitt, Hebron; Peninsula Cigar Manufacturing Company, Salisbury.

Photography.—Smith Studio, George Hitchens, Salisbury.

WORCESTER.

Worcester County was formed from Somerset County in 1742. Its area is 487 square miles, of which Synepuxent, Chincoteague, Isle of Wight, Assowoman and Newport Bays form about one-quarter part. The whole eastern boundary of the county is the Atlantic Ocean. A narrow strip of beach, ranging from one-quarter of a mile to one mile in width, forms the coast and is separated from the mainland by the bays above mentioned. The narrowest part of the water is at Ocean City, Md., a prosperous seaside resort, where it is spanned by a bridge about one-quarter of a mile in length. The widest part of the bay is just below Snow Hill, where it is about eight miles from the east shore of the mainland to the western shore of the beach. Delaware is the northern and Virginia the southern boundary.

The population of the county is now over 21,000, and the assessed valuation of property for the county is \$5,769,123, while the tax rate for 1905 is \$1.

TOWNS, INCORPORATED AND OTHERWISE.

Snow Hill is the county-seat, and for the past two or three years has been forging rapidly ahead, due largely to the growth of its manufacturing industries. Pocomoke City is fourteen miles south of Snow Hill, and is connected therewith by the local packet line, also by the boats of the B., C. & A. R. R. Company. Berlin, sixteen miles north of Snow Hill and eight miles west of Ocean City, is at the junction of the Delaware, Maryland & Virginia branch of the P., B. & W. R. R., and the B., C. & A. Railway.

Thriving villages are Stockton and Girdletree, from each of which are shipped annually about 40,000 barrels of oysters, and each of which contains a thriving bank, canning factory and barrel factory, and also good schools and churches. Other growing villages are Newark, Bishopville, Whaleyville and Showells, each of which contain factories which are adding rapidly to the prosperity of the people.

The steady growth of Ocean City as a summer resort has made an excellent local market for truck, and the farmers on the mainland derive a large revenue therefrom.

SOILS, FARMS AND FARM PRODUCTS.

The soil of Worcester County varies from a light sand to a heavy clay, the majority being a splendid loam with some clay. The proximity of the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf Stream makes the climate temperate.

There are 1,987 farms in the county, according to the last census. Agriculture is one of the important industries of the county, which abounds in the production of small fruits. The principal products of the farms are grain, wheat and truck.

There are two large and prosperous nurseries in the county, those of J. G. Harrison & Sons, near Berlin, and W. M. Peters & Sons, near Wesley and Ironshire. From a modest beginning a few years ago, they have grown to large proportions and their goods are shipped all over the United States and to many foreign countries.

OYSTERS AND FISH.

From the bays of the county are taken quantities of the finest oysters, and the revenue from these add materially to the prosperity of the county. Fish are also plentiful in the bays and the activity of the present Fish Commissioner for the Eastern Shore has done much for the future of the fishing interests throughout the county. At Ocean City deep sea fishing is an extensive industry. Among the firms engaged in the business are: Ocean City Cold Storage Company, L. P. Ayres & Company, Strimple Brothers & Ludlam, Ocean City Fish Company, Thomas & Mumford. The total capital invested in this business

amounts to \$70,000, employing 125 men, to whom wages are annually paid amounting to \$37,500. Besides these, there are a great many individual fisherman who make their living by that means.

BANKS, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, ETC.

The banks of the county are the First National and the Commercial, at Snow Hill; the Pocomoke City National, the Citizens' National and E. G. Polk & Company, at Pocomoke City; the Calvin B. Taylot Banking Company, the private bank of L. L. Dirickson, Jr., the Exchange Savings Bank, at Berlin; the Stockton Bank, at Stockton, and Geo. L. Barnes & Company, at Girdletree. The individual deposits subject to check, as shown by the last statements, aggregate over \$1,450,000.

The Equitable Building & Loan Association of Snow Hill is now building a handsome home in Snow Hill, and will open a banking department next year.

Snow Hill and Pocomoke City and Ocean City have excellent electric light and water works systems. The lines of the Diamond State Telephone Company and the Pocomoke Telephone Company cover the county in every direction, and first class town and county service is given by both companies, and through the Diamond State Telephone Company first-class long-distance service is also given.

There are six newspapers in the county: the Democratic Messenger and the Worcester Advocate, at Snow Hill; the Worcester Democrat and the Ledger-Enterprise, at Pocomoke City; the Berlin Herald and the Berlin Advance, at Berlin.

The schools rank among the highest in the State. The religious denominations represented by churches are the Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, Southern Methodist, Old School Baptist, Disciples of Christ, New School Baptist and Roman Catholics. There are eighty-six white and twenty colored schools in the county.

The County Court House is probably the handsomest on the Peninsula and was built in 1895 at a cost of about \$35,000. The jail was built at the same time and is thoroughly equipped.

Below will be found a list of the principal manufacturing industries in the county. Detailed information is given wherever possible. Aside from the special ones set out, there are scattered through the county a number of canning factories and also fifteen or twenty small saw mills, which supply lumber to the larger mills.

INDUSTRIES.

The census of 1905 makes the following satisfactory report for the larger industries of Worcester County. These figures do not include any of the custom or repair shops producing less than \$500 worth of product per annum:

Number of establishments, 87.

Capital invested, \$795,117.

Proprietors and firm members, 137.

Salaried officials and salaries: number, 41; salaries, \$16,644

Average number of wage-earners and wages: Men sixteen years of age and over, 758; wages, \$203,010; women sixteen years of age and over, 167; wages, \$20,015; children under sixteen years of age, 48; wages, \$4,084.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$72,713.

Cost of materials used, \$916,969.

Value of products, \$1,450,259.

The following list, however, will prove of interest as showing the diversified character of the industries and an estimate of their product.

INDUSTRIES.

Boxes, Shooks, etc.—Smith, Moore & Company, Snow Hill Manufacturing Company, Snow Hill; number of hands employed 450; capital invested, \$250,000.

Lumber.—Wm. Whaley & Company, Bishopville; Showell Lumber Company, Showell; Tilghman & Purnell, Newark; Godfrey Manufacturing Company; total number of employes, 100; capital invested, \$65,000; value of total product, \$120,000; annual wage payments \$20,000.

Flour and Meal.—Eagle Rolling Mills, Pocomoke City Mills, Pocomoke City; Berlin Rolling Mills, Berlin; W. H.

Jones & Company, Selby & Shockley, Snow Hill; number of employes, 35; total value of product, \$100,000; capital invested, \$54,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$8,000.

Nurseries.—J. G. Harrison & Son, Berlin; Wm. Peters & Sons, Wesley; number of employes, 205; value of total product, \$150,000; capital invested, \$200,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$18,000.

Canned Goods.—Hanway & Ball, St. Martin's; Queponce Canning Company, Newark; Mumford Packing Company, Showell; Dirickson Brothers, Berlin; Worcester Canning Company, Pocomoke City; Day, Swing & Company, Snow Hill; W. E. Robinson, Girdletree & Stockton, Roberts Brothers, Snow Hill; number of employes, 352; value of total product, \$90,000; capital invested, \$32,200; amount paid annually in wages, \$10,000.

Crates and Baskets.—The Petey Manufacturing Company, Whaleyville; Schoolfield, Barnes & Company, Pocomoke City; number of employes, 350; value of total products, \$100,000; capital invested, \$60,000, wages paid annually, \$35,000.

Barrels.—Scarborough & Lynch, Wm. Hudson, Girdletree; Oystermen's Barrel Company, W. A. Hudson, Snow Hill; Thomas P. Whorten, Stockton; number of employes, 30; capital invested, \$9,000.

Shipbuilding.—Charles Crockett, E. James Tull, Pocomoke City; number of employes, 70; value of total product, \$50,000; capital invested, \$33,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$14,000.

Other industries that are prospering show a total invested capital of \$100,000; value of total product, \$87,500; number of employes, 420, and wages paid annually of about \$50,000, in which the following are engaged; J. L. Pardee, brooms; S. P. Gordy, carriages; Hugh McMichael, bricks; Pocomoke Ice Company, ice, Pocomoke City. Luray Manufacturing Company, whips, raw hides; Snow Hill Butter Dish and Basket Company, Snow Hill; W. B. Miller, kindling wood, Snow Hill. Dirickson Brothers, shirts; D. J. Adkins Company, planing mills, Berlin; W. A. Costen Company, toilet goods, perfumes and flavoring extracts, Pocomoke City.

Bread and other Bakery Products.—R. J. McAllen & Brothers, Snow Hill.

Carriages and Wagons.—James S. Adkins, Newark
Abraham W. Cranmer, M. H. Dickinson, Pocomoke City.

Cooperage.—Gordon B. Jones & Company, Newark.

Flouring and Grist Mill Products.—A. G. Strickland, Klej Grange; Joel Mitchell, Newark; Wm. E. Hall, Pocomoke City; Mrs. Cordelia Long, Pocomoke City; Burton Stewart, Welbourne.

Kindling Wood.—W. B. Miller, Snow Hill.

Lumber and Timber Products.—H. D. & R. B. Adams, Lambert P. Ayers, Bowen Lumber Co., Thos. G. Hanley's Sons, Levin T. Hearn, Melson & Bunting, White & Burbage Manufacturing Co., Berlin; Moore Brothers, Bishopville; Perry W. Colburne, Coulbourne; Stansbury White, Gridletree; W. C. Farr, Klej Grange; Gordon B. Jones & Co., Newark; Hall & Council, Schofield, Barnes & Co., Jas. T. Young, Pocomoke City; B. T. Davis, Cephas Riggin, Thos. P. Selby, Smith, Moore & Co., Snow Hill; L. J. Houston, Stockton; Isaac J. Lambertson, Welbourne; Tarr & Hill, Stockton; McAllen & Clark, Snow Hill; Price & Shockley, Snow Hill; Jas. K. P. West, Snow Hill.

Ice Cream.—Mrs. N. W. Wise, Berlin; J. D. Dilworth, Newark.

Mineral and Soda Waters.—J. Henry Young & Company, Pocomoke City.

Photography.—P. W. Tilghman, Snow Hill; H. D. Clogg, Pocomoke City.

Printing and Publishing, Newspapers and Periodicals.—Berlin Herald, Berlin Advance, Ledger Enterprise, Worcester Democrat, Pocomoke City; Democrat Messenger, Worcester Advocate, Snow Hill.

Tinsmithing.—James T. Horsey, Berlin; Geo. R. Simpson, Snow Hill.

Shirts.—T. Langsdal, Pocomoke City; Dirickson Bros., Berlin;

Women's Clothing.—Holzman Manufacturing Co., Pocomoke City.

FREE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

Third Annual Report of the Work Accomplished.

The results of the year's work in this branch of the department were not as satisfactory as they might have been. The number of situations secured for idle persons has decreased as compared with 1904, but this was to be expected, as there were many less idle seeking employment. The fire of 1904 threw out of employment either temporarily or permanently a considerable number of persons, whose needs were urgent and who were willing at the time to take employment at any remuneration offered. This year it is different. Business is prosperous; building during the year has been tremendous, giving employment to mechanics of all kinds, who in turn become larger consumers, thus stimulating the manufactories and increasing the price of products of the farm by the greater demand.

Those who seek situations are more particular as to their employment, wages, etc., and there are not so many of them.

Another cause, probably not so potent, is the inability of the department to make our business men and manufacturers fully realize the extent to which this branch of the State bureau could be advantageously utilized by them. Farmers do want farm hands, and we have not been able to fully supply their wants. The rate of wages has had much to do with this, and we advise our agriculturists who may be looking for such help later in the spring to be prepared for the demand for higher wages.

There were 451 applicants for positions, as compared with 1,312 applicants in 1904. Of these, 377 were males and 74 females. Of these the largest number was clerks, of whom there were 73; the next largest number was laborers, 39; the next drivers, 38; the next farm hands, 25; the next watchmen, 19; salespeople next, 17; waiters, 15; and general utility, 12, with the other occupations represented in limited numbers.

It is particularly noticeable that nearly the whole number of applications is made by unskilled persons, or those who have no trade or profession; even the number of laborers applying is comparatively small.

The applications for help during the year numbered 263, as against 362 in 1904. The 263 included 155 males and 108 females. The demand for the greatest number was for laborers and berry pickers, and coming as it did it was difficult to supply the demand. Of course, there is always a steady demand for domestic help.

During the year 122 positions were secured for different persons, of whom 78 were males and 44 females. Of course, the largest number of these positions were for laborers, there being 34; the next being berry pickers, 23; next farm hands, 21. Thus it is seen, that while the total number is not so large as last year, it was proportionately successful, and there is a greater satisfaction in the knowledge that so few persons have been driven to seek employment through agencies. The following table gives the number of applicants for positions, the number of applications for help, and the number of positions secured by occupations:

OPERATIONS OF FREE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

OCCUPATION OF APPLICANT.	Applications for Employment.		Applications for Help.		Number of Positions Secured.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Apprentice.....	1					
Bakers.....	2					
Barkeepers.....	4					
Bell boys.....	2					
Berry pickers.....			40	35	20	3
Blacksmith.....	1					
Boilermaker.....	1					
Bookkeepers.....	8					
Brakeman.....	1					
Butler.....			1			
Carpenters.....	2					
Cashier.....		1				
Chambermaids.....		6	10			6
Charwomen.....		2				1
Cigar maker.....	1					
Civil engineer.....	1					
Clerks.....	67	6	2	1	1	2
Clothing cutter.....	1					
Coachman.....	1					
Collectors.....	7		3			
Composer.....	1					
Companions.....		3				
Conductors.....	2					
Cooks.....	11	7		13		5
Cooks & general houseworkers.....		10		17		1
Coremakers.....			4			
Dairymen.....			3			
Dishwasher.....	1					
Draughtsman.....	1					
Drivers.....	38					
Electricians and helpers.....	3					
Elevator conductor.....	1					
Engineers.....	9		1		2	
Factory hands.....	3					
Farm hands.....	25		28		21	
Firemen.....	5					
Florist.....	1					
Floorwalker.....	1					
Footman.....	1					
Gardeners.....	5		2			
General houseworkers.....	1	4		22		20
General utility.....	12					

OPERATIONS OF FREE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—*Continued.*

OCCUPATION OF APPLICANT.	Applications, for Employment.		Applications for Help.		Number of Positions Secured.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Granite cutter.....	1					
Hostlers.....	5					
Hotel work.....	2	1				
Housekeepers.....		5		1		
Iron worker.....	1					
Janitors.....	3					
Laborers.....	39		50		34	
Laundry workers.....	1	2				
Machinists.....	10					
Maids.....		1		3		
Manager.....	1					
Meat cutter.....	1					
Milliner.....		1				
Miners.....	4					
Motorman.....	1					
Musician.....	1					
Music teacher.....		1				
Nurses.....	2	12		11		4
Office work.....	2					
Packers.....	5		1			
Painters.....	3					
Pipe fitter.....	1					
Porters.....	6					
Press feeder.....	1					
Rigger.....	1					
Salespeople.....	16	1				
Scrubwomen.....		2				1
Shoemaker.....	1					
Solicitors.....	2		7			
Stablemen.....	1		1			
Steam fitters.....	4		1			
Stenographers.....	2	3		2		1
Teachers.....	1	3				
Teamster.....			1			
Telegraph operators.....	1					
Telephone operators.....		2				
Time keepers.....	2					
Waiters.....	15	1		3		
Watchmen.....	19					
Woodworker.....	1					
Total.....	377	74	155	108	78	44

The following brief table shows the nationality of the applicants for positions, the largest number claiming to be Americans; Germans and negroes following in succession. It is to be noticed that there were more Americans than all other nationalities put together.

NATIONALITY OF APPLICANTS.	MALE.	FEMALE.
Americans.....	243	43
Austrians.....	4	.....
Bohemians.....	1	.....
Danish.....	1	.....
English.....	13	1
French.....	4	1
Germans.....	46	6
Hebrews.....	8	.....
Irish.....	17	5
Negroes.....	33	18
Norwegians.....	1	.....
Polish.....	1	.....
Roumanian.....	1	.....
Scotch.....	2	.....
Swedish.....	1	.....
Welsh.....	1	.....
Total.....	377	74

Of those applying for places it is interesting and instructive to take into account their profession, trade or occupation. If one trade is dull, or if there are a larger number of workmen in that trade than there is demand for, then it may be indicated by the number of idle persons of that particular trade who are applying for work. Thus, it will be seen in the following table a larger number of machinists were out of work and applying for jobs than any other trade, but that is easily accounted for by the fact that the shops at Mt. Clare curtailed their force during a portion of the year, as well as several other large machine shops in the city. This was, however, only temporary. Engineers, book-keepers, stenographers and teachers come next in rotation in number applying for positions. Of the total 451 applicants for situations 85 only were professional or mechanically skilled persons, thus showing the value of technical education. The figures follow:

SKILLED OR TRAINED PERSONS APPLYING FOR POSITIONS.

TRADE OR PROFESSION.	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS.		TOTAL.
	MALE.	FEMALE.	
Bakers.....	3	.....	3
Blacksmith.....	1	.....	1
Boilermaker.....	2	.....	2
Bookkeepers.....	6	.....	6
Carpenters.....	2	.....	2
Candymakers.....	2	.....	2
Cigar makers.....	1	.....	1
Civil engineer.....	1	.....	1
Clothing cutters.....	2	.....	2
Compositors.....	3	.....	3
Draughtsmen.....	2	.....	2
Electricians.....	4	.....	4
Engineers.....	7	.....	7
Gardeners.....	5	.....	5
Gas and pipe fitters.....	3	.....	3
Granite cutter.....	1	.....	1
Machinist.....	12	.....	12
Milliner.....	.....	1	1
Musician.....	1	1	2
Painters.....	4	.....	4
Paperhanger.....	1	.....	1
Pharmacist.....	1	.....	1
Rigger.....	1	.....	1
Sailmaker.....	1	.....	1
Shoemakers.....	2	.....	2
Stenographers.....	4	2	6
Tailor.....	1	.....	1
Teachers.....	2	3	5
Telegrapher.....	1	.....	1
Varnisher.....	1	.....	1
Woodworker.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	78	7	85

As seen in the following table, the largest number of applications for employment were received in the month of July; January followed next, thus plainly showing that at the middle of the year and the beginning of the year, when extreme heat and extreme cold is with us, there is the greatest amount of idleness. This, however, does not apply to male and female help alike, as the largest number of females seeking employment

was in the month of February. The greatest demand for help seems to have been in the early spring, as May leads all the rest of the months in the number of applications. The figures speak for themselves.

MONTHS.	APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.		APPLICATIONS FOR HELP.	
	MALE.	FEMALE.	MALE.	FEMALE.
January.....	68	17	5	9
February.....	39	21	3	7
March.....	28	12	12	9
April.....	14	8	3	.....
May.....	10	2	42	45
June.....	26	3	3	2
July.....	127	2	13	8
August.....	23	7	4	8
September.....	9	4	9	12
October.....	10	2	50	3
November.....	9	1	3	4
December.....	20	.....	.....	2
Totals.....	383	79	147	109

Of all those applying for help, four females and 11 males stated they could neither read nor write, while 67 females and 368 males stated that they could read and write. Others neglected to answer the question on their application, and sometimes it is rather difficult to make them understand that such information is useful.

However, as a number of them are foreigners and can not read nor write in the English language, the discrepancy is easily accounted for.

The great number of small employment agencies now existing in the city, and their doubtful methods of doing business in many cases, makes it imperative that the State should do something to regulate them, just as it does through licenses regulate other businesses. We believe the most conservative way to do this is through the license system, and therefore recommend that each one of these employment bureaus be required to take out an annual license at a moderate fee, to

be issued by the Comptroller of the city, and when said license is issued the licensee should be required to state clearly in the application their name or names, location, fees charged and particular branch of the business they expect to carry on, so that full information may be had. There have been many victims of these employment agencies in the past, and as the business is a legitimate one and so recognized, the best way to regulate it and abolish the opportunity for fraud is to license the same and then authorize this bureau to inspect and report on the same annually.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

For a long time the question of the employment of children and women in the City of Baltimore and State of Maryland has been under serious consideration by this Department, as well as by a number of ladies and gentlemen connected with various philanthropic associations. These associations, comprised mostly of clubs connected with the Federation of Women's Clubs, Consumers' League or National Child Labor Committee, have earnestly desired to ameliorate the condition of these unfortunate employes of the factory and shop, and as a necessity to bring about that amelioration have long desired a thorough understanding of the conditions that prevail in this city. The passage of the Compulsory School Attendance Law and the amendment to the Child Labor Law raising the age limit to fourteen years were but stepping stones that marked the interest and energetic work of this department and these ladies and gentlemen.

During the year, the Consumers' League placed at the disposal of the department one of its agents, Miss M. L. White, with the request that we make at least a partial investigation into these conditions. To fully realize the extent of this work it need only be stated, that there are fully nine to ten thousand places to be visited in the State to insure this investigation. The limited means at the disposal of the bureau precluded the possibility of diverting the attention of the sweat-shop inspectors in this direction, and therefore it was determined as a beginning to select certain places and investigate where children were employed, with a view of presenting such testimony to the Legislature as would induce them to so increase the appropriation or means at the disposal of the bureau as would enable it to make a thorough investigation of the entire subject commensurate with its importance.

The Consumers' League employed Miss White for three months in the spring of the year, and the results of her visits to the various establishments are given in the following report. They are not entirely satisfactory, and probably do not show the real condition in many of the smaller establishments, yet sufficient can be gleaned from her report to justify the demand for increased facilities to thoroughly investigate and inspect every shop in the State of Maryland employing either women or children, with a view of enacting such legislation as will compel obedience to the laws already enacted or the amendment of the same in such a way as to protect these little unfortunates from the greedy demands of competitive capital.

For the purpose of review, the various places investigated have been separated into six groups, as follows:

Group I. Being composed of the shirt factories, shirt waist and clothing establishments investigated.

Group II. Is composed of the establishments manufacturing cigars, tobacco, cigarettes and snuff.

Group III. Is composed of bakeries, candy manufacturers and confectioners.

Group IV. Is composed of manufactories of tin and metal goods of all kinds, including buttons, clasps, enameled ware, tin specialties, steel novelties and tin boxes and cans.

Group V. Comprises the various department stores, and is probably the most important of all groups.

Group VI. Under the head of this group is included coat pads, artificial flowers, picture frames and mouldings, show cases, plain twine and netting, iron foundries, curled hair and bristles, canneries, paper bags, glass bottles and children's dresses.

The main difficulty in making the investigation has been to secure reliable data from the proprietors or managers of the establishments. They are seemingly perfectly willing to furnish such information, but the returns have been indefinite and general, rather than specific. Very little is known by the employers as to the real ages of the children they employ. The Compulsory School Attendance Law is not complied with, and only in a few establishments are the certificates of parents or

school teachers required and kept on file. Even where this law is complied with it is done in such a slipshod manner as to preclude the possibility of securing satisfactory information therefrom.

For the purposes of the investigation the following schedule was used, and information was sought as to the general condition of the children at their homes, as well as in the factories, and in pursuing the work Miss White made numerous visits to these homes, conferring with the children and their parents, and examining the environments. The results of this home inquiry are given in the paragraphs annexed to the report.

The schedule used was as follows:

REPORT OF INSPECTOR.

1. Date.....
2. District.....
3. Store, factory, dwelling or tenement house.....
4. City or town.....
5. Street and number.....
6. Name of person or firm.....
7. Character of business.....
8. Goods made or partially made.....
9. Front, back or rear building.....
10. Location of store or workroom.....
11. Total number of rooms in house.....

First floor.....	Second floor.....	Third floor.....
Fourth floor.....	Fifth floor.....	Sixth floor.....
Seventh floor.....	Basement.....	
12. Total number of persons employed. . . . Males..... Females.....
13. Number employed under 16 years of age. Males..... Females....
14. Number employed under 14 years of age. Males..... Females....
15. How many can neither read nor write. . Males..... Females....
16. How many can read and not write. . . . Males..... Females....
17. Age of each who can not read or write.....

Males.....
Females.....
18. How long has he or she been employed.....
19. Weekly earnings.....
20. Describe occupation, either collectively or individually.....
21. Describe height, weight and general appearance physically. Give special attention to physical appearance.....
22. What degree of intelligence does the child (or children) exhibit.....
23. Hours of labor required per day.....

24. Hours of labor required on Saturday.....
 25. Time allowed for lunch.....
 26. Size of room inspected.....
 27. Total number of cubic feet in room.....
 28. How many cubic feet allowed for each person.....
 29. Are the workrooms kept clean.....
 30. Are there sufficient means of egress in case of fire.....
 31. Are washrooms provided for females.....
 32. How many water closets on premises.....
 33. Are they separate for sexes.....
 34. Condition of water closet.....
 35. General sanitary condition of premises.....
 36. Ventilation.....
 37. Light used.....Heat.....
Power.....
- REMARKS. (Explain fully anything that is not enumerated above.)
.....
- Inspector's signature.

In the following table we give a summary of the results of the investigation by groups of industries. Of course, it must be remembered that Group VI, containing the miscellaneous lists, while showing the largest total number of employes, does not show the largest number of employes under 16 years of age, though it shows the largest number of employes under 14 years of age.

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATION.

CHARACTER OF PLACES, INVESTIGATED.	Number of Places Investigated.			Total Number Employed.			Number Employed Under 16 Years of Age.			Number Employed Under 14 Years of Age.			Children Employed Who Can neither Read nor Write.			Condition of Places Investi- gated.	Hours Worked per Day.	Time Allowed for Lunch.	Average Weekly Earnings.
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.						
Group I.— Shirts, Waists and Clothing Factories...	10	1,186	447	1,633	43	351	394	1	42	43	1	9	10	{ 1 dirty 6 clean }	3 shops 10 hrs. 5 shops 9½ hrs. 1 shop 10½ hrs.	9 places...½ hr. \$4.01			
Group II.— Cigars, Tobacco, Cigarettes and Snuff.	9	1,043	1,465	2,508	20	111	131	2	18	20	1	1	2	{ 4 dirty 5 clean }	1 shop 8½ hrs. 2 shops 10 hrs. 1 shop 9½ hrs.	2 places...¼ hr. 5 places...½ hr. 4.34			
Group III.— Candy Factories and Bakeries.....	7	596	291	887	23	36	59	.....	7	7	5	5	10	{ 6 clean 1 dirty }	1 shop 9 hrs. 4 shops 9½ hrs. 1 shop 10 hrs.	5 places...½ hr. 1 place...¼ hr. 3.15			
Group IV.— Tin and Metal Goods	8	1,907	272	2,179	155	75	230	8	8	16	16	3	19	{ 4 clean }	1 shop 9½ hrs. 6 shops 10 hrs. 1 shop 10½ hrs.	5 places...¼ hr. 1 place...¼ hr. 4.18			
Group V.— Department Stores.	9	460	1,530	1,990	54	148	202	1	6	7	.....	.....	.....	{ 8 clean 1 dirty }	1 shop 8½ hrs. 2 shops 8½ hrs. 5 shops 9 hrs. 1 shop 12 hrs.	7 places...¼ hr. 1 place...¼ hr. 1 place...¼ hr. 2.60			
Group VI.— Miscellaneous.....	19	1,975	2,110	4,085	153	137	290	65	4	69	19	.....	19	{ 2 dirty 1 clean }	4 shops 9 hrs. 5 shops 9½ hrs. 1 shop 7½ hrs. 7 shops 10 hrs. 1 shop 11½ hrs.	14 places...½ hr. 2 places...¼ hr. 1 place...¼ hr. 4.50			
Total.....	62	7,167	6,115	13,282	448	858	1,306	77	85	162	42	18	60	{ 9 dirty 30 clean }	6 shops 8½ hrs. 3 shops 8½ hrs. 10 shops 9 hrs. 15 shops 9½ hrs. 1 shop 9½ hrs. 20 shops 10 hrs. 1 shop 10½ hrs. 1 shop 10½ hrs. 1 shop 11½ hrs. 1 shop 12 hrs.	38 places...¼ hr. 2 places...¼ hr. 12 places...¼ hr. 2 places...¼ hr. 1 place 20 min.			

Taking the groups in the order named, Group I, comprising manufacturers of shirts, shirt waists and clothing, shows the largest number of females employed under 16 years of age, and the largest total number of employes under 16 years of age, and next to the largest number of female employes under 14 years of age. In this group, 10 factories were investigated, with a total of 1,633 persons, of which 394 are under 16 years of age and 43 under 14 years of age. Ten of these children can neither read nor write. In 9 of these establishments, only a half hour was allowed for lunch, and all of them work over nine and a half hours per day.

The investigator found on visiting the homes of the children in this group conditions that did not justify the employment of many of these mites in the factories, while in others it was found that the fathers were drunkards and neglectful of their families. For instance, at one home, where there was a family of 8 children, a girl of 13 earning \$1.75 a week and very delicate, was compelled to walk to and fro from work, though the father was a bricklayer by trade and when he attended to his business could earn \$5.00 per day. This little girl was very fond of school and would have much preferred attending the same. Another girl, 14 years of age, working in a shirt factory, could neither read nor write, but went to work in spite of the fact that her father and his two sons were earning a good livelihood and keeping a comfortable home and were perfectly willing to send her to school. She was induced to go to work by some girl friend in the neighborhood. Another girl in this group, 13 years of age, whose father was earning from \$10 to \$20 per week, left school when in the fifth grade to earn \$2 to \$3 per week in a shirt factory simply because she did not like school. Another case was that of a girl of 14, who could neither read nor write, who was compelled to go to work on account of a drunken father not supporting the family. There were several cases in these factories of girls 13 and 14 years of age, children of foreign parents, who could neither read nor write the English language, and one in particular, an Italian, who was reported as having gone to work at 10 years of age.

The following brief reports of investigations into the homes of some of these children are interesting as showing the necessity for legislation prohibiting the employment of children under 14 years of age, and this only when presenting a certificate from the school which they had last attended:

1. Girl 13 years of age, 4 feet 1 inch high, weighing 60 pounds; father in jail for assaulting wife. Eight children in the family, 3 of whom are working. One girl, 17 years, has been working for two years in a laundry and now earns \$4.00 per week; another girl of 15 earns \$2.00 per week, though she has been working for 3 years. Two children go to school. They live in a house of 5 rooms, for which they pay \$1.75 rent per week. Husband gave wife from \$5.00 to \$7.00 per week when working. Girl of 13 has been working 4 months and earns \$1.75 per week; this child is very delicate looking and was fond of study. This is an American family and mother has had to be assisted by charity from the church.

2. Girl 14 years of age, can neither read nor write. Mother says it is not necessary for her to work. Father a cooper and keeps a comfortable home. Two grown brothers paying \$4.00 per week board, with one little brother at school.

3. Girl 13 years old, earns \$1.25 to \$1.75 per week; mother says she was compelled to put her to work: she can hardly read or write, having been taken from school when in the second grade. The mother can not read nor write. They pay \$5.00 rent per month for one room, in which they sleep, eat and cook.

4. Girl 13 years of age, been at work one year; left the Fifth Grade because she did not like school. Mother can not read nor write. Father and boys hard working people and capable of supporting her at home. She earns from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week.

5. Girl 12 years of age, with working certificate; earns \$1.50 per week. Eight in the family. Father a laborer. Children have little or no education.

6. Girl 13 years of age. Father keeps a saloon and there is no need for the child to work other than her anxiety to earn something.

7. Girl 13 years, 11 months old; been at work 4 months; can not read nor write.

8. Girl 14 years, 5 months, can neither read nor write; 10 children in the family; five grown and two married; five of the ten can neither read nor write, though the two younger ones are still in school. Man reported as a drunkard, and it is probably entirely due to mother's carelessness that children have no education, as they were never required to go to school. Man was formerly buyer for canning house and earned \$30 per week. Children reported idle and shiftless.

9. Italian girl 13 years, 9 months; came to Baltimore when 9 years of age and went to school one year; earning \$1.25 per week. Five children in family. Mother finishes pants. Father has a wagon and sells fruit. This child was anxious to learn to read and write.

10. Girl of 15, could not read nor write; been at work since 12 years of age and has forgotten all that she learned; earns \$3.00 per week. Eight children in family. Sister of 21 years helps mother finish pants at home, and brother of 19 is illiterate. One sister of 13 years deaf and dumb, and one has left home. Father has consumption. Income of family \$10.64 per week; rent \$9.00 per month.

11. Girl 15 years of age, been working since she was 10 years old; earns \$2.00 per week. Child is illiterate, and 4 other children in the family are also illiterates. Two younger children at school. Income of the family at present is \$17.00 per week. They pay \$8.00 rent per month. Four of the nine children are grown and two married. Family has been the recipient of charity.

12. Italian girl, 13 years 11 months old; she stopped going to school when 11 years of age. Father a laborer with 6 children, 2 of whom were at work and 2 at school. Child refused to go to school longer.

13. Girl 12 years of age. Mother wanted her to go to school, but she refused. Went to work last Fall. Eight children in the family, 3 of whom are at work. Father a laborer.

The investigator was particularly successful in one or two of the factories in this group in securing information from the

employers, but in none of the cases reported was there any reliability about the statements made as to age. The children are drilled at home to report their ages to the employer as being over 12 or 14 years, so that they will secure employment, and the enforcement of the Compulsory School Law is as yet not sufficiently strict to require that each child shall bring a certificate as to age and education.

The average earnings as reported in this group would reach the very high figure of \$4.01 per week for all the employes 16 years or under, and as the total figures show that upwards of 1,300 of these reported, it would be a very good showing if this were a fact, but these figures from the employers do not agree with the statements made by the employes. Again, it must be remembered that this average is for time when at work only, and not the average for the whole year.

GROUP II.

Group II includes 9 cigar, tobacco, cigarette and snuff factories, in which the total number employed is 2,508 persons, of which number, 131 are under 16 years of age and 20 under 14 years of age. Only two of these can neither read nor write. Of the factories reported, 2 have one hour for lunch and 5 one-half hour for lunch, while 5 work $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours, one $8\frac{3}{4}$, one $9\frac{3}{4}$, and two ten hours per day. The average wages reported by these factories for employes is \$4.34 when making full time. Working certificates are not in general use in these places, though there are some exhibited. In several instances, girls of 12 years were at work, but it is noticeable that all information from the children, their parents and the employers was entirely unreliable; the children seemed to have been trained to state their age as being 14 years, though in one or two instances they were known to be considerably younger. There is great need in this industry for rigid inspection and enforcement of the law. One of the characteristics of this industry is that weak or sickly looking children are seldom employed, as they are unable to stand the fumes of the materials being worked upon.

GROUP III.

Group III comprises candy factories and bakeries, of which 7 are reported as having been investigated, with a total number of employes of 887, of whom 59 were under 16 years of age and 7 under 14 years of age; ten of these can neither read nor write. In five shops one-half hour was allowed for lunch, and in one, one hour; while four shops worked $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours per day; one 9 hours, and one 10 hours. The general physical appearance of the children employed in these places was much below the average of those in some of the other industries, many of whom, stating their ages were 14 or 16 years, appearing very small for their age, and physically unable to measure up to their employment. The average wages reported for all the employes in this industry was \$3.15 per week. The intelligence of the children was seemingly fair. The employers were very reticent with information. As an indication of the character of information furnished, we offer the following as examples, being reports on individual cases:

1. Girl of 14 years, very short in stature; mother said she was 14 last February, when she went to work, and had great trouble in securing working certificate from school teacher. She is reported as being always delicate, having been sent to Garrett Hospital for nervous trouble; left school when in first grade and went to work in pad factory; from there went to button factory, and now is only earning \$1.50 per week in a candy factory. Father is earning \$9.00 per week.

2. Very small sized girl, 16 years of age; father a drinking man and has tuberculosis; all of the children are stunted in growth, and the 2 boys were at one time sent about the streets to beg. Mother very ignorant woman. Three children are now at work.

3. Short, thick-set girl, who stated she was 14 years of age, though she would not be taken to be over ten. She had already been working in the factory for nearly two years; she refused to give her correct home address.

4. Girl of 14, well grown, earning \$6.00 to \$7.00 per week as a chocolate dipper; her speed at the work was remarkable. One of the peculiarities attending her work was the constant

motion of her body, which will necessarily tell on her nervous system. Her mother was a deserted wife, with two children, the other child attending school and the mother being a cleaner in a public school house.

5. Girl of 14 years, very small and frail looking, has been working two years at the business; has never attended school regularly. Mother is a widow who stays at home, depending on the child's earnings. The child is delicate, with indications of tuberculosis, and an older brother is at work and another sister has left home.

6. Girl 12 years of age, been working for 9 months, both parents dead, lives with grandmother, a widow. Four children and the grandmother are at work. This girl earns \$2.50 to \$3.00 per week and is very bright; she did not want to go to school any longer.

7. Polish girl, 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ years of age, earning about \$2.50 per week. There are two other children in the family, both working. None of them can read nor write. The oldest girl in this family, who works in a packing-house, does washing and ironing after the days work is over. The father has developed tuberculosis and is unable to work, the home being maintained by the earnings of the children.

8. Girl of 16 years of age, can not read nor write, though she has been attending parochial school for 7 years; has been working 2 years. There are six children in this family; two working, two in school and two too small to do anything. Father is a musician and very surly, resenting all inquiries. He said he did not want his daughter to read and write.

In another factory of this sort, all the children had been instructed to say they were 14 years and upwards; no certificates were required, and the school attendance officer had been refused permission to go through the factory.

GROUP IV.

Group IV comprises eight establishments engaged in the manufacture of tin and metal goods. There are 2,179 employes, of which 230 are under 16 years of age and 16 under 14 years of age; 19 of these employes can neither read nor write. In five

factories one half-hour is allowed for lunch, one had three-quarters of an hour for lunch, and one 20 minutes. Six shops work 10 hours per day, one works $10\frac{1}{4}$ and one $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours per day. The average wages reported is \$4.18 per week when working full time. The average intelligence of the children is below that of some of those in other groups. This group includes button making, can making, tin boxes, steel novelties and tin specialties. Examples of some of the employes are given in the following reports from their homes:

1. Polish boy of 19, can not read nor write the English language, been working since 14 years of age; family gone berry picking.

2. Boy of 13, been at work two years; mother works in packing-house and father a carpenter; there are seven children in the family; girl of nine years stays at home and attends to the baby and house while mother is at work.

3. Boy of 11, gives his age at canning factory as 14; family been a short time in Baltimore. Father worked in rolling mills, but has been out of work for some time.

4. Girl 13 years of age, is the youngest at work, earns \$2.00 to \$2.50 per week. Eight children in this family, all went to work between 12 and 13 years of age; father deserted family and is a drunkard.

5. Boy of 12, father a laborer; mother takes in washing; four other younger children; boy went to school for 6 years, earns \$1.65 to \$3.00 per week; father has interest in a farm in Anne Arundel County. The father is a drinking man and the home is a very forlorn one.

6. Girl 12, boy 14 years of age, both work at button factory; girl earns \$2.00 and boy \$3.00 per week; mother urged them to go to school, but they refused. There is no necessity for them to work, and has only one other child. Very comfortable home.

7. Boy 13, been working six weeks, very small in size. Mother is a widow, who is a prosperous German woman, husband having left her some property, and of seven children, five are

working, including boy. Mother says the boy must be broken in by the time some of the older ones marry, and he did not care to go to school.

8. Girl 13 years of age, started to work during past winter. Mother said it was not a question of money, but child did not like to go to school; father is a blacksmith and they have a comfortable home. Four children in the family, oldest boy working.

9. Boy claiming to be 15 years of age, mother said that he is 14, very much under size and has been working two years; the oldest of 7 children, and only one working. Father shirt maker, boy earns \$2.50 to \$3.00 per week.

10. Boy of 12 and sister of 14 years; mother widow, seven children; church and relatives are aiding her. Girl earning only wages coming to family; at work only six weeks.

11. Boy 16 years, been out of school 3 years; eight in family; father, 2 boys, and girl 13 years old at work. Income of family from \$25.00 to \$26.00 per week; very nice home.

12. Boy of 14 left school last Spring; no necessity to go to work, but as he would not go to school father put him to work; none of the five children can read nor write. Father working in gas house and son drives garbage wagon.

13. Boy 13 years old; been working two years; illiterate. Oldest sister at home with consumption. Two children go to school. Father works for Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

14. Boy of 13, been working two years, earns \$6.00 to \$8.00 per week. Seven children in the family, two of whom are married. Boy would not go to school. Father is a cigar maker. Is reported as very bright boy at his work, although he has almost no education.

The investigator reports that very few of the superintendents or managers of places in these industries pay any attention to the School Attendance Law; indeed, some of them speak in a contemptuous manner about it. In one of the largest places the superintendent said they were obeying the State laws, but not bothering with the school laws, saying that they were satisfied with written statements from the parents as to their age and educational qualifications.

GROUP V.

Group V comprises 9 of the largest department stores in Baltimore City, employing a total of 1,990 persons, of which, 202 were under 16 years of age and 7 reported under 14 years of age; none of them are reported as illiterates. The time allowed for lunch in seven was one hour; one, three-quarters of an hour; and one, one and a-half hours. The employes work in one store $8\frac{3}{4}$ hours; in five, 9 hours; in one, $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours; one $8\frac{3}{4}$ hours; and in one, 12 hours. The average wages reported for the children under 16 years of age is \$2.60 per week. It is very doubtful if these figures are accurate. The investigator found it practically impossible to secure reliable data from the employers, as in many cases they were really unacquainted with the actual ages of the employes. Some certificates were shown, and the average intelligence of the children was above that of those employed in other groups, but the general physical appearance was by no means as good as that of many of the children employed in the mechanical industries. The following are some of the results of the investigator's visits:

1. Child 13 years of age, very small in size, earning \$1.50 per week. This family is perfectly able to keep child at home; husband and other persons in family working and earning good livelihood.

2. Girl 9 to 10 years of age, earns \$1.50 per week; has father and three brothers, and she lives with married sister.

3. Girl claims to be 14, looks to be about 12; lives with her uncle, who is a police officer.

4. Girl 13 years of age; mother a widow; a feeble-minded sister and herself comprise the family.

5. Small, delicate looking girl, gives her age as 13 years; mother a widow, owns house in which she lives; no other children; girl frail looking.

6. Girl 13 years of age, did not look to be over 10; mother also employed in the same store; there are five children in the family, all at work.

7. Very small boy, who stated he was 17 years of age; looks to be stunted; mother says she believes it came from smoking cigarettes; has been at work four years.

8. Girl reporting her age as 15, been working one year; very small and anæmic looking. There is no necessity for her working, according to her mother's statement; the father of her mother is willing to support her.

9. Girl 11 years and 3 months, weighing about 75 pounds, earns \$1.50 per week; seven children in the family and none of them have very much education. Father earns \$3.00 per day, and there is no necessity for these children to work.

10. Two small girls, twins. Father a tailor and very delicate. Girls earn \$2.00 per week each.

Some of these stores are using certificates, as provided by the School Attendance Law, while others are simply taking the statements of the parents as to ages of children employed. There is a great necessity for stricter regulations of the employment of children in these places, as the investigator is of the opinion, that the ages of these children are very largely misstated.

GROUP VI.

Group VI comprises 19 different establishments, including glass manufacturers, picture frames and mouldings, canneries, cloth pads, belting, artificial flowers, paper bags, fancy goods, etc. It is very hard to separate the character of work in these various establishments, making it almost impossible to classify these workers, and in the partial investigation made it is doubtful whether we have been able to secure sufficient information to form a correct judgment as to the greatest evil resulting from the employment of children of tender years in these various places. One thing, however, is sure, and that is, that the intelligence and the physical appearance of the children in these various industries is very much below the standard required for ordinarily intelligent or healthy children. In these 19 factories there is a total of 4,085 persons employed, of whom 290 were under 16 years of age and 69 under 14 years of age, while 19 of them are reported as being unable to read and write. In 14 places one-half hour was allowed for lunch; in two places one hour, and in one place 1½ hours. In 7 establishments 10 hours comprised a day's work; in 4, 9 hours; in

5, 9½ hours; in one, 7½ hours; in 1, 11½ hours. The general condition of the shops in this class was less conducive to health and cleanliness than in any other group of industries. The examples furnished by the investigator discloses the same general condition of the children and the same lack of authenticity of information as in the other groups, all of the information being derived from the employers or parents of the children. Some of them are as follows:

1. Boy 14 years of age, working in an artificial flower factory, earning \$2.50 per week. He is one of 6 children. Father works in packing house, earning \$10.00 per week.

2. Girl 13 years of age, with working certificate, earns \$2.50 per week. Father unable to work; one of three children; have a comfortable home.

3. Small girl, very delicate looking, earns \$3.00 a week in a twine factory. Eight children in family; father earns \$10.00 per week.

4. Girl 13 years old. Nine children in the family; girl earns \$1.50 per week. Father is sickly and a tailor by occupation.

5. Girl does not look to be over 11 years of age; earns \$2.00 per week; was very fond of school, but was forced to work; father is a laborer and drinks very hard; abuses his family.

6. Small, delicate looking girl; symptoms of tuberculosis; about 13 years old; mother dead; father keeps house. Four children working. This little girl earns about \$2.00 per week.

7. Girl aged 14, father keeps a second hand shop; sister and brother both working.

8. Girl 12 years of age; father a carpenter, earning \$3.00 per day when working. Six children, of which 2 are working. This child earns \$2.00 per week.

9. Girl of 15, can not read nor write; four children in the family; mother dead, father drinks; sister keeps house; brother works in tin shop and can not read nor write.

10. Girl 15, with a comfortable home; father wanted her to continue in school.

11. Boy 13 years of age; mother said that father was delicate and she had to send the boy to work to help out; five

children in the family, 3 of whom are at work. Boy earns \$2.50 per week; mother says she intends to send him to school again.

12. Boy 11 years of age; mother says she sent him to work because of the father's laziness; father is an engineer and gets very good wages. She owns the house in which they live. When father does work does not take care of family; there are six children. Boy earns \$2.50 per week.

13. Boy 13 years of age, been working one year; is unwilling to return to school. Mother was left a widow with four boys; oldest of whom went to work at 10 years of age, and is now attending bar at \$6.00 per week. Woman owns home in which she lives and is married; second husband works at glass house at \$1.50 per day.

14. Boy 13 years of age, very small in size; earning \$2.00 per week. Father drinks, but earns \$12.00 per week. Father would not let boy go to school any more. He has five children; oldest girl 16 years of age; out at service; \$1.50 per week.

The report from this group shows that many of the superintendents, managers and employers pay little or no attention to the School Attendance Law or require certificates from the children, owing to the fact that there is no rigid inspection of the factories and the ages of the children employed. Many of the little ones engaged in these industries are seemingly from 10 to 12 years of age and very ignorant. In most of these establishments the proprietors or managers refuse to let the investigator go through the factory or converse with the children, therefore the meagre information gleaned has been secured by questioning the children coming from work or going to their homes with them and securing some of the information from parents or neighbors.

The greatest evil in the employment of children exists in the smaller factories, where only two or three are employed, as these escape the attention of the School Attendance Officer, and the environment is much worse than that surrounding children in larger factories.

INSPECTION

—OF—

CLOTHING MANUFACTURE.

Since 1902, in which legislative year what is known as the "Sweatshop Law" was passed, this Department has vigorously and promptly endeavored to fulfill the requirements of the law, and at the same time educate the employers in the clothing industry in Baltimore City up to the requirements of the same. The long agitation in favor of such an inspection law had hardly culminated before its good effect commenced to be felt by the industry in this city, as well as by those engaged in the industry. Of course, there may be some slight defects in the law, mainly in that portion regarding the prosecution of the violators. Under the present terms of the act, it is necessary to have a preliminary hearing before a Police Magistrate, and then by him the case is referred to the Grand Jury, followed, after a true indictment is found, by a trial in the Criminal Court. The defect is that the Police Magistrate should have authority to try the case and punish the offender, or acquit him. The time now intervening between the arrest and the trial in the Criminal Court allows the criminal under certain circumstances to continue such violation of the law, as it would be considered a hardship to arrest him the second time before he had been tried for his first offense. In addition to this reason, much time and expense would be saved if these cases could be promptly tried and settled by the Police Magistrate, making the burden lighter for those who sometimes unwittingly violate the law, and prevent the overcrowding of the already crowded Criminal Court docket.

In suggesting and recommending this change we feel sure that it will meet with the approval of the State's Attorney, as well as the general public, as it will have the same effect of correcting the evil as a long-drawn-out trial or hearing would

have in the Criminal Court, to say nothing about the saving of expense to some of the poor individuals engaged in the business and the annoyance often caused the large manufacturers in securing bail for the sweatshop owners.

It is a gratification to this department to say that the work of the past three years has practically revolutionized the conditions in the tailoring shops of Baltimore, and a glance at the detailed tables in the following pages will convince the most skeptical reader of the radical change that has been effected.

While the department has not been able to take up the question of disease of any kind in the shops, yet the fact that they are now kept cleaner, with more ventilation and more air space for each occupant, certainly gives some assurance that the law has in no small way been useful in reducing the number of cases of contagious or infectious diseases in these places.

In the Thirteenth Annual Report of this work illustrations were freely given of the conditions that then prevailed, but to again present photographs of the numerous changes that have taken place would have been impracticable, and therefore we submit the figures, with the belief that they will fully tell the story of the very excellent work done in this direction.

WORK OF THE CURRENT YEAR.

Since March 1st to the close of the year, nineteen arrests have been made, as compared with forty-five made the previous year. In all cases but one, the parties pleaded guilty and were fined, or on satisfactory assurances the cases were stetted on payment of costs. In the one case, the offender was dismissed because of a flaw in the indictment.

The total amount of fines and costs paid into the coffers of the State by these offenders approximates upwards of \$400.

PERMITS ISSUED.

'During the year a total number of 1,585 first inspections were made, and probably 2,000 second and third inspections followed, of which no record is made. After these inspections, permits to work were issued to the number of 1,292, as com-

pared with 1,013 in 1904. These permits authorized the employment of 15,271 persons as against 11,861 hands in 1904.

Another very notable result of factory inspection is the increased number of permits issued to factories and shops, and the relatively reduced number shown as now working in tenements and dwellings. The following brief table shows the total number of permits issued in the various districts into which the city has been divided by the department for purposes of inspection. These districts being as follows:

District A.—Both sides of Baltimore Street, south to the Basin, and east side of South Street to the eastern city limits.

District B.—From Baltimore Street on the north to North Avenue, and east of South Street to the eastern city limits.

District C.—South of Baltimore Street to the Harbor, and west of South Street to Fremont Avenue.

District D.—West of Fremont Avenue to the western city limits, and north from the southern line of the city limits to North Avenue.

District E.—From North Avenue to Baltimore Street, both sides, and from North Street west to Fremont Avenue.

District F.—North of North Avenue, east of Charles Street, to the eastern city limits.

TOTAL PERMITS ISSUED AND NUMBER OF PEOPLE
AUTHORIZED TO WORK THEREUNDER.

FACTORIES AND SHOPS.	Number of Permits Issued.	Number of People Authorized to Work.
District—A.	246	3,036
B.	256	3,105
C.	96	4,593
D.	12	65
E.	87	3,176
Total.	697	13,975
TENEMENTS AND DWELLINGS.		
District—A.	187	381
B.	339	794
C.	23	48
D.	43	69
E.	3	4
Total.	595	1,296
Grand Total.	1,292	15,271

The above table shows that the largest number of permits were issued for B District, and the second largest number in A District, but that the largest number of hands employed were in C District, wherein the larger manufactories are located.

The permits issued and enumerated in the preceding table were classified by industries in the various districts as follows:

PERMITS ISSUED FOR FACTORIES AND SHOPS.

TO MANUFACTURE—	DISTRICTS.					Total
	A	B	C	D	E	
Pants.....	84	77	20	9	17	207
Vests.....	31	33			3	67
Coats.....	77	114	36	3	14	244
Clothing.....	8	17	35		38	98
Buttonholes.....	7	7	1		3	18
Skirts.....	19	1	1		1	22
Ladies' coats.....	7					7
Cloaks.....	10	2	3		5	20
Shirtwaists.....			1			1
Ladies' suits.....		1				1
Overalls.....		3				3
Caps.....	4				5	9
Totals.....	247	255	97	12	86	697

PERMITS ISSUED FOR DWELLINGS AND TENEMENTS.

TO MANUFACTURE—	DISTRICTS.					Total
	A	B	C	D	E	
Pants.....	127	57	8	18	1	211
Vests.....	26	101	4	15		146
Coats.....	30	170	9	6	2	217
Clothing.....	3	5				8
Buttonholes.....	1	1	1	2		5
Skirts.....	1		1			2
Cloaks.....		1				1
Overalls.....		4		1		5
Total.....	188	339	23	42	3	595

By these figures it will be seen that the largest number of permits were issued for the manufacturing of coats, the second largest number for the manufacturing of pants, the third largest number for vests, and the largest number of all these permits were issued for B District, or that section of Baltimore lying north of Baltimore Street and east of South Street.

While the large detailed tables appearing at the end of this chapter show the actual conditions in each building and room in which clothing is manufactured in the City of Baltimore, with all the other detailed information gathered by the inspectors, we believe it will be for the convenience of the casual reader to present these figures in a brief way, so that the comparison can be made at a glance.

TOTAL NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS IN CITY.

DISTRICT.	1905	1904
A.....	430	387
B.....	613	605
C.....	125	177
D.....	54	57
E.....	84	47
Miscellaneous.....	279	63
Total.....	1,585	1,336

It will be seen by the above table that more inspections were made in 1905 than in 1904 to the extent of 249, and that this increase of inspections was very largely in A and B Districts, showing a gradual concentration of the work in the eastern and northeastern sections of the city.

To make these inspections the men were compelled to visit 1,684 different buildings, which was 778 more buildings than in the preceding year.

CHARACTER OF BUILDINGS.

DISTRICTS.	FACTORIES.	SHOPS.	TENEMENTS.	DWELLINGS.
A.....	11	131	101	83
B.....	10	139	76	270
C.....	20	23	5	16
D.....	.....	7	11	30
E.....	36	10	3	2
Total.....	77	310	196	401

The owners of these different shops and places of employment were largely of foreign birth or descendants of foreigners, the largest number coming from Russia, the next largest number from the United States, next from Bohemia, next from Germany, and they were divided up into countries as follows:

BIRTHPLACES OF LICENSEES.

COUNTRY.	DISTRICT.					
	A	B	C	D	E	Total
Austria.....	8	8	3	.....	.....	19
Bohemia.....	4	129	.....	.....	.....	133
Germany.....	24	59	16	3	16	118
Italy.....	4	2	1	.....	.....	7
Russia.....	213	154	21	17	27	432
Poland.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	6
United States.....	43	140	12	26	6	227
Lithuania.....	.....	5	18	1	2	26
Ireland.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
England.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	299	500	71	48	52	970

The buildings in which these shops were located were of four different characters—front, back, rear and side, as shown in the following table. One of the gratifying changes in this respect is that more work rooms were located in front buildings this year than in any previous year, and this table, taken in connection with the one that follows headed “location of work rooms in buildings,” also shows that there are less

middle or dark rooms being used for manufacturing purposes than ever before in the history of the State. This may seem a small matter to call attention to, but it should be remembered, that a middle room in a house as a rule lacks proper ventilation and light, and when manufacturing is carried on in these rooms it is nearly always under disadvantageous conditions to the employee. Therefore, the less number of middle rooms used the less straining of eyes there will be, the more air space will be accorded, with sunshine and purer air. The following tables will therefore bear close scrutiny.

LOCATION OF BUILDINGS.

DISTRICTS.	FRONT.	BACK.	REAR.	SIDE.
A.....	246	157	25	2
B.....	423	166	24	.....
C.....	107	18	.....	.....
D.....	47	5	.....	2
E.....	79	5	.....	.....
Total.....	902	351	49	4

LOCATION OF WORKROOMS IN BUILDINGS.

DISTRICTS.	HALLWAY.	FRONT.	MIDDLE.	BACK.
A.....	1	260	7	162
B.....	.....	401	12	200
C.....	.....	90	1	34
D.....	.....	24	7	23
E.....	.....	74	.....	10
Total.....	1	849	27	429

FLOORS ON WHICH WORK-ROOMS ARE LOCATED.

DISTRICTS.	FLOORS.						
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Basement.
A.....	117	180	109	9	1	.....	14
B.....	223	242	103	6	.....	.....	39
C.....	28	48	32	6	5	2	4
D.....	26	24	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
E.....	10	21	26	17	8	2	.....
Total.....	404	515	274	38	14	4	57

The 5,538 rooms in the buildings inspected as shown below is a decrease in the number of rooms now being used as compared with 1904. This, too, is an indication of larger rooms and changed conditions in manufacture, because the permits show a larger number of persons employed with a smaller number of rooms utilized, and as the space for each person is kept up to the standard of 400 cubic feet, these figures indicate that the owners of shops are moving into larger quarters and concentrating their work. When we come to consider this large number of people working in confined quarters we can hardly wonder at the spread of tuberculosis and the great necessity for a thorough medical inspection of all employes in these establishments.

NUMBER OF ROOMS IN THE BUILDINGS INSPECTED.

District—A.....	1,827
B.....	2,773
C.....	395
D.....	326
E.....	217
Total.....	5,538

The following figures show that 110 gasoline stoves were being used, which is 25 less than in 1904, and therefore a gratifying decrease in the use of this dangerous material in

crowded places of employment. The largest number are shown as being in B District, and the next largest in A District, just as in the previous years, as follows:

GASOLINE STOVES USED.

District—A.....	48
B.....	57
C.....	1
D.....	2
E.....	
Miscellaneous.....	2
Total.....	110

The following brief tables show in compact form the number of families in the various buildings and the number of persons in the families, as well as the number of rooms wherein there is less than 400 cubic feet of space to a person, as also the total number of persons employed in the houses and the articles made when the inspectors visited them.

The number of families has increased 64 in 1905, but the number of persons in the families has decreased by 613, and the number of places where there is less than 400 cubic feet of space has decreased 78, or nearly 100 per cent., while the number of persons employed in the houses has very considerably increased, to the extent of 932. These figures absolutely prove that the conditions in the workshops have materially improved, and the small number reported having less than the required number of cubic feet for each person will have been by the time this report has been printed entirely eliminated.

NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN THE BUILDINGS.

District—A.....	483
B.....	424
C.....	39
D.....	53
E.....	9
Total.....	1,008

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE FAMILIES IN THE BUILDINGS.

District—A.....	1,592
B.....	1,952
C.....	166
D.....	248
E.....	38
Total.....	3,996

ROOMS WHEREIN THERE IS LESS THAN 400 CUBIC FEET OF SPACE FOR EACH PERSON WORKING THEREIN.

District—A.....	29
B.....	44
C.....	3
D.....	2
E.....	1
Total.....	79

TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN BUILDINGS INSPECTED.

DISTRICTS.	MALE.	FEMALE.
A.....	1,370	783
B.....	1,891	1,470
C.....	1,198	580
D.....	73	56
E.....	890	369
Total.....	5,422	3,258

The figures headed "Articles Made or Partially Made" bear out the previous statement that the largest number of people were employed in making coats, and is interesting as showing the proportion thus engaged in the industry:

ARTICLES MADE OR PARTIALLY MADE.

DISTRICTS.	COATS.	PANTS.	VESTS.	CLOTHING.	BUTTONHOLES.
A.....	76	195	51	7	9
B.....	250	110	124	6	8
C.....	33	15	1	18	4
D.....	7	23	16	.....	2
E.....	13	11	2	26	.....
Total.....	379	354	194	57	23

In the three tables following appear the number of children employed in these various factories under sixteen years of age, under fourteen years of age, and those who can neither read nor write. There has been a decrease in the number of male children under sixteen years of age employed, but an increase in the number of female children employed as compared with 1904, and of those under fourteen years of age there has been an increase in the number of male children, and exactly the same number of female children as in 1904. We doubt very much whether these figures are conclusive, as it is practically impossible under the present laws to ascertain exactly the ages of the children. Of the children above enumerated, only six males and four females are reported who can neither read nor write, but this probably applies to the English language only. The figures follow:

NUMBER OF CHILDREN EMPLOYED UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS
OF AGE.

DISTRICTS.	MALE.	FEMALE.
A.....	26	32
B.....	28	64
C.....	7	68
D.....	1	2
E.....	13	16
Total.....	75	182

NUMBER OF CHILDREN EMPLOYED UNDER FOURTEEN YEARS
OF AGE.

DISTRICTS.	MALE.	FEMALE.
A.....	14	4
B.....	14	15
C.....	3	4
D.....		
E.....	3	6
Total.....	34	29

CHILDREN UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE WHO
CAN NEITHER READ NOR WRITE.

DISTRICTS.	MALE.	FEMALE.
A.....	6	4
B.....		
C.....		
D.....		
E.....		
Total.....	6	4

The following figures show the number employed in the various shops, dwellings and factories, not of the family, either living in or owning the place.

Of course, it must be remembered that all of the 5,538 rooms heretofore referred to are not utilized as work rooms, many of them being used for living purposes, and the persons who own the shops or working places eat and sleep in the rooms adjoining the work rooms, and in addition to their families, employ in these rooms the total number above given, viz., 7,209, thus making a total of 11,205 persons working, eating and sleeping in the buildings, and these persons were distributed in the various districts as follows:

TOTAL NUMBER EMPLOYED NOT OF FAMILY.

DISTRICTS.	MALE.	FEMALE.
A.....	1,063	634
B.....	1,375	1,139
C.....	1,149	558
D.....	49	9
E.....	866	367
Total.....	4,502	2,707

Probably the most gratifying results of inspection are shown in the following figures as to condition of work rooms. These show that only 90 places were reported dirty in 1905, as compared with 213 in 1904, and that 1,216 were reported clean as compared with 1,047 in 1904. This is one of the

things that makes us satisfied that the department is doing good work and inducing healthful surroundings in the manufacture of clothing.

CONDITION OF WORK-ROOMS.

DISTRICTS.	CLEAN.	DIRTY.
A.....	406	24
B.....	583	30
C.....	91	34
D.....	53	1
E.....	83	1
Total.....	1,216	90

The following tables show the number of water closets on the premises in the various districts and the condition thereof, also as to whether there are separate closets provided for females. Of the 1,260 closets, 763 are reported clean, and only 53 full and 11 in bad condition, as compared with 151 full and 19 in bad condition one year ago. The figures as to separate closets and separate wash rooms shown for females are not so satisfactory as might have been expected with the other changed conditions that have taken place.

During the year the bureau has sent to the City Health Commissioner, Dr. Bosley, forty-three notices requesting investigation and enforcement of the law in reference to water-closets.

NUMBER OF WATER CLOSETS ON PREMISES.

Districts—A.....	375
B.....	488
C.....	175
D.....	47
E.....	175
Total.....	1,260

CONDITION OF WATER CLOSETS.

DISTRICTS.	O. K.	FULL.	BAD.
A.....	236	7	9
B.....	402	32	2
C.....	43	7	.....
D.....	39	6	.....
E.....	43	1	.....
Total.....	763	53	11

ARE THERE SEPARATE WATER CLOSETS FOR FEMALES?

DISTRICTS.	No.	Yes.
A.....	321	17
B.....	465	34
C.....	45	24
D.....	46	2
E.....	31	21
Total.....	908	98

ARE SEPARATE WASH-ROOMS PROVIDED FOR FEMALES?

DISTRICTS.	Yes.	No.
A.....	5	335
B.....	11	488
C.....	14	55
D.....	.....	48
E.....	19	33
Total.....	49	959

That the Building Inspector is doing his work is evident in the increased number of buildings and rooms showing sufficient means of egress in case of fire, there being an increase in these that is satisfactory.

The heat, power and light used also show gratifying progress and improvement, and the number of hours of labor required per day in the various shops is also very gratifying, there being more shops working nine and nine and a-half hours than ever before in the history of the trade.

The general sanitary conditions of the premises on which the shops are located not only renews the evidence of the changed conditions and environment, but must be satisfactory to the health officers of the city, as well as to the general public, as showing such general improved sanitary conditions

HAVE BUILDINGS OR ROOMS SUFFICIENT MEANS OF EGRESS IN CASE OF FIRE?

DISTRICTS.	Yes.	No.
A.....	428	2
B.....	613	.....
C.....	124	.....
D.....	54	.....
E.....	83	1
Total.....	1,302	3

HEAT USED.

DISTRICTS.	COAL.	STEAM.
A.....	422	8
B.....	611	2
C.....	93	148
D.....	54	.....
E.....	53	30
Total.....	1,233	188

POWER USED.

DISTRICTS.	FOOT.	ELECTRIC.	GAS.	STEAM.
A.....	312	43	.....	3
B.....	495	62	4	.....
C.....	62	22	.....	.....
D.....	49	3	.....	.....
E.....	26	17	.....	.....
Total.....	944	147	4	3

LIGHT USED.

DISTRICTS.	GAS.	COAL OIL.	ELECTRIC.	GAS AND ELECTRIC.
A.....	244	178	1	5
B.....	495	107	.....	9
C.....	69	32	2	20
D.....	33	18	2	1
E.....	48	6	1	29
Total.....	889	341	6	64

HOURS OF LABOR REQUIRED IN THE VARIOUS SHOPS PER DAY.

DISTRICTS.	HOURS.			
	Nine.	Nine and one-half	Ten.	Twelve.
A.....	3	3	178	.....
B.....	6	2	172	.....
C.....	20	1	38	1
D.....	.....	.....	10	.....
E.....	22	3	31	.....
Total.....	51	9	429	1

GENERAL SANITARY CONDITION OF PREMISES.

DISTRICTS.	O. K.	BAD.	FAIR.
A.....	236	14	1
B.....	427	9	.....
C.....	58	2	.....
D.....	43	3	.....
E.....	41	3	.....
Total.....	805	31	1

MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS.

As the main efforts of the department have been directed to applying the law to the clothing manufacturing industry, we have only incidentally inspected several establishments

in kindred trades, such as ladies' wear, overalls, hats and caps, etc. Of course, the law covers these industries and should be applied thereto, but the scant means at command and limited force prevents our doing so, therefore have always deemed it wise to fully cover the one industry before attempting to inspect others. However, sometimes it became necessary to inspect a few of these places, and if only to show the necessity for thorough inspection of all factories, we publish the results of visits by the inspectors to forty-two shops or places of manufacture of various articles in the extended tables of detail.

Of the 42 places visited 22 were in A District, 12 in B District, 3 in C District, 4 in E and 1 in D District. Nineteen were factories, 10 dwellings, 12 shops, and 2 tenements, and in these places cloaks were manufactured in 18, shirtwaists in 2, skirts in 11, coats in 1, suits in 1, hats and caps in 3, and overalls in 7. Of the 71 rooms inspected, 56 were in the front part of the houses, 14 in the back, and one in the middle of the buildings in which they are located. These buildings contained 279 rooms, and those used as workshops were 10 on the first floor, 28 on second, 26 on third floor, 5 on fourth and one on the fifth floor. Two of these rooms had less than the required 400 cubic feet of space, and in two of them gasoline stoves were used. Twelve families lived in these houses, to the number of 71 persons, in addition to those employed. Of the 278 males and 140 females employed, 1 male and 7 females were under 16 years of age, and one male and two females under 14 years of age, and one male and two female children could neither read nor write. In 29 of these places the working hours per day were 10, in 6 of them 9 hours, and in 1 each 8 and $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Sixty-seven of the workrooms are reported clean and 3 dirty. All had sufficient means of egress, but only 4 of them provided separate wash rooms for females. Ninety-six water closets were reported on the various premises, but in only 7 places were there separate ones provided for females. One of the closets was full, 3 of them in bad condition, and 38 reported O. K.

Four of the places were heated by steam and 65 by coal, and the power used to drive machines was as follows: Electric 15, foot 28, gas 3, steam 4. Sixty-two were lighted by gas, 6 by coal oil, and 2 by electricity.

The conditions in these places were fairly good, but a glance through the report on miscellaneous establishments shows the necessity for a rigid inspection of all manufacturing plants.

In the detailed tables that follow, an X mark indicates separate buildings, and the † indicates store-fronts, there being a total of 21 of the former and 16 of the latter.

DETAILS OF INSPECTION—TABLE 1—DISTRICT A.—Continued

DETAILS OF INSPECTION.—TABLE 1.—DISTRICT A (continued)

DETAILS OF INSPECTION—TABLE 1.—DISTRICT A.—Continued

Name	Sex	Date of Birth	Street	Locality	Birthplace & Locality	Articles Made or Partially Made.	Room or Part of Room	Location of Work-room in Building	Number of Rooms in Building	Place on Which This Workroom is Located	Furniture & Other Articles in the Workroom		Size of Workroom	Total Number of Persons Employed	Number Employed Under 16 Years of Age	Number Employed Under 14 Years of Age	Children Under 10 Whose Names Could Not Be Found	Number of Family	Hours of Labor per Week (not less than 10)	Condition of Workroom	Are there any signs of vermin?	Is there any dirt or filth?	Are there any signs of disease?	Are there any signs of injury?	Are there any signs of death?		
											Furniture & Other Articles in the Workroom	Size of Workroom															
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Third	6 machines, 8 chairs, 1 table, 1 rack	20x10x12	3,840	7	1	0	0	4	10	Clean	No	No	No	No	No		
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Second	2 tables and some work	14x12x12	1,840	924	0	0	0	4	10	Clean	No	No	No	No	No		
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Third	1 chair, 6 tables	25x15x12	5,400	460	11	30	1	0	1	13	30	Clean	No	No	No	No	No
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Second	1 table and lower work	20x10x12	1,228	467	0	0	0	3	13	30	Clean	No	No	No	No	No	
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Second	1 machine, 17 chairs, 5 tables	12x12x12	1,152	1,152	0	0	0	3	13	30	Clean	No	No	No	No	No	
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Second	2 machine, 22 chairs, 11 tables	20x10x15	8,203	416	15	3	0	14	3	30	Clean	No	No	No	No	No	
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	First	3 tables, 1 gasoline stove	10x11x8	840	840	0	0	0	8	17	30	Clean	No	No	No	No	No	
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Third	5 machines, 5 chairs, 4 tables, 1 gasoline stove	20x15x12	4,800	771	0	0	0	6	10	30	Clean	No	No	No	No	No	
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Second	2 machine, 5 chairs, 2 racks	18x15x10	1,518	710	0	0	0	6	10	30	Clean	No	No	No	No	No	
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Second	1 machines, 3 chairs, 1 rack	13x12x8	1,404	665	0	0	0	3	7	30	Clean	No	No	No	No	No	
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Second	4 machines, 4 chairs, 1 table	18x14x10	1,120	1,120	0	0	0	4	10	30	Clean	No	No	No	No	No	
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	First	4 machines, 8 chairs, 1 rack	10x10x10	2,540	1,220	0	0	0	4	10	30	Clean	No	No	No	No	No	
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Second	3 machines, 8 chairs, 5 tables	40x14x10	0,147	229	0	0	0	3	3	30	Clean	No	No	No	No	No	
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Second	6 machines, 15 chairs, 7 tables	18x14x10	7,718	7,718	0	0	0	6	10	30	Clean	No	No	No	No	No	
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Second	2 machine, 12 chairs, 5 tables	48x14x10	0,340	582	0	0	0	4	4	10	30	Clean	No	No	No	No	No
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	First	2 machines, 3 chairs, 1 table, 1 rack	17x14x8	1,004	414	0	12	3	1	1	1	30	Clean	No	No	No	No	No
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	First	1 machine, 1 chair, 1 rack	14x8x7x8	1,744	744	0	0	0	1	1	30	Clean	No	No	No	No	No	
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Third	4 chairs, 2 tables, 1 bed, 1 stove	11x14x10	2,142	2,142	0	3	18	1	1	1	30	Clean	No	No	No	No	No
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	First	1 machine, 1 chair	10x10x10	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	1	1								
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Second	2 machine, 1 chair, 1 table, 2 racks	12x10x8	910	610	0	0	0	1	1								
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Third	3 chairs, 1 tables	17x14x8	2,142	545	0	1	4	10	2								
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Second	1 machine, 12 chairs, 8 tables	12x10x12	11,528	660	0	0	0	2	10	30	Clean	No	No	No	No	No	
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Second	2 table	16x12x8	1,530	512	0	0	0	1	3								
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Second	6 chairs, 1 table	15x12x8	1,660	390	0	0	0	1	3								
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Second	19 chairs, 2 racks	18x14x10	1,660	390	0	0	0	1	3								
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Second	10 chairs, 4 tables	16x13x10	1,660	390	0	0	0	1	3								
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Second	3 chairs, 2 tables	16x13x10	1,660	390	0	0	0	1	3								
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Second	3 chairs, 2 tables	16x13x10	1,660	390	0	0	0	1	3								
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Second	3 machines, 5 chairs, 2 tables, 1 stove	15x14x8	1,690	472	0	3	14	2	2	0	30	Clean	No	No	No	No	No
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Third	1 machine, 2 chairs, 1 table, 1 bed	17x8x7	1,517	710	0	0	0	1	1	30	Clean	No	No	No	No	No	
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Second	1 machine, 5 chairs, 1 lounge	14x13x8	1,618	810	0	3	17	1	1	1	30	Clean	No	No	No	No	No
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Second	2 machines, 6 chairs, 2 tables, 1 bed	16x14x8	2,394	340	0	0	0	2	4	10	30	Clean	No	No	No	No	No
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Second	11 chairs, 1 table	11x10x8	840	280	0	0	0	2	4	10	30	Clean	No	No	No	No	No
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Second	3 machines, 4 chairs, 3 racks	35x19x8	3,950	588	0	4	12	0	2	2	30	Clean	No	No	No	No	No
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	First	3 chairs, 1 table, 1 gasoline stove	16x15x8	2,394	608	0	0	0	2	2	10	30	Clean	No	No	No	No	No
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	First	2 machines, 2 chairs, 1 table, 2 racks	16x10x8	1,220	760	0	0	0	2	2	10	30	Clean	No	No	No	No	No
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	First	1 table, 1 gasoline stove, 1 rack	15x10x8	1,200	1,200	0	1	1	10	30	Clean	No	No	No	No	No		
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Second	4 machines, 5 chairs, 1 stove	24x10x8	1,890	772	0	0	0	1	1	10	30	Clean	No	No	No	No	No
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Second	2 machines, 3 chairs, 1 stove	12x10x4	1,060	540	1	4	2	2	12	16	Clean	No	No	No	No	No	
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Second	2 machines, 14 chairs, 8 tables	26x14x11	5,477	740	0	4	12	1	3	12	16	Clean	No	No	No	No	No
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Second	2 machines, 2 chairs, 1 table, 1 stove	14x12x8	1,512	740	0	2	7	2	7	2	30	Clean	No	No	No	No	No
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Second	2 machines, 3 chairs, 1 table, 1 stove	15x12x8	1,480	1,480	0	2	7	0	0	2	30	Clean	No	No	No	No	No
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	First	2 machines, 3 chairs, 1 table, 1 couch	15x13x8	1,745	645	0	0	0	1	0	1	30	Clean	No	No	No	No	No
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	First	1 machine, 1 chair, 1 lounge	12x8x8	872	460	1	8	1	0	1	1	30	Clean	No	No	No	No	No
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Second	1 machine, 1 chair, 1 rack	11x8x8	1,352	740	0	0	0	1	1	1	30	Clean	No	No	No	No	No
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Third	10 machines, 25 chairs, 10 tables	48x24x13	14,978	418	0	29	29	0	20	7	10	Clean	No	No	No	No	No
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Second	8 chairs, 2 tables	21x12x10	2,230	315	0	0	0	6	1	1	30	Clean	No	No	No	No	No
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Second	2 chairs, 2 tables	20x11x10	1,860	408	0	0	0	6	1	1	30	Clean	No	No	No	No	No
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Third	10 machines, 20 chairs, 14 tables	66x25x13	15,140	921	0	29	29	0	29	0	30	Clean	No	No	No	No	No
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Second	1 table, work, 1 cutting machine	10x11x10	2,470	2,470	0	0	0	1	1	1	30	Clean	No	No	No	No	No
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Second	6 machines, 10 chairs, 1 table	47x12x10	8,494	1,004	0	1,2	2	1	12	2	30	Clean	No	No	No	No	No
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Third	12 machines, 30 chairs, 18 tables	60x25x12	22,200	492	0	20	20	0	18	8	10	Clean	No	No	No	No	No
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Second	3 machines, 3 chairs	22x12x10	1,296	792	3	4	1	3	1	30	Clean	No	No	No	No	No	
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Second	1 machine, 2 chairs, 1 table, 1 bed	15x12x10	1,280	660	2	0	1	20	8	10	30	Clean	No	No	No	No	No
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Fourth	15 machines, 25 chairs, 5 tables	61x28x11	18,391	1,100	0	20	20	0	20	6	10	Clean	No	No	No	No	No
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Second	3 machines, 3 chairs, 1 table	11x13x10	1,820	115	1	4	2	2	1	10	30	Clean	No	No	No	No	No
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Second	2 tables, 1 chair, 1 rack, 2 gasoline stoves	10x14x10	2,210	1,200	0	0	0	1	10	30	Clean	No	No	No	No	No	
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Second	1 machine, 1 chair, 1 table	9x9x7	7,68	768	2	7	1	1	1	10	30	Clean	No	No	No	No	No
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Third	1 table, 3 machines, 1 table	9x12x10	1,206	432	2	12	3	2	2	10	30	Clean	No	No	No	No	No
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Second	1 machine, 4 chairs, 1 table	8x11x8	1,208	740	0	0	0	2	2	10	30	Clean	No	No	No	No	No
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Second	1 table, 1 box	14x8x8	1,984	764	0	1	18	2	1	10	30	Clean	No	No	No	No	No
Shelton, John	M	1890 E	Lombard	Russia	Pante	Front	Back	Back	14	Second	2 machines, 2 chairs	20x12x															

DETAILS OF INSPECTION, TABLE 1—DISTRICT A.—Continued.

District.	Tenement House Dwelling or Factory Building.	Date of Inspection.	Street Location.	Birthplace of Licensee.	Articles Made or Partially Made.	Front, Back or Rear Building.	Location of Workroom in Building.	Number of Rooms in Building Licensed.	Place on Which This Workroom is Located.	Furniture or Other Articles in the Workroom.	Size of Workroom Inspected.	Total Number of Cubic Feet in Workroom.	Number of Cubic Feet in Each Person in This Workroom.	Families in Building.	Number of Persons in Families.	Total Number of Persons Employed.	Number Employed Under 16 Years of Age.	Number Employed Under 14 Years of Age.	Children Under 16 Who Could Not Read or Write.	Number Employed Not of Family.	Hours of Labor Required per Day.	Condition of Workroom.	Have Rooms Sufficiently Lighted and Ventilated?	Are Separate Washrooms Provided for Females?	No. of Water Closets on the Premises.	Are There Separate Water Closets for Families?	Condition of Water Closets.	Heat Used.	Power Used.	Light Used.	Character of Occupants.	
A	Shop	March 20 1911	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Front	0	Second	1 table 1 chair, 1 box	12,211.2	1,196	1,184	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No	4	No	Bad	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Shop	March 20 1911	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Back	0	Second	3 machines, 4 chairs, 2 racks, 1 stove	27,312.2	2,094	2,094	4	4	4					10	Clean	Yes	No				Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Shop	March 20 1911	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Front	0	Third	0 machine, 9 chairs, 4 tables	27,312.2	4,204	385	4	4	4					10	Clean	Yes	No				Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Shop	Jan. 18 1911	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Back	11	First	3 machines, 0 chairs, 2 table, 1 stove	28,121.2	2,604	468	3	3	3					10	Clean	Yes	No				Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Shop	Jan. 18 1911	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Front	11	First	1 machine, 3 chairs, 1 table	28,121.2	1,188	1,188	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No				Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Tenement	March 22 1911	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Back	0	Second	8 machines, 12 chairs, 1 table, 2 racks	27,324.2	2,882	322	4	4	4					10	Clean	Yes	No				Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Tenement	March 22 1911	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Front	11	Third	9 machines, 10 chairs, 5 tables, 4 racks	33,209.2	7,935	781	4	12	6	3					10	Clean	Yes	No	2	No	Full	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.
A	Shop	July 19 1907	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Front	3	Third	10 machines, 10 chairs, 3 tables	31,224.2	6,608	558	11	11	11					10	Clean	Yes	No	2	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Tenement	March 22 1907	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Front	0	Second	2 machines, 2 chairs, 1 table	11,312.2	808	808	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Tenement	March 22 1907	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Back	7	Second	1 chair, 3 tables	14,112.2	1,260	694	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No	3	Yes	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Tenement	March 22 1907	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Back	7	Third	0 machine, 10 chairs, 12 tables	28,144.2	8,922	595	11	11	11					10	Clean	Yes	No	3	Yes	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Shop	March 22 1908	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Back	0	Second	1 chair, 1 table	15,112.2	1,500	1,500	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No				Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Shop	March 22 1908	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Back	0	Second	9 chairs, 1 table, 1 stove	17,112.2	2,142	207	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No				Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Shop	June 2 1908	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Front	0	First	2 machines, 1 table, 2 chairs	15,112.2	1,690	630	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No				Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Shop	June 2 1908	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Back	0	First	2 machines, 2 chairs	17,112.2	1,684	702	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No				Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Shop	March 20 1912	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Front	4	First	2 gasoline stoves, 1 chair, 3 tables, 2 racks	21,112.2	2,640	322	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Shop	March 20 1912	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Front	4	Third	2 machines, 1 stove & chairs	21,112.2	3,924	1,918	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No				Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Shop	May 16 1907	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Back	10	Third	4 machines, 0 chairs, 1 table, 1 gasoline stove	18,242.2	3,688	368	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	Bad	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Shop	May 22 1907	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Back	10	Third	4 machines, 0 chairs, 3 tables, 1 stove	23,209.2	4,440	695	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	Bad	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Shop	May 22 1907	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Front	10	Second	4 machines, 0 chairs, 2 tables	23,209.2	3,496	362	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No				Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Shop	May 22 1907	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Back	10	Second	4 machines, 0 chairs, 2 tables	23,209.2	3,660	718	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No				Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Shop	March 29 1909	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Back	3	Second	4 tables house work	15,142.2	1,640	410	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No	2	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Shop	Mar. 8 1909	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Front	3	Second	2 tables	15,142.2	1,920	1,121	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No				Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Shop	Mar. 8 1909	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Back	3	Second	4 machines, 15 chairs, 1 stove, 10 tables	24,209.2	6,614	1,114	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No				Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Shop	Mar. 8 1909	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Back	3	Second	1 machine, 8 chairs, 0 tables	28,241.2	8,222	1,929	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No				Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Tenement	June 6 1912	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Front	5	Third	2 machines, 5 chairs, 1 table, 1 rack	14,112.2	1,820	820	2	2	2					10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Tenement	May 2 1912	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Front	8	First	1 machine, 2 chairs, 1 table	18,112.2	3,024	3,024	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Tenement	May 2 1912	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Back	8	First	2 machines, 2 chairs, 1 stove	28,112.2	4,400	1,100	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Tenement	May 2 1912	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Back	8	First	1 machine, 4 chairs, 1 table	13,112.2	1,040	1,040	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Tenement	June 2 1912	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Back	4	Second	1 machine, 1 chair, 1 table	14,112.2	800	800	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Tenement	June 2 1912	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Front	4	Second	2 machines, 1 chair, 2 tables	16,112.2	1,272	1,272	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Tenement	June 2 1912	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Front	3	First	1 machine, 2 chairs, 2 tables, 1 bed, 1 gasoline stove	16,112.2	1,872	838	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Tenement	June 2 1912	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Back	3	First	1 machine, 0 chairs, 2 tables, 1 gasoline stove, 1 bed, 1 table	17,112.2	2,040	1,020	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Tenement	June 2 1912	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Front	3	First	1 machine, 4 chairs, 1 table	17,112.2	1,636	818	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Tenement	June 2 1912	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Back	3	First	1 machine, 4 chairs, 1 table	17,112.2	1,636	818	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Tenement	June 2 1912	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Front	3	First	1 machine, 4 chairs, 1 table	17,112.2	1,636	818	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Tenement	June 2 1912	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Back	3	First	1 machine, 4 chairs, 1 table	17,112.2	1,636	818	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Tenement	June 2 1912	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Front	3	First	1 machine, 4 chairs, 1 table	17,112.2	1,636	818	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Tenement	June 2 1912	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Back	3	First	1 machine, 4 chairs, 1 table	17,112.2	1,636	818	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Tenement	June 2 1912	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Front	3	First	1 machine, 4 chairs, 1 table	17,112.2	1,636	818	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Tenement	June 2 1912	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Back	3	First	1 machine, 4 chairs, 1 table	17,112.2	1,636	818	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Tenement	June 2 1912	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Front	3	First	1 machine, 4 chairs, 1 table	17,112.2	1,636	818	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Tenement	June 2 1912	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Back	3	First	1 machine, 4 chairs, 1 table	17,112.2	1,636	818	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Tenement	June 2 1912	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Front	3	First	1 machine, 4 chairs, 1 table	17,112.2	1,636	818	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Tenement	June 2 1912	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Back	3	First	1 machine, 4 chairs, 1 table	17,112.2	1,636	818	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Tenement	June 2 1912	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Front	3	First	1 machine, 4 chairs, 1 table	17,112.2	1,636	818	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Tenement	June 2 1912	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Back	3	First	1 machine, 4 chairs, 1 table	17,112.2	1,636	818	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Tenement	June 2 1912	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Front	3	First	1 machine, 4 chairs, 1 table	17,112.2	1,636	818	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Tenement	June 2 1912	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Back	3	First	1 machine, 4 chairs, 1 table	17,112.2	1,636	818	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Tenement	June 2 1912	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Front	3	First	1 machine, 4 chairs, 1 table	17,112.2	1,636	818	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Tenement	June 2 1912	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Back	3	First	1 machine, 4 chairs, 1 table	17,112.2	1,636	818	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Tenement	June 2 1912	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Front	3	First	1 machine, 4 chairs, 1 table	17,112.2	1,636	818	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Tenement	June 2 1912	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Back	3	First	1 machine, 4 chairs, 1 table	17,112.2	1,636	818	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O. K.	
A	Tenement	June 2 1912	E. Pratt	Russia	Fanta	Rear	Front	3	First	1 machine, 4 chairs, 1 table	17,112.2	1,636	818	1	1	1					10	Clean	Yes	No	1</							

DETAILS OF INSPECTION.—TABLE 2—DISTRICT B.—Continued.

DETAILS OF INSPECTION.—TABLE 2.—DISTRICT B.—Continued.

DETAILS OF INSPECTION.—TABLE 2.—DISTRICT B.—Continued.

DETAILS OF INSPECTION—TABLE 2.—DISTRICT B—*Continue*

DETAILS OF INSPECTION.—TABLE 2.—DISTRICT B.—Continued.

District	Employment House- hold or Factory Building	Date of Inspection	Street Location	Birthplace of Locum	Articles Made Partially Made	Front, Back or Side of Building	Location of Work- room in Building	Number of Rooms in Building	Number of Rooms in Which This Workroom is Located	Furniture or Other Articles in the Workroom.	Size of Workroom Inspected	Total Number of Children Under 16 Years of Age	Total Number of Persons Employed	Number Employed Under 16 Years of Age	Number Employed Under 18 Years of Age	Children Under 16 Who Could Not Read or Write	Number Employed Family	Hours of Labor Required per Day	Condition of Work- room.	Have Ramps, Stairs, or Means of Escape in Case of Fire?	Are Separate Entrances Provided for Children?	No. of Water Covers on the Premises.	Are There Sewage Disposal Facilities?	Condition of Water Covers	Heat Used	Power Used	Light Used.	Remarks		
D. Shop	April 11 18 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	2	Third	4	machines, 12 chairs, 10 tables, 1 stove	44x33x10	14,229	2,420	3	3	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 20 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	3	Second	7	machines, 10 chairs, 10 tables	44x33x10	12,672	2,420	3	3	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 12 chairs, 4 tables	10x15x10	1,000	480	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 9 chairs, 2 tables	20x33x10	3,380	1,380	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 9 chairs, 8 tables, 3 racks	27x30x10	4,150	1,740	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 11 chairs, 3 tables	20x14x10	2,240	408	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 2 racks, 2 chairs	14x13x10	1,638	1,638	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 6 chairs, 2 tables, 1 stove	23x13x10	2,302	840	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 5 chairs, 2 tables	23x13x10	2,492	474	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 10 chairs, 5 tables	23x13x10	2,492	474	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 3 chairs, 6 racks, 1 gasoline stove	23x13x10	2,492	474	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 6 chairs, 4 tables	23x13x10	2,492	474	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 13 chairs, 7 tables	23x13x10	2,492	474	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 7 chairs, 2 tables	16x13x10	2,400	400	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 4 chairs	17x14x10	1,380	793	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 2 chairs, 1 table, 1 stove	23x13x10	2,492	474	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 4 tables, house goods	17x13x10	2,431	2,431	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 12 chairs, 4 tables, 1 stove	23x13x10	2,492	474	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 6 chairs, 5 tables	23x13x10	2,492	474	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 10 chairs, 1 table, 2 boxes	23x13x10	2,492	474	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 6 chairs, 6 tables, 5 racks	23x13x10	2,492	474	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 3 chairs, 2 tables	23x13x10	2,492	474	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 1 table, 1 couch	13x11x10	1,380	610	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 2 chairs, 2 tables, 1 stove	12x11x10	1,380	610	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 2 chairs, 1 table	12x11x10	1,380	610	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 7 chairs, 4 tables, 1 gasoline stove	23x13x10	2,492	474	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 1 chair, 1 bed, 1 bureau	13x11x10	1,380	610	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 3 chairs, 3 tables, 1 gasoline stove	17x13x10	1,380	610	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 3 chairs, 1 rack	13x11x10	1,380	610	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 3 chairs, 1 table, 1 gasoline stove	13x11x10	1,380	610	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 6 chairs, 1 table	12x11x10	1,380	610	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 7 chairs, 4 tables	23x13x10	2,492	474	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 12 chairs, 4 tables, 2 boxes	23x13x10	2,492	474	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 4 chairs, 1 table, 1 bed	14x10x10	1,120	1,120	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 5 chairs, 1 table, 1 couch	13x11x10	1,380	610	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 2 chairs, 1 rack	10x10x10	1,000	480	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 4 chairs, house goods	13x11x10	1,380	610	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 2 chairs, 2 boxes	8x14x10	440	440	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 1 table, 2 racks	8x14x10	704	704	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 1 chair, 1 table, 1 buffer	11x12x10	1,188	594	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 1 chair, 2 tables, 1 stove	27x11x10	2,710	1,188	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 2 chairs, 2 racks, 1 table	11x11x10	704	440	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 1 chair, 2 table	10x10x10	1,000	480	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 5 chairs, 2 table, 3 racks	10x10x10	1,000	480	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 5 chairs, 2 table, 3 racks	10x10x10	1,000	480	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 4 chairs, 1 table	15x12x10	1,584	792	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 3 chairs, 2 tables	14x12x10	1,440	720	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 4 chairs, 1 table	14x12x10	1,440	720	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 4 chairs, 1 table	14x12x10	1,440	720	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 1 gasoline stove	12x11x10	1,380	610	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 6 chairs, 2 tables	23x13x10	2,492	474	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 1 gasoline stove	23x13x10	2,492	474	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Cool	1	Gas	1	1
D. Shop	April 13 11 N. High	Russia	Vesta	Front	Front	1	First	4	machines, 1 chair, 1 table	23x13x10																				

DETAILS OF INSPECTION.—TABLE 2.—DISTRICT B.—Continued.

DETAILS OF INSPECTION.—TABLE 3.—DISTRICT

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DETAILS OF INSPECTION.—TABLE 3.—DISTRICT C.—Continued.

District.	Tenement House, Dwelling or Factory Building.	Date of Inspection.	Street Location.	Birthplace of Licensee.	Articles Made or Partially Made.	First Book or Page Inspected.	Location of Workroom in Building.	Number of Rooms in Building Inspected.	Place on Which This Workman is Located.	Furniture or Other Articles in the Workroom.	Size of Workroom Inspected.	Total Number of Value Foot in Workroom.	Number of Value Foot in Each Person's This Workroom.	Families in Buildings.	Number of Persons in Families.	Total Number of Persons Employed.	Number Employed Under 10 Years of Age.	Number Employed Under 14 Years of Age.	Children Under 10 Who Could not Read or Write.	Number Employed Not of Family.	Hours of Labor Required per Day.	Condition of Work-rooms.	Have Rooms, Stairs, etc., in Care of Person in Charge?	Are Rooms Washed and Disinfectant for Families?	No. of Water Closets on the Premises.	Are They Separate from Water Closets for Families?	Condition of Water Closets.	Heat Fuel.	Is it Good?	Light Fuel.	Is it Good?		
1	W. P. 1	1	W. P. 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	W. P. 2	2	W. P. 2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	W. P. 3	3	W. P. 3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	W. P. 4	4	W. P. 4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	W. P. 5	5	W. P. 5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	W. P. 6	6	W. P. 6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	W. P. 7	7	W. P. 7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	W. P. 8	8	W. P. 8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	W. P. 9	9	W. P. 9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	W. P. 10	10	W. P. 10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
11	W. P. 11	11	W. P. 11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	W. P. 12	12	W. P. 12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
13	W. P. 13	13	W. P. 13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
14	W. P. 14	14	W. P. 14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
15	W. P. 15	15	W. P. 15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
16	W. P. 16	16	W. P. 16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
17	W. P. 17	17	W. P. 17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
18	W. P. 18	18	W. P. 18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
19	W. P. 19	19	W. P. 19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
20	W. P. 20	20	W. P. 20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
21	W. P. 21	21	W. P. 21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
22	W. P. 22	22	W. P. 22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
23	W. P. 23	23	W. P. 23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
24	W. P. 24	24	W. P. 24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
25	W. P. 25	25	W. P. 25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
26	W. P. 26	26	W. P. 26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
27	W. P. 27	27	W. P. 27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
28	W. P. 28	28	W. P. 28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
29	W. P. 29	29	W. P. 29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
30	W. P. 30	30	W. P. 30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
31	W. P. 31	31	W. P. 31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
32	W. P. 32	32	W. P. 32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
33	W. P. 33	33	W. P. 33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
34	W. P. 34	34	W. P. 34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
35	W. P. 35	35	W. P. 35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
36	W. P. 36	36	W. P. 36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
37	W. P. 37	37	W. P. 37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
38	W. P. 38	38	W. P. 38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
39	W. P. 39	39	W. P. 39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
40	W. P. 40	40	W. P. 40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
41	W. P. 41	41	W. P. 41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
42	W. P. 42	42	W. P. 42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
43	W. P. 43	43	W. P. 43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
44	W. P. 44	44	W. P. 44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
45	W. P. 45	45	W. P. 45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
46	W. P. 46	46	W. P. 46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
47	W. P. 47	47	W. P. 47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
48	W. P. 48	48	W. P. 48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
49	W. P. 49	49	W. P. 49	49																													

DETAILS OF INSPECTION.—TABLE 4.—DISTRICT D

DETAILS OF INSPECTION.—TABLE 5.—DISTRICT E

DETAILS OF INSPECTION.—TABLE 5—DISTRICT E.—Continued

District.	Location of House, Dwelling or Factory Building.	Date of Inspection.	Street Location.	Birthplace of Licensee.	Articles Made or Partially Made.	Front, Back or Side of Building.	Location of Workroom in Building.	Number of Rooms in Building.	Floor on Which This Workroom is Located.	Furniture or Other Articles in the Workroom.	Size of Workroom Inspected.	Total Number of Cubic feet in Workroom.	Number of Cubic feet to Each Person in This Workroom.	Families in Buildings.	Number of Persons in Families.	Total Number of Persons Employed.	Number Employed Under 10 Years of Age.	Number Employed Under 14 Years of Age.	Children Under 10 Who Could not Read or Write.	Number Employed by Family.	Hours of Labor Required per Day.	Condition of Workroom.	Have Rooms Sufficient in Terms of Case of Fire.	Are Separate Work Rooms provided for Families?	No. of Water Closets on the Premises.	Are There Sinks for Washing of Faces, Hands, etc.	Condition of Water Closets.	Heat Used.	Power Used.	Electric Used.	General Remarks.			
L. Factory.	July 10 6 N. Liberty	10 6 N. Liberty	Ruman	Clothing	Front	Back	3	First	2nd	2 chairs, 3 tables, 1 desk, stool, 1 table and stool	24x28x12	5,964	1,341	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	10	Clean	Yes	No	2	Yes	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Gas	0		
B. Tenement.	Sept 15 306 W. Mulberry	15 306 W. Mulberry	Ruman	Clothing	Front	Back	12	Second	2nd	2 chairs, 2 tables	18x24x10	18,960	1,354	2	9	12	2	2	2	10	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Gas	0			
3. Dwelling.	Aug 7 308 N. Pearl	7 308 N. Pearl	Germany	Clothing	Front	Back	4	Second	2nd	3 machines, 5 chairs, 1 table	17x10x13	2,210	442	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Gas	0			
4. Factory.	Aug 24 110 N. Pearl	24 110 N. Pearl	Germany	Clothing	Front	Back	4	Second	2nd	1 machine, 5 chairs, 1 table, 1 stove	13x12x8	1,365	465	2	8	2	2	2	2	2	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Gas	0			
5. Dwelling.	Aug 8 119 N. Pearl	8 119 N. Pearl	Ruman	Clothing	Front	Back	8	Second	2nd	3 machines, 8 chairs	16x10x9	1,872	468	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Gas	0			
F. Tenement.	Aug 7 124 N. Pearl	7 124 N. Pearl	Ruman	Clothing	Front	Back	31	Third	3rd	1 machine, 1 chair, 1 table	14x10x8	1,120	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Gas	0			
	Aug 7 124 N. Pearl	7 124 N. Pearl	Ruman	Clothing	Front	Back	31	Third	3rd	4 machines, 5 chairs, 5 tables	16x15x8	3,584	736	2	12	5	5	5	5	5	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Gas	0			
Factories	30	30	Germany	10 Clothing	1	Front	70	Front	74	217	First	10								568	367	10	Clean	81 Yes	81	Yes	175	Yes	21	O. K.	Coal	53 Electric	Gas and Oil	0
Tenements	31	31	Lithuania	2 Clothing	2	Back	5	Back	19	2nd	21			Under 400	1	0	38	800	260	13	16	3	0										0	
Dwellings	2	2	Ruman	27 Pants	27	Back	20		Third	20																							0	
			Polish	6 Vests	6	Back	17		Fifth	17																							0	
				1	1		2		Bath	2																								0

INDUSTRIAL DISTURBANCES.

The year 1905 was probably the most prosperous since 1893, for the mechanics and working people of the State of Maryland. Not only was there a less number of strikes than for many years past, but more of them were settled by agreement, and there was less loss of wages than for many years previously. Of course, the more efficient organization of labor and the possibility of their dealing with their employers collectively has had much to do with preventing strikes. The great factor in the industrial situation in Maryland has been the demand for labor, the open season favoring building, and the contented frame of mind of the Maryland work people, who, as a rule, are well satisfied if they be given but half a chance to earn a living.

The great fire of 1904 of course had much to do with bringing about the industrial activity in the State, and the generally satisfactory crops and good demand for food products, as well as higher prices, all induce favorable conditions.

According to Tables A and B, headed "Strikes," it will be seen that there were only 10 strikes during the year in the State, and while two or three of these were rather expensive to the employes, yet there is no doubt they brought about more satisfactory conditions when agreements were reached between employer and employe. This record of 10 strikes in 1905, as compared with 21 strikes in 1904, and only one or two smaller disturbances in the counties, of which there was hardly any record kept, and by which there was comparatively little loss, bears out the above statement. The 10 strikes reported were undertaken to benefit 2,541 persons and involved 2,506 persons, throwing out of work 2,007 people, and causing an estimated loss of wages of \$45,320, though in one of the strikes there is no estimate given of the loss, as it was comparatively small.

The strikes of greatest magnitude were those of the Hebrew bakers, clothing workers, and boiler makers and iron ship builders. Two of these—the bakers and clothing workers—

were settled by agreement between the organization and employers, and one of them was practically lost to the workers.

The per capita loss to the employees on strike was a little more than \$18.

Of the 9 strikes, 8 were ordered by organizations and 2 were not. Of the 8 strikes ordered by the organizations, 4 resulted in no gain to the members of the union, one resulted in an advance of wages of 50 cents per day, one of a gain of 2 hours per day to the employees, and 2 of recognition of the union. Of the 2 strikes not ordered by the organization, one was successful and the other was not. Four occurred in the building trades, 1 in the baking business, 2 in the clothing, 1 in the glass, 1 in transportation and 1 in ship building.

This satisfactory showing for the year in the industrial situation in Maryland seems likely to continue for some time to come. However, there were a number of minor difficulties, some of which were readily adjusted and some of which resulted in considerable advantage to the employees.

In the paragraphs succeeding the table we enumerate a number of settlements and agreements made during the year between the employers and employees.

TABLE A.—STRIKES.

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Date of Beginning Strike.	Date of Ending Strike.	Total Number of Employees.		Number of Work People for Whom Strike was Undertaken.		Number of Employees on Strike.		Number of Employees Thrown out of Work.		Estimated Loss in Wages.	Was Strike Successful?	Was Strike Settled by Agreement, Arbitration or Concession?
			Male.	Female.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Female.	Male.			
1 Eleven firms—Contractors for painting.....	April 3.....	April 5.....	900		900		200		200		\$1,200	Yes.....	Agreement.
2 Twenty firms—Bakers.....	April 29.....	June 2.....	36		36		36		36		1,700	Yes.....	Agreement.
3 Parishan Skirt Mfg. Co.....	May 1.....	May 1.....	30		6	14	6	14	6	14		No.....	Concession.
4 Swindell Bros.....	May 3.....	May 6.....	300		150		150		230			Yes.....	Concession.
5 B. & O. R. R. Truckers.....	July 21.....	July 21.....	200		125		125		125		600	No.....	
6 Three firms—Structural iron work contractors.....	Sept. 29.....	Sept. 30.....	305		305		305		305		1,220	No.....	Concession.
7 Henry Ripple—Contractor	Oct. 19.....	Nov. 9.....	80		15		80		80		1,400	Yes.....	Agreement.
8 Henry Sonneborn & Co.....	Oct. 28.....	Nov. 24.....	2,000	800	500	40	500	465	500	40	20,000	No.....	Agreement.
9 R. M. Spedden & Co. and eight firms.....	Nov. 11.....	Dec. 7.....	450		450		450		450		18,000	No.....	Agreement.
10 Noel & Co. | Contractors.....	June 21.....	June 23.....	175				175		175		1,200	Yes.....	Agreement.
Total.....			4,476	800	2,487	54	2,027	479	2,007	54	\$45,320	No..... ² Yes..... ⁵	Concession ² Agreement ⁵

TABLE B.—STRIKES.

INDUSTRY.	OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYEES ON STRIKE.	CAUSE OF STRIKE.	WAS STRIKE ORDERED BY ORGANIZATION.	ADVANTAGES GAINED BY STRIKE.	MONEY ASSISTANCE GIVEN STRIKERS.
1 Building.....	Painting.....	Demand for 50 cents increase in wages per day.....	Yes—District Council of Painters.....	Advance in wages of 50 cents per day.....	\$700.00.
2 Bread baking..	Baking.....	Demand for a 10-hour work- day.....	Yes—Bakers & Confec- tioners' Union No. 209	Two hours per day.....	\$6.00 per week.
3 Ladies' Clothing	Skirt making.....	Employment of non-union hands.....	Yes—Cloak Makers Un- ion No. 4.....	None.....	\$3 and \$5 per week
4 Glass.....	Helpers and carriers.....	Demand for pay for $\frac{1}{4}$ day lost	No.....	Pay for 1-day.....	None.
5 Transportation.	Truckers.....	Demand for 15 cents increase in wages per day and 20 cents per hour for over- time.....	No.....	None.....	None.
6 Building.....	Erecting iron buildings	Demand for increase in wages	Yes—Structural Iron Workers' Union.....	None.....	None.
7 Building.....	Carpenters, steam-fit- ters, painters, elec- trical workers, ce- ment workers.....	Employment of non-union men.....	Yes—Six unions.....	Recognition of union.....	None.
8 Clothing.....	Making of coats, pants and vests.....	Demand for recognition of union.....	Yes—Coat, Pants and Vest Makers' Unions Nos. 7, 114, 117, 250 and 206.....	None.....	\$800.00.
9 Shipbuilding...	Repairing, boiler- making, etc.....	Demand for 25-hour day for 9 hours work overtime.....	Yes—Boiler-makers' & Iron Shipbuilders Un- ion.....	None.....	None.
10 Building.....	Electrical workers, carpenters, brick- layers, etc.....	Employment of non-union men.....	Yes—Central Labor Union of Annapolis...	Recognition of Union rules...	None.....

PAINTERS' TROUBLES.

The first strike of record was that of April 10, by the painters represented in the District Council of the Brotherhood of Painters. The employes of eleven firms, viz.: B. F. Bennett, W. H. Anderson, Frank West, J. G. Hoffmeister, George White-marsh, G. T. Rosensteel Co., Benjamin Rose, Waldmann Co., C. J. Baublitz, J. Wm. Snyder, American Painting & Decorating Co., and J. Morris Green, made a demand for an increase of wages from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day, and two days after the demand was made the employers conceded the demand. Many of the other firms in the city had already conceded these prices, and the agreement made between the representatives of the employes and the firms was satisfactory in the extreme.

HEBREW BAKERS' STRIKE.

Probably the most important strike of the year was that of the Hebrew bakers employed in 20 small shops. These shops seldom employ over one or two men each, and heretofore they worked from 12 to 14 hours a day in cellars or basements, which in some cases were damp and unhealthy environments. The wages paid averaged from \$9 to \$15 per week. The strike lasted from April 29 to June 2, and during its continuance the men started small bakeries to help them out in the emergency. The employers on the other side claimed that the work of the men was easy, and though the hours were long, yet it was not continual labor.

As the bread baked by these bakers is peculiar to the Hebrews, possibly there was much inconvenience caused in what is known as the Ghetto in East Baltimore. The population, however, generally supported the demand of the men, and finally the employers conceded the demand and made an agreement with their employes for a 10-hour day.

During the strike 15 non-union men were put to work in various places and much bitter feeling was created among those participating in the trouble on both sides.

STRIKE OF SKIRT AND CLOAK MAKERS.

A small strike of cloak and skirt makers employed by the Parisian Skirt Manufacturing Company, and which resulted disastrously to the men, was caused by the employing of several non-union hands in the establishment. Fourteen women and six men went on strike. Several fights occurred between the strikers and some of the non-union men who were put to work. The trouble was never settled, and some of the men either returned to work or went to work in other places, and the shop is what is called an "open shop."

STRIKE IN GLASS HOUSE.

A very small matter caused a stoppage of work in Swindell's glass house on May 3rd. The men in the establishment had been given a quarter of a day holiday to vote, and the boys employed in the establishment to the number of about 150 were therefore compelled to lose that time and lose their pay. The boys refused to return to work unless the firm consented to pay them for the lost time, and finally an agreement to this effect was reached, the firm paying the boys for a quarter of a day, and they returned to work.

TRUCKERS STRIKE.

One hundred and twenty-five men employed by the Transportation Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at Locust Point, stopped work on Friday, July 21, after having demanded an increase of pay from \$1.45 per day to \$1.60, and 20 cents per hour for overtime. The strike was a failure, some 75 or 80 negroes having been brought from Philadelphia to take their places, and were actually paid 20 cents per hour for doing the work, this being the same rate demanded by the men. There was no organization of the men, the strike being spontaneous. Freight was delayed several days and caused considerable loss to the company. The strike lasted three days. Most of the strikers were foreigners and lived in the immediate neighborhood across the river. The loss in wages to the men was about \$600, and about one-third of them returned to work at the end of the three days.

STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS.

The structural iron workers to the number of 305 on September 29 made a demand on their employers for an increase of wages from 50 cents per hour to 56 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents, notwithstanding that they had an agreement with their employers through the national organization. The result of the strike was the stoppage of work on a number of large buildings under construction in the city, and the calling of the President of the International Union to Baltimore. He immediately ordered the strike off and sent the men back to work, as the agreement with the employers did not expire until May, 1906, and required that the men give the employers at least three months' notice of a demand for increase or change of agreement. This strike was not only ill-advised, but caused considerable bad feeling between the employers and local organization.

STRIKE ON THE KNABE BUILDING.

All of the workers employed in building the new large factory in South Baltimore for the well-known piano manufacturers, stopped work on October 19, because Henry Rippel & Co., the contractor, had employed several non-union electrical workmen on the building. The carpenters, steam-fitters, painters, electrical workers and cement workers all quit work until the non-union men were discharged and an agreement made between the contractor and the various unions involved, the non-union men being discharged. The strike lasted nearly a month, but the entire time was not lost in wages to the men, and the strike was successful.

CLOTHING WORKERS' STRIKE.

The most costly strike of the year and one involving a principle of great importance to the workmen, was that which occurred on October 28, among the coat, pants and vest makers employed by the firm of Henry Sonneborn & Co. This firm is the largest clothing manufacturers in the city, employing between two and three thousand men and women in various shops. The strike originated in Bernstein's shop in East Baltimore, which is owned by the Sonneborn firm.

Three men were laid off, and subsequently the whole shop was laid off for the day, and on the following day Bernstein told the men that he had no work for them as union men. At the meeting of the union it was decided that the men should return to work on Monday, November 6, as individuals, which they did and worked for a short while, when Bernstein informed the employes that they would not have any work until 1 o'clock; on returning to work at 1 o'clock they found the doors locked, and at a meeting of the organization held subsequently they came to the conclusion that they had been locked out, and immediately ordered a strike in all of the shops owned or controlled by the Sonneborn firm. The matter was carried to the Federation of Labor, and a committee of three, consisting of Mr. Edward Hirsch, Mr. Joseph Gallagher and Mr. Charles A. Cullen was appointed to confer with Messrs. Sonneborn & Co., and endeavor to settle the strike. This committee met Messrs. Sonneborn on November 24, and finally an agreement was made between the committee and Messrs. Sonneborn for the reopening of all the shops and the re-employing of the men without discrimination, but reserving the right to discharge or retain who they pleased. The following is a copy of the letter furnished by Henry Sonneborn & Co., addressed to the committee:

[Copy.]

BALTIMORE, Md., November 24, 1905.

MR. EDWARD HIRSCH, *President Baltimore Federation of Labor*;

MR. JOSEPH GALLAGHER,

MR. CHARLES A. CULLEN, *Members of the Grievance Committee of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, Baltimore.*

GENTLEMEN:

After a full discussion of the differences at issue between the employes of our factories "A," "B," "C," "D," "E," and "J," we are satisfied to accept your proposition to re-open these shops and re-employ the men now on strike, and not to discriminate against them on account of being union men, but we reserve the right to dispense with the services of anybody whom we consider not a good workman or inimical to the interests of our firm, and replace him by whomever we see fit.

Respectfully yours,

HENRY SONNEBORN & Co.

P. S.—On Saturday, November 25th, we were notified by a committee of the Federation of Labor and Committees of all the union officers that the above agreement had been unanimously accepted.

This settlement of the strike was in a sense disastrous to the organizations, as it made all of Henry Sonneborn & Co.'s various factories "open shops," and to a great extent loses to the men the principle for which they have been working continually, viz., the employment only of Union men and women.

STRIKE OF BOILER-MAKERS AND IRON SHIP BUILDERS.

A demand for 25 hours pay for 9 hours work when working over time was the cause of a strike of 450 members of Oriole Lodge, Monumental Lodge, Patapasco Lodge and Mt. Clare Lodge of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers, employed in nine different ship yards in the city. The following letter was sent to all the members of the lodges and presented to the firms, and the inauguration of this resolution precipitated the strike:

"That 9 hours shall constitute a night's work at the ratio of not less than 25 hours for the same; for Sunday work 9 hours shall constitute a day's work at not less than 25 hours for the same; for holidays known as General Election Day, Thanksgiving Day, Washington's Birthday, Good Friday, Decoration Day, New Year's Day, and the 12th day of September at the ratio of 2 days for the same; July 4th and Christmas Day at the ratio of 3½ days for same. Labor Day, (no work allowed but in case of emergency), 5 days for same.

"The above resolution to take effect on and after the 1st day of September, 1905.

"Any member violating this order will be dealt with according to the Constitution."

The loss was considerable consequent upon this strike and work on many ships was delayed; subsequently most of the men returned to work, with the understanding that they would receive double pay for overtime at the rate of 25 cents per hour for a 9 hour day. The union did not declare the strike off, but the men returned to work as individuals. The loss by this strike was nearly \$18,000 to the men engaged in the business.

During the continuance of the strike, and when it seemed likely to develop into a very costly affair, this department thought it wise to tender its good offices to the respective parties to the controversy, with a view to bringing about a settlement, and the following letters were addressed to the representatives of the union and the company, but no response was received.

BALTIMORE, MD., November 17, 1905.

MESSRS. R. M. SPEDDEN SHIP BUILDING CO.,
915 Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

GENTLEMEN:

We are informed that a number of your employes are on strike, or that you have some labor dispute, which is causing a stoppage of work in your yard. This being a fact, it is the duty of this Department to call your attention to Chapter 671 of the Acts of 1904, which warrants the Chief of this office to tender you or the other parties to the controversy his services as mediator, or to bring about an arbitration of the difficulty. In pursuance of this law, I tender you my services in accordance with said Act.

Yours respectfully,

CHARLES J. FOX, *Chief*.

BALTIMORE, MD., November 17, 1905.

FRANK P. SHANEY, *President*, 114 N. Bond Street;
JOS. SHARNAGLE, *Secretary*, 1466 Garrett Avenue.

Oriole Lodge, No. 193, Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders.

DEAR SIRs.

It having come to the knowledge of this department that the members of your organization are in dispute or controversy with your employers, I beg leave to call your attention to Chapter 671, Acts of 1904, which authorizes the Chief of this Department to tender his services as mediator or arbitrator in a controversy of this character. In pursuance of this law, I therefore make you this tender of our services, with a view of bringing about a restoration of harmony between the employer and employe.

Yours respectfully,

CHARLES J. FOX, *Chief*.

STRIKE ON THE STATE HOUSE.

One hundred and seventy-five men employed in various capacities on the State House, at Annapolis, went on strike June 21, owing to the employing of a non-union electrical workman by Noel & Co., contractors. There were various

trades involved in the strike, and it was ordered by the Central Labor Union of Annapolis. The men were only out two days, when the trouble was settled by an agreement, the non-union man being discharged, and all the union men returning to work. The loss, however, by the strike was considerable for such a short period, owing to the fact that all the mechanics employed thereon were high grade men.

STONE PAVERS' WAGES INCREASED.

Stone Pavers' Union, No. 7314, on April 1st adopted a new scale of wages for street pavers, involving an increase of 50 cents per day to cobble stone and Belgian block pavers. The city was the principal employer affected by the change, and Mr. Fendall, the City Engineer, accepted the scale.

CARPENTERS' TROUBLES.

Quite a controversy arose between the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners. The Brotherhood had demanded that the Amalgamated members come into the union.

W. S. Rawleigh, on the part of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters' published the following notice in the daily papers on January 14th:

"TO THE MASTER BUILDERS.—On and after January 14, 1905, the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners will not work with or recognize the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners on any job. The builders need not fear any embarrassment, as the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners are affiliated with the Federation of Labor and the Building Trade Section and can furnish all carpenters wanted.

"Respectfully,
W. S. RAWLEIGH."

No reply was made to this by the Brotherhood representatives, but subsequently the matter was carried to the annual session of the American Federation of Labor, and there thrashed out and settled. It was purely a difference of organizations and caused no trouble to the employers.

LABOR TROUBLES IN WESTERN MARYLAND.

Several labor disturbances in Western Maryland, one of which occurred in the glass industry in 1903, and continued down through 1904, and was still on in the beginning of the past year, had found its way into the Courts of the State by the alleged violation of an injunction issued by Judge Morris against the strikers. As fast as non-union men would be employed some of them would be persuaded to stop work, at times embarrassing the company.

A representative of this office visited Cumberland, on June 21, and the following report probably covers the situation in both the glass trouble and the plumbers and gas-fitters trouble:

HON. CHARLES J. FOX,

Chief of Bureau of Statistics and Information,
Baltimore, Md.

DEAR SIR:

I visited Cumberland on June 21, 1905, for the purpose of making a thorough investigation into the labor troubles then existing in Allegany County, and find the following conditions:

The National Glass Works, a branch factory of the National Glass Trust, shut down on January 1, 1903. It had theretofore been run as a union shop, employing members of local Union No. 137, A. F. G. W. U. On February 8, 1904, the factory was reopened as an open shop, the manager or owners having decided to abolish the conditions that existed under the old regime. It is necessary to explain the cause of the strike, to go a little into the detail of the original trouble. What was known as the Cumberland Glass Works was bought up by the National Glass Company, and, according to the statement of their manager, was run at a loss for some time. The works were subsequently leased by the National Company to a sub-corporation organized for the purpose of running the concern. This sub-corporation has for its manager Mr. L. A. Fletcher. The stock of the sub-corporation is, of course, largely held by the parent organization, which parent organization also operates seven other glass plants in various sections of the country, six of which are run under agreement with the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, and two are run as open shops. When the original trouble occurred in February, 1904, 56 glass blowers and 90 boys stopped work, according to the statement of the union officials. These same union officials claim that the cause of the strike was a proposed reduction in wages by reason of changed conditions, amounting to from 10 to 35 per cent. and an increase of a half hour in the working day. At that time the blowers averaged about \$20 a week and gatherers about \$13 a week. The strike has continued ever since, and

during this time a number of men have been brought to Cumberland from other places by the managers of the Glass Works, and many of them have been induced to go away again though the efforts of the union officials. During the strike the company secured a sweeping injunction against the men, preventing them from interfering with the non-union hands that may be employed, and several of the ex-employees have been arrested and two are in jail for violation of the peace laws.

Probably one of the results of the strike has been the formation of a new glass company in the City of Cumberland by a number of the ex-employees of the old concern, which new company is styled the Potomac Glass Company, and seems to be in a fairly prosperous condition.

I had an interview with Mr. F. N. Zihlman, President of the union, and tendered the good offices of the department to bring about an agreement to settle the matter. Mr. Zihlman said that the men were in a conciliatory mood and would be very glad to have some such ending of the trouble, intimating that the union would make liberal concessions to secure such settlement. I next visited Mr. L. A. Fletcher, manager of the works, who expressed himself in strong terms as having nothing to arbitrate or settle.

Mr. Fletcher said that they had plenty of hands, though they could use some more good ones, and declared that so far as the company was concerned the matter was settled. He reiterated positively that the company would continue to run the works as an open shop; that he would re-employ some of his old employes and talk to them only as individuals, and was very bitter in his denunciation of the union.

I beg to report that, in my judgment, the strike was originally brought about by the company desiring to reduce expenses of production, and that the wages paid in Cumberland were no higher, if as high, as wages paid for similar work in other places. I believe that had the company been disposed to continue the employment of union men it would have accepted the arbitration or mediation suggested and solicited by the union when the strike took place, and the trouble might have been obviated.

The strike of plumbers, members of Local Union No. 489, United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters, which took place on June 12, seems to be near a settlement. There was no question of wages or hours, the strike being caused by the refusal of four of the Master Plumbers' Association to sign the following agreement, which had been in existence the previous year:

UNITED ASSOCIATION OF JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS, GAS-FITTERS, STEAM-FITTERS, AND STEAM-FITTERS HELPERS.

Articles of Agreement.—Made this 11th day of January, 1905, by and between Local 489 and the Master Plumbers, Gas-fitters and Steam-fitters.

Witnesseth, That, for and in consideration of the covenant hereby made, the parties hereto agree with each as follows:

FIRST.—We, the Masters, agree that when we need men to work to give unemployed members of Local Union 489 the preference; in case the parties of the second part can not secure a member of the U. A., they shall have the right to employ non-union men, providing the Masters agree to guarantee \$5 of the first week's work toward the initiation fee of this local.

SECOND.—That nine hours shall constitute a regular day's work, between the hours of 7 A.M. and 5 P.M. Overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and half time, excepting Sundays, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Decoration Day, July Fourth, Labor Day, and Thanksgiving Day, when double time shall be paid.

THIRD.—Employees sent out of town to work shall be paid their board and car fare over their regular wages.

FOURTH.—No journeyman shall be required to work more than one helper or apprentice, except where such helper is actually needed for lifting, carrying or assisting generally. By this it is not intended that such extra helper shall be used for doing journeyman's work, independent of the journeyman.

FIFTH.—That \$2.50 per day shall be the minimum wage paid for journeyman plumbers, gas-fitters and steam-fitters, and that \$1.75 shall be the minimum wage paid for steam-fitters' helpers.

SIXTH.—We agree that all disputes that may arise shall be submitted to an arbitration committee named in this agreement, and hereby agree to accept the decision of the arbitration committee, the expense of said arbitration committee to be borne equally between this union and the Masters.

SEVENTH.—We agree that this arbitration committee shall consist of three members, one representing the Masters, one representing this union, and these two representatives shall select a third, who is in no way connected with the Master's business, either as a contractor or supplying material, or a member of any labor union. The decision of a majority of this committee upon the question at issue shall be final and binding upon the parties to the arbitration, and the expense of said arbitration shall be paid in equal shares by the parties hereto.

EIGHTH.—It is mutually agreed between the undersigned that this agreement shall be binding for a period of one year from March 1, 1905. Either party desiring to make any change at the expiration of the year shall notify the other at least three months previous to the expiration of this agreement, giving full explanation of the change or changes and the reasons therefor. Within one month after the receipt of such notification, with explanation, the party upon whom notice is served shall make answer thereto. In the event of the change proposed being agreed to, the agreement as modified by such change shall go into effect at the expiration of this agreement, and so on from year to year; it being

clearly understood that if no objections are made by either party within the time named before the expiration of this agreement, this agreement shall be self-renewing from year to year under the same condition. In the event, however, of the change or changes proposed being objected to by either party the question at issue shall be referred to arbitration as provided for in Article Six, of this agreement, and the decision of the arbitration committee must be accepted by both parties to this agreement. In compliance with the above we pledge ourselves and affix the seal and title of our union.

Local Union No. 489.

H. WINTERBERG, *President.*

E. F. O'NEILL, *Recording Secretary.*

Four of the smaller firms who were members of the Master Plumbers' Association immediately signed the agreement, and four others refused. The strike only involved about nine men, and my judgment is that in a few days the entire matter will be settled, as the Master Plumbers' Association dissolved on June 21st, for the purpose of reorganizing, and referred the trouble between them and their employes to the Master Builders' Association.

Respectfully,

J. G. SCHONFARBER,
Assistant.

As a final result of the visit of the representative the strike of the plumbers and gas-fitters was amicably settled.

A short strike occurred at Ocean Mine of the Consolidated Coal Co. in reference to the discharge of a driver, and there was also a minor trouble occurred out of a dispute about the scales at the Ginseng Mine. They were readily adjusted, however, and there was no loss.

Some 60 bridge builders struck work at Little Orleans, Western Maryland, on June 18th. The strike was sympathetic in connection with the structural iron workers' strike through, out the country. A conference was arranged between the strikers and the company's officials. The trouble originated at Steelton, Pennsylvania. In connection with this strike, there was a short stop of work on the Susquehanna River bridge, in October, by the structural iron workers, because several non-union workers had been put to work. The union men were all employed by the American Bridge Company.

STRIKE AT ANNAPOLIS.

Some trouble occurred between the union carpenters employed on the new Academy building and the Noel Construction Company, Baltimore contractors. Seven carpenters employed by that firm went on strike by order of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The trouble arose over refusal of the company to pay \$3.50 per day instead of \$3.00. The matter was subsequently adjusted and the men returned to work.

MINOR TROUBLES IN BALTIMORE.

About 35 laborers in the employ of the Falk Company, who were doing welding on the line of the United Railways on Pennsylvania avenue, demanded an increase of 30 cents in wages a day. The men walked away from the work, but as they were not organized their places were soon filled with other workmen and several of the old ones returned to work.

The employing of several non-union engineers on the Eastern Female High School threatened to bring on a strike of the union men employed on the job. However, on the demand of the representative of the union, the contractors discharged the non-union men and a strike was averted.

Several cabinet makers employed by F. X. Ganter Company were discharged because of a disagreement about over-time work. At one time it was thought a strike would occur as the result of the dismissal of the men, but no such strike occurred, as the company agreed to pay them for any extra over-time they might be compelled to work.

During the year, suit was entered against the Pants Makers' Union by the Maryland Carpet Manufacturing Company, asking for an injunction restraining the defendant union from interfering with the business or conspiring to injure the same of the complainant.

NEW BUILDING ALLIANCE.

During the year the newly organized Structural Building Trades Alliance was put into operation, with George G. Griffin as President, and eight different building trades represented.

It was understood, that the organization was for the purpose of dealing with the building trades employers jointly and advising arbitration in all cases of differences.

BREWERS' SETTLEMENT.

In August last the various unions of brewery employes presented their agreements for the year to the brewery owners. Mr. Frederick Gottlieb acted as spokesman for the breweries, and the various representatives of the union met him in conference over the demands of the men. The changes of the previous agreements were as follows: An increase of \$4 a week in the wages of chief engineers; an increase of \$3 a week in the wages of assistant engineers, and an increase of \$2.50 per week in the wages of firemen and oilers. Finally, a new scale of wages was adopted, and the 1,200 employes of the breweries in the City of Baltimore will work for one year under the following agreements:

BETWEEN THE UNDERSIGNED BREWERY PROPRIETORS OF BALTIMORE AND VICINITY AND LOCAL NO. 177, INTERNATIONAL UNION OF BREWERY WORKMEN OF AMERICA.

SECTION 1. Only such engineers, firemen, oilers and helpers who are members in good standing of Local Union No. 177, I. U. of B. W., shall be permitted to work in any Brewery in Baltimore or vicinity.

SEC. 2. In case of vacancy in any brewery and no member is available for the position, the proprietor of such brewery may engage a non-union man, provided he gets the permission of the Secretary of this union, and then such employe can work at such position for which he may be engaged only pending the action of this union at its next meeting.

SEC. 3. Members of this union are not to be blacklisted or discharged or discriminated against for working in the interest of this Union, provided it does not interfere with their regular duties.

SEC. 4. Twelve hours shall constitute a day's work.

SEC. 5. Wages shall be paid as follows:

Chief engineer, twelve hours shift,.....	\$24.00 per week.
Asst. or night engineer, twelve hours shift.....	21.00 per week.
Fir men, twelve hours shift.....	17.50 per week.
Oilers, twelve hours shift.....	17.50 per week.

SEC. 6. In breweries where three firemen are engaged the old wage scale of \$15 per week shall prevail.

SEC. 7. All members that work over time shall be paid as follows: Engineer, fifty cents per hour; assistant engineer, forty cents per hour; firemen and oilers, twenty-five cents per hour.

SEC. 8. Negligence, insobriety, incapacity, dishonesty or disrespect to employers or superior officers shall be a sufficient cause for discharge without notice.

SEC. 9. No engineers, assistant engineers, firemen or oilers who are members of this Union shall do brewers', drivers', bottlers', watchmens', or any duty outside of their legitimate department.

SEC. 10. The business of a representative of a union, if any, is with the office only. Complaints, if any, must be made in writing. This clause applies to all departments in a brewery.

SEC. 11. The chief engineer shall have charge and be responsible for all machinery in his department and also have control over his subordinates.

SEC. 12. All work done on Sunday, except regular routine work, or should a breakdown occur, shall be paid for at double the scale of wages.

SEC. 13. No engineer is allowed to do his own firing, except in case of sickness of fireman, and then not longer than two days at a time.

SEC. 14. Sickness shall be no cause for discharge, and the employe shall have his place upon recovery, provided his sickness does not exceed three months.

SEC. 15. It shall be provided that every employer shall carry accident insurance policy to protect the employe against accident.

SEC. 16. This agreement to follow existing contracts and to remain in force for one year from date of signature, and in the event of any change being contemplated by either party hereto, it must give due notice in writing to the other party of such intention and state the condition thirty (30) days prior to the expiration of this contract.

BALTIMORE, MD., August 1, 1905.

AGREEMENT

BETWEEN THE UNDERSIGNED BREWERY PROPRIETORS AND BREWERY WORKERS LOCAL UNION NO. 173, OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED STATES.

SECTION 1. The undersigned agree to employ none but members in good standing with Local No. 173 as keg beer drivers, bottle drivers, shipping drivers, stablemen, and helpers, who are in possession of a working card.

SEC. 2. Men may be discharged for reasons satisfactory to the employer and must be paid to the time of the discharge. This clause applies to all departments in a brewery. Disrespect to employers or superior officers, dishonesty, incompetency and insobriety to be reasons for discharge, subject to investigation.

SEC. 3. To avoid discharge during the winter season, route drivers and stablemen shall be laid off in rotation for one week or shall stop one day in the week. During the lay-off season no outside drivers shall be employed to deliver beer.

SEC. 4. Stablemen shall perform the work in the stable and in case of urgent necessity shall be allowed to deliver extra orders and do other outside hauling, but when driving regular route, they shall receive regular route driver's pay. On Sunday, stablemen shall not work more than four hours, and for every Sunday they work shall receive half day holiday on a week day.

SEC. 5. Drivers shall not be required to deliver beer on Sundays, except for excursions or picnics, for which they shall be paid three dollars (\$3.00) as compensation for that day. Overtime shall be paid for at the rate of twenty-five cents per hour.

SEC. 6. Employes shall receive, as heretofore, beer free for their individual use during working hours while on brewery premises.

SEC. 7. Drivers shall report for duty during the summer months at 4.30 A.M., and in winter months at 5.30 A. M. March 1st to October 31st, inclusive, shall be known as summer season, and other months as winter season. Ten hours shall constitute a day's work. If drivers or stablemen work longer than ten hours they must receive twenty-five cents for every hour so worked.

SEC. 8. Drivers to work one hour on Sunday, clean their horses and then leave the plant for the day. For all work done on Sundays not provided for employes shall receive double pay.

SEC. 9. Members are not allowed to perform any work appertaining to brewers, firemen or engineers, except in case of emergency or when when overhauling plant in winter.

SEC. 10. Drivers shall wash their wagons at least once a week.

SEC. 11. The following rule shall apply to the observance of holidays: General Election, half-day; Primary Election to be no holiday, but if any workman chooses to take the holiday he may do so at the loss of his day's pay. New Year's and Labor Day to be half-holidays. Christmas, all day. All holidays to be paid for as full days, with the exception of Primary Election Day, which shall not be regarded as a holiday at all. On all holidays drivers must clean their horses. Thanksgiving Day to be a half-holiday.

SEC. 12. The business of a representative of a union, if any, is with the office only. Complaints, if any, must be made in writing.

SEC. 13. Workmen recommended by saloon keepers shall not be employed. Every workman shall be at liberty to board and live wherever he chooses.

SEC. 14. All differences causing difficulty between the employers and employes shall be adjusted by a Board of Arbitration. Such Board of Arbitration to be composed of two members of the Employing Brewers

and two members of the Local Executive Board of the Brew Workers' Union. In case the Board of Arbitration does not agree, its four members shall select a fifth member and the finding of the board so enlarged shall be final and binding on both parties to the controversy. Pending decision no action shall be taken. Said Board of Arbitration shall meet within ten days after notice to that effect.

SEC. 15. Wages are to be paid Saturday afternoon on the following scale, as provided by the terms of this contract, to wit:

Regular route drivers, not under.....	\$16.00 per week.
Stablemen not under.....	13.00 per week.
Stable boss, not under.....	16.00 per week.
Bottle beer drivers, not under.....	12.00 per week

and three cents per box containing twenty-four empty bottles returned

SEC. 16. Employees receiving more than the above scale of wages are not to have the same reduced unless their work is reduced in proportion.

SEC. 17. It shall be provided that every employer shall carry accident insurance policy to protect the employees against accidents.

SEC. 18. This agreement to follow existing contracts and to remain in force for one year from date of signature, and in the event of any change being contemplated by either party hereto it must give due notice in writing of such intentions to other party, and state the conditions thirty (30) days prior to the expiration of this contract.

CONTRACT

BETWEEN THE BOTTLERS' UNION, NO. 258, OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN OF UNITED STATES AND THE BREWERY PROPRIETORS OF BALTIMORE CITY AND VICINITY.

SECTION 1. The undersigned agree to employ none but members in good standing with Local Union, No. 258, Beer Bottlers, who have in their possession good standing working cards.

SEC. 2. Brewers, engineers, firemen, drivers, and stablemen or clerks shall not be allowed to do the work of any employees named in Section 1.

SEC. 3. Wages shall be eleven dollars per week, payable on Saturday.

SEC. 4. Nine hours shall constitute a day's work.

SEC. 5. Every bottling house employing over five men shall be entitled to one apprentice, who shall be apprenticed for two years, during which time he shall be instructed in all the branches of the bottling business; at the time of his engagement he shall not be under nineteen years or over twenty-one years of age; the wages of apprentices shall be seven dollars per week; at the end of his apprenticeship he shall receive the full wages of a union man. Over time shall be paid at the rate of twenty-five cents per hour.

SEC. 6. Labelers are to receive eight dollars per week. Women to receive the same pay when doing this work.

SEC. 7. No present wages to be reduced.

SEC. 8. The following rule shall apply to the observance of holidays; General Election, half holiday; Primary Election to be no holiday, but if any workman chooses to take the holiday he may do so at the loss of his day's pay. New Year's and Labor Day to be half holidays. Christmas, all day. All holidays to be paid for as full days, with the exception of the Primary Election Day, which shall not be regarded as a holiday at all. Thanksgiving Day, half holiday.

SEC. 9. In case of slack business as many men as may be unnecessary may be laid off alternately, but no longer than a week at a time, all men taking their turn. The apprentice included in this section.

SEC. 10. Workmen shall receive their beer free of charge during working hours, according to the rules prevailing at present in the establishment of the undersigned brewery proprietors.

SEC. 11. Men may be discharged for reasons satisfactory to the employer and must be paid to the time of the discharge. This clause applies to all departments in a brewery. Disrespect to employers or superior officers, dishonesty, incompetency and insobriety to be reasons for discharge, subject to investigation.

SEC. 12. Sickness is no cause for discharge. The employe shall be given his place upon recovery, providing his sickness does not exceed a period of three months.

SEC. 13. The business of a representative of a union, if any, is with the office only. Complaints, if any, must be made in writing.

SEC. 14. All differences causing difficulty between employers and employes shall be adjusted by a Board of Arbitration. Such Board of Arbitration to be composed of two members of the Employing Brewers and two members of the local Executive Board of the Brew Workers' Union. In case the Board of Arbitration does not agree, its four members shall select a fifth member and the finding of the board so enlarged shall be final and binding upon both parties to the controversy. Pending decision no action shall be taken. Said Board of Arbitration shall meet within ten days after the notice to that effect.

SEC. 15. It shall be provided that every employer shall carry accident insurance policy to protect the employes against accident.

SEC. 16. This agreement to follow existing contracts and remain in force for one year from date of signature, and in the event of any change being contemplated by either party hereto they must give due notice in writing to the other party of such intentions, and state the conditions, thirty (30) days prior to the expiration of this contract.

AGREEMENT.

BETWEEN THE UNDERSIGNED BREWERY PROPRIETORS OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, AND VICINITY AND THE BREWERS LOCAL UNION, NO.

8, I. B. W. U.

SECTION 1. The undersigned hereby agree to employ only members of Brewery Workers Union, No. 8, of Baltimore and vicinity on and after the date of signature of this contract. Only such men shall be employed who are in possession of a working card. Such card is given to all good standing members.

SEC. 2. Men who work at the kettle in the fermenting cellars, lager or racking cellar, in the wash house and pitch yard shall be members of Brewery Workers Union, No. 8.

SEC. 3. In the summer season nine hours and in the winter season eight hours shall constitute a day's work. From March 1st to October 31st, inclusive, shall be known as summer season and other months as winter season.

Kettlemen are also included in this article.

Work to begin at 7 A.M., and end in the summer months at 5 P. M. and in the winter months at 4 P.M.

Beer loading shall begin at 5 A.M. in summer and 6 A.M. in winter. Only such a number of men shall be on hand to load beer as are positively necessary; beer loading shall not last longer than one hour, and shall be paid for as one hour, though the time consumed is less. Six days shall constitute a week's work; 54 hours in winter season.

SEC. 4. The Brewmaster or Assistant Brewmaster are excused from membership, but are, however, not to do any brewery workers' work.

SEC. 5. Overtime shall be demanded in all cases of urgent necessity and shall be paid for at the rate of fifty cents per hour. Sunday work shall be construed as over time.

SEC. 6. Each Brewery shall be entitled to one apprentice, who must serve two years, during which time, he shall be instructed in the different branches of brewery work. He shall work six months each in the wash house, fermenting cellar, lager cellar and kettle. The same shall at the end of his two years stand his examination. He shall at the time of his engagement not be under seventeen or over twenty years of age. He must also join Local Union, No. 8.

SEC. 7. The following course shall be observed as to holidays: General Election, half holiday; Primary Election to be no holiday, but if any workman chooses to take the holiday he may do so at the loss of his day's pay. New Year's and Labor Day to be half holidays. Christmas, all day. All holidays to be paid for as full days, with the exception of the Primary Election Day which shall not be regarded as a holiday at all. Thanksgiving Day to be half holiday.

SEC. 8. During working hours all men shall receive their beer free.

SEC. No member shall be permitted to perform work not pertaining to his line of occupation, except in cases of emergency or when

overhauling plant in winter. This clause applies to all departments in a Brewery.

SEC. 10. No employe shall be compelled to lift full half barrels three high. In breweries where more than ninety half barrels are racked off per hour, two men shall be put to work setting up.

SEC. 11. Workmen in wash house, particularly in summer, shall only in case of necessity be sent to the cellar, and must in all cases be given time to cool off before going in the cellar. This includes cellar men who work in hot places temporarily.

SEC. 12. To avoid discharges during the winter season the workmen shall be laid off in rotation impartially for one week, or all the men shall stop for one or more days during the week. During the time the men are laid off the heads of the departments above mentioned shall not perform the work of those laid off.

SEC. 13. Men may be discharged for reasons satisfactory to the employer and must be paid to the time of their discharge. This clause applies to all departments in a brewery. Disrespect to employers or superior officers, dishonesty, incompetency and insobriety to be reasons for discharge, subject to investigation.

SEC. 14. Workmen recommended by saloon keepers are not to be employed. Every workman shall be at liberty to board and live wherever he chooses.

SEC. 15. The business of a representative of a union, if any, is with the office only. Complaints, if any, must be made in writing. This clause applies to all departments in a brewery.

SEC. 16. All differences causing difficulty between employers and employes shall be adjusted by a Board of Arbitration. Such Board to be composed of two members of the employing brewers and two members of the Local Executive Board of the Brewery Workers Union. In case the Board of Arbitration does not agree, its four members shall select a fifth member and the finding of the board so enlarged shall be final and binding upon both parties to the controversy. Pending decision no action shall be taken. Said board shall meet within ten days after notice to that effect.

SEC. 17. Wages are to be paid Saturday afternoon on the following scale, as provided by the terms of this contract, to wit:

Kettlemen.....	\$16.00 per week.
Fermenting cellarmen.....	16.00 per week.
Lager and filling off cellar-men.....	16.00 per week.
Workmen in wash house.....	15.00 per week.
Apprentices.....	10.00 per week.
Watchmen, not less than.....	13.00 per week.

The above scale of wages shall not affect breweries where higher rates are paid.

SEC. 18. Wherever demand is made by shipping beer customers for the union label same shall be attached to package supplied.

SEC. 19. Wherever possible, union malt shall be given preference.

SEC. 20. It shall be provided that every employer shall carry accident insurance policy to protect the employes against accident.

SEC. 21. This agreement shall follow existing contracts and remain in force for one year from date of signature, and in the event of any change being contemplated by either party hereto, they must give notice in writing to the other party of such intentions and state the conditions thirty (30) days prior to the expiration of this contract.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN

MARBLE AND FREESTONE CUTTERS AND MASONS.

For some time there has been considerable friction between the Marble and Freestone Cutters' Association and Stone Masons Union, No. 4, B. & M. I. U., over the question of jurisdiction as to the setting of stone. Considerable trouble has eventuated from this disagreement, until finally, on June 30, the following agreement was entered into by the two organizations:

This agreement is entered into by Baltimore, Maryland, Branch of the Marble and Freestone Cutters International Association and Stone Masons Union, No. 4, of the Bricklayers and Masons International Union.

SECTION 1. That the Marble and Freestone Cutters Association and the Stone Masons Union, No. 4, B. & M. I. U., agree to accept members from either organization for the sum of \$10 on presentation of a clear card of membership.

SEC. 2. That members of each union be given 30 days after the agreement has been ratified by the Executive Board of the B. & M. I. U., to become members of the other organization.

SEC. 3. That the marble and freestone cutters concede all rough rock-faced jambs, also all rock reveal jambs, also the cutting of broken range ashlar and pitched faced corners. The marble and freestone cutters are conceded the cutting of chiseled marginal lines and corners on all good class of masonry.

SEC. 4. That all trimming and jointing of cut stone shall be done by Marble and Freestone Cutters not working under a B. & M. I. U. card on any job where two or more setters are employed.

SEC. 5. That the setting and pointing of all marble and freestone to be under the jurisdiction of the B. & M. I. U.

SEC. 6. That any dispute arising under this agreement shall be adjusted by a Conference Committee of three members from each body, and if they fail to agree in two conferences, which shall be held immediately, those six are to select a seventh conferee (preferably a builder) and the decision of such board so constituted to be final, and pending the decision, there shall neither be suspension of work, strike or lockout on the job or jobs affected.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Our reports from the labor organizations of the State for 1905 are not quite as full or satisfactory in number as were those for 1904. This, however, is somewhat offset by their very satisfactory condition and the general prosperity of the industrial world. How long this prosperous condition is to continue is doubtful.

As repeatedly stated heretofore, our labor organizations do not keep as complete and proper records of their membership, employment and earnings as is kept by the English trades unions. Did they follow up their good work in other directions by the more careful recording of the smaller details of their own organization and membership, the unorganized and commercial population would give them more credit for the work they have really done in reducing the hours of labor, increasing wages, and bettering the condition generally of the working classes, because the high standard of living and the continual effort for a less number of hours of labor has, after all, been the basis for every advancement of the standard of living in this country.

The 84 unions reporting gave a total membership of 15,998, which, in comparison with the reports of 14,056 members for 112 unions reporting last year, shows a gratifying increase in membership. Eight of the unions reporting were from the counties, which is 29 less than reported last year.

Thirty-three unions report their members are working 8 hours per day, 23 work 9 hours, 13 work 10 hours, 2 work 12 hours, 1 works 12 and 14 hours, 3 work 8 and 9 hours, 1 works 9 and 10, and 1 works 7 and 9 hours. This, compared with previous year's reports, shows a gradual decrease of working hours, which means more leisure for the workers, employment of more persons to do work heretofore done in longer hours, and therefore a greater demand for labor and higher wages. The latter fact is strongly borne out by the

figures in the table headed "Wages Per Day." It should be understood that the union rate of wages, in all mechanical industries especially, creates a standard wage rate in the community, and often unorganized workers secure considerable benefit from the efforts of organization. The 84 unions report as to wages as follows: 43 from \$2 to \$3 per day, 21 from \$3 to \$4, 4 from \$1 to \$2, 4 from \$4 to \$5, 3 from \$1.50 to \$3, 7 work piece work, 1 \$1 per day and board, and 1 reports working on percentage. While these figures are not exactly comparable with those of last year, sufficient is gleaned therefrom to indicate that the general rise in wages which has prevailed throughout the country for the past two years has at last reached Baltimore with perceptible effect.

In answer to the question whether there has been a strike during the past year, 65 answered no and 17 yes, though many of the 17 are only verified by small disturbances, which did not in fact cause trouble sufficient to be indicated in the strike table.

In reply to the question whether there has been an increase or decrease in wages in 1905, 54 reply no and 28 yes. The 28 increases range from small increases in individual cases to as high as 20 per cent., and in some cases are indicated by reduction in the hours of labor. In one instance, there has been both a decrease and an increase in wages, thus indicating that the trade is balancing itself; and the decrease of wages in another instance is directly traceable to the introduction of improved machinery in the industry.

The following table bears out fully the statement that the efficiency of labor organizations is increasing, as well as its general good effect on the industrial world.

TABLE C—REPORTS OF ORGANIZATIONS.

NUMBER	NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	OCCUPATION.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS	HOURS PER DAY WORKED.	WAGES PER DAY.	Has there been a strike in your trade in 1905?	HAS THERE BEEN A DECREASE OR INCREASE IN WAGES IN 1905?
1	Bakers Union No. 98.....	Bread baking.....	25	10	\$2.00 and \$2.33.....	No.....	No.....
2	Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union No. 246 Cumberland.....	Cake baking.....	19	10	\$2.25 to \$2.50.....	No.....	Yes.....
3	Bakers Union No. 326, Bohemia.....	Bread baking.....	17	10	\$2.00 to \$2.33.....	No.....	No.
4	Bakers Union No. 209.....	Bread baking.....	29	10	\$2.00 to \$2.50.....	Yes.....	Yes, 2 hrs. per day decrease.
5	Barbers Union No. 241, Journeymen.....	Shaving, etc.....	68	12 & 14	\$1.67.....	No.....	Yes, increase.
6	Bartenders' Union No. 532.....	Tending bar.....	250	12	\$1.50 to \$2.50.....	No.....	No.
7	Beer Drivers' and Stablemen's Union No. 173.....	Driving and hostlers.....	263	10	Drivers \$2.66½, Stablemen \$2.16½.....	No.....	No.
8	Boilermakers Lodge, No. 193.....	Riveting & boiler making.....	260	9	\$2.50.....	Yes.....	No.
9	Bookbinders' Union.....	Ruling, forwarding and finishing.....	57	9	\$2.50 to \$3.00.....	No.....	No.
10	Boxmakers' and Sawyers' Union, No. 254.....	Making wooden boxes.....	100	10	\$2.50 to \$3.00.....	No.....	Yes, 50 cents day increase.
11	Brewery Workers' Union, No. 265, Cumberland.....	Cellarmen, Driving, washroom hands, bottling, etc.....	58	9	\$1.66 to \$3.00.....	No.....	Yes, increase.
12	Brewery Workers' Union No. 8....	Brewing beer.....	200	8 & 9	\$2.66½.....	No.....	No.
13	Bricklayers' Union, No. 5.....	Bricklaying.....	600	8	\$5.00.....	No.....	Yes, \$1 day increase.
14	Bricklayers' Union No. 1.....	Bricklaying.....	650	8	\$5.00.....	No.....	Yes, \$1 day inc.
15	Bridge & Structural Iron Workers	Iron construction.....	600	8	\$4.00.....	Yes.....	No.

REPORTS OF ORGANIZATIONS.—Continued.

NUMBER	NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	OCCUPATION.	MEMBERS.	HOURS PER DAY WORKED.	WAGES PER DAY.	Has there been a strike in your trade in 1905?	HAS THERE BEEN A DECREASE OR INCREASE IN WAGES IN 1905?
16	Brushmakers' Union, No. 11, International.	Brush making.	.....	10	\$3.00.....	No.....	15 per cent decrease.
17	Can Makers' Union, No. 211.....	Can making and tin working.....	450	10	\$2.00 to \$3.50.....	No.....	Yes, Canmakers dec. 50c. day. Tin cutters inc. 50c. day.
18	Carpenters and Joiners Brotherhood of No. 1722.....	Sash, mill, and machine hands.....	175	9	.....	No.....	Yes.
19	Carpenters Union No. 44.....	Carpentering.....	200	8	\$3.50.....	No.....	No.
20	Carpenters and Joiners Union, No. 29, Brotherhood of.....	Carpentering.....	800	8	\$3.50.....	No.....	Yes, 50c. day increase.
21	Carpenters Union, No. 1358.....	Carpentering.....	200	8	\$3.50.....	No.....	No.
22	Carpenters and Joiners Union, No. 1126, Cumberland.....	Carpentering.....	150	8	\$3.00.....	No.....	Inc., individual cases only.
23	Carpenters Union, No. 1315.....	Carpentering.....	300	8	\$3.50.....	No.....	No.
24	Cabinet Makers, No. 1598, Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners.....	Cabinetmaking.....	200	8 & 9	\$2.25 to \$3.00.....	Yes.....	Yes, increase.
25	Carpenters Union, No. 990, U. B. C. and J.	Carpentering.....	300	8	\$3.50.....	No.....	No.
26	Carpet Mechanics Union, No. 2....	Cutting and laying carpets.....	56	9	\$2.50 to \$3.00.....	No.....	No.
27	Cloak Makers Union, No. 4.....	Making cloaks and suits.....	150	9	\$3.00.....	Yes.....	No.
28	Clothing Cutters and Trimmers Union, No. 6.....	Cutting and trimming Clothing.....	650	9	\$3.00.....	No.....	No.
29	Cigarmakers Union, No. 1.....	Making cigars.....	800	8	Piece work.....	No.....	No.
30	Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, United, No. 8.....	Operators, Cutters and Blockers.....	53	10	\$2.00.....	Yes, 2.....	Yes, 5% inc.

REPORT OF ORGANIZATIONS.—Continued.

					9 & 10	\$2.00 to \$3.00.....	Yes.....	No.
31	Coat Makers Union, No. 7, U. G. W. of A.....	Making coats.....	500					No.
32	Coopers Union, No. 32, International.....	Coopers and machine hands.....	175		9	\$2.00 to \$3.50.....	No.....	Yes, 10% increase
33	Dock and Bridge Builders Union, No. 345.....	Dock and bridge building.....	200		8	\$3.00.....	No.....	No.
34	Dock and Bridge Builders Union, No. 1695.....	Dock and bridge building.....	25		8	\$3.00.....	No.....	No.
35	Electrical Workers, No. 307, International Brotherhood, Cumberland.....	Linemen, dynamo tenders, inside wiring.....	35		9	\$2.50.....	No.....	Yes, increase individual cases.
36	Electrical Workers, No. 28, International Brotherhood of.....	Inside electrical working.....	250		8	\$3.50.....	No.....	No.
37	Electrical Workers Union, No. 27, I. B. E. W.....	Outside linemen and working.....	500			\$2.75 to \$3.00.....	No.....	No.
38	Electrical Union, No. 46.....	Cable working.....	70			\$1.50 to \$5.00.....	No.....	No.
39	Elevator Constructors.....	Erecting elevators.....	64		8	Mechanics, \$3.28; helpers, \$2.25.....	No.....	No.
40	Feeders, Job Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 16.....	Press feeding and assistants.....	190		9	\$1.50 to \$2.50.....	No.....	No.
41	Firemen's Union, Atlantic Coast Marine.....	Firing on boats.....	896		8	\$1.54.....	No.....	No.
42	Firemen, Stationary, No. 35, International Brotherhood of.....	Firing.....		12				
43	Glass Workers, No. 137, American Flint, Cumberland.....	Making Glass.....	44		9	\$2.60.....	Yes.....	No.
44	Glass Workers Union, American Flint.....	Molding and cutting.....	16		9	\$3.00 to \$3.50.....	No.....	No.
45	Glass Workers International Association, Annapolis.....	Beveling and silvering.....	22		9	\$2.00 to \$3.50.....	No.....	No.
46	Granite Cutters International Association, Granite, Md.....	Granite cutting.....	30		8	\$3.25.....	No.....	No.

REPORT OF ORGANIZATIONS.—Continued.

NUMBER	NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	OCCUPATION.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.	HOURS PER DAY WORKED.	WAGES PER DAY.	Has there been a strike in 1905?	HAS THERE BEEN A DECREASE OR INCREASE IN WAGES IN 1905?
47	Granite Cutters International Association.....	Granite cutting.....	21	8	\$3.60 to \$4.00.....	No.....	No.
48	Granite Cutters, I. A. of A., Annapolis.....	Granite cutting.....	250	8	\$3.60 to \$4.00.....	No.....	No.
49	Hardwood Finishers, No. 963.....	Wood finishing.....	70	8	\$2.25 to \$3.00.....	No.....	Yes, 50c. day inc.
50	Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union, No. 124, International Association.....	Laboring and hod carrying.....	160	8½	\$2.50.....	No.....	No.
51	Iron Molders Union, No. 24.....	Making stoves and hollow ware.....	90	9	\$2.75 and piece w'k.....	No.....	No.
52	Iron Molders Union, No. 19.....	Molding iron machinery.....	400	9	\$2.75.....	No.....	No.
53	Marble Workers Union, No. 29, International Association.....	Cutting & setting stone.....	25	Setters 8 Cutters 9	\$3.00.....	No.....	No.
54	Meat Cutters & Butcher's Workmen's Union, No. 90, Amalgamated.....	Butchers.....	400	10	\$1.83.....	No.....	No.
55	Metal Polishers Union, No. 288, of North America.....	Polishing, buffing, plating, brass finishing.....	25	9	\$2.50.....	No.....	Yes, 25c. day inc.
56	My Maryland Lodge, I. A. of Machinists.....	Making tools and machinery.....	540	9	\$2.75 to \$3.00.....	No.....	Yes, 9% increase.
57	Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Brotherhood of, Cumberland.....	Painting and paperhanging.....	25	9	\$2.25.....	No.....	No.
58	Painters and Decorators, No. 704.....	Painting and decorating.....	250	8	\$3.00 and \$3.50.....	Yes.....	Yes, 50c. day inc.
59	Painters and Decorators, No. 938.....	Painting and decorating.....	510	8	\$2.50.....	No.....	No.
60	Painters and Decorators, No. 1.....	Painting and decorating.....		8	\$3.00 and \$3.50.....	Yes.....	Yes, 50c. day inc.

REPORT OF ORGANIZATIONS.—Continued.

61	Painters and Decorators, No. 982, Hagerstown.....	Painting and decorating.	29	9	\$2.25.....	No.....	No.
62	Painters, Bridge and Structural Iron, No. 1055.....	Painting iron.....	30	8	\$3.00.....	Yes.....	Yes, 50c. day increase
63	Paintsmakers Union, No. 114.....	Making trousers.....	450	10	Piece work.....	Yes.....	No.
64	Paperhangers Union, No. 295, Brotherhood of P. D. & P.....	Interior decorating.....	125	8	\$3.20 & piece work.....	No.....	No.
65	Paperbag Workers' Union, No. 11757.....	Making bags.....	26	8	Piece work.....	No.....	No.
66	Pattern Makers' League, Baltimore Association of N. A.....	Pattern making.....	92	9 & 10	33½ cents hour.....	No.....	Yes, increase.
67	Picture Frame Workers' Union, No. 282.....	Making picture frames.....	65	9	\$1.75.....	No.....	No.
68	Plasterers Union, No. 155, O. P. I. A.....	Plastering.....	150	8	\$5.00.....	No.....	Yes, 50c. day increase.
69	Potters Union, No. 11, Operative, National Brotherhood of.....	Pottery Working.....	114	8 & 9	\$2.00 to \$4.12.....	No.....	Yes, increase.
70	Seaman's Union, Atlantic Coast.....	Sailors.....	50		\$1.00 and board.....	No.....	No.
71	Scramers and Preparers' Union, No. 953.....	Scrape walls, etc.....	40	8	\$2.00.....	No.....	No.
72	Sheet Metal Workers Union, No. 122.....	Roofing & metal working.....	340	8	\$3.00.....	No.....	Yes, 25c. day increase.
73	Slate and Tile Roofers Union, No. 10, International.....	Slate and tile roofing.....	24	8	\$4.00.....	Yes.....	Yes, 50c. day increase.
74	Stone Masons Union, No. 4.....	Setting stone & masonry.....	160	8	\$4.00.....	No.....	No.
75	Stone Rammers, No. 7219.....	Rammers of stone paving.....	50	8	\$3.00.....	No.....	Yes, 50c. day inc.
76	Tailors Union, No. 250, Bohemia.....	Making clothing.....	40	10	Piece work.....	Yes.....	No.
77	Typographia, No. 11, German-American.....	Compositors.....	35	8	\$2.20 and \$2.66.....	No.....	No.
78	Typographical Union, No. 12.....	Compositors.....	480	7 & 9	\$2.50½, \$3.50, \$3.75.....	No.....	No.
79	Upholsterers Union, No. 104.....	Upholstering.....	150	9	\$3.00 to \$4.00.....	No.....	Yes, increase.
80	Vest Makers' Union, No. 117.....	Making vests.....	500	10	Piece work.....	Yes.....	No.
81	Waiters' Alliance, White, No. 681.....	Waiting.....	10		Percentage.....	No.....	No.
82	Woodworkers' Union, No. 6, Amalgamated.....	Furniture and fixture makers.....	285	9	\$2.50.....	Yes.....	No.
83	Barrenders League, International.....	Tending bar.....	40	9	\$2.50.....	No.....	No.

In Table D, which follows, we have endeavored to secure the full name of the association, the names of the President and Secretary, with their addresses, the meeting place and meeting day of the organization. This directory should prove of value to the organization, as well as to the general public, and we are sorry that the large number of organizations not responding do not realize the value of such directory.

TABLE D.
OFFICERS AND MEETING PLACES OF ORGANIZATIONS.

№	NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	PRESIDENT.	ADDRESS	SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.	MEETING PLACE.	MEETING NIGHT
1	Bakers Union, No. 98.....	A. Engelback.....	Philadelphia Rd. . .	G. Botthof.....	348 S. Smallwood	Labor Lyceum.....	Saturday.
2	Bakery and Confectionery Workers Int'l Un No. 246, Cumberland.....	Wm. Quant.....	119 Independence	Oswald Weber.....	24 Knobley.....	Trades' Council Hall	Saturday.
3	Bakers Union, No. 326, Bohemia.....	Jas. Kubin.....	802 N. Maderia.....	Jas. Tyc.....	1634 Barnes.....	Shinek's Hall.....	Saturday.
4	Bakers Union, No. 209.....	P. Jvorkmann.....	316 Exeter.....	Moses Ehrenpreiss.....	122 N. High.....	310 Balto.....	Friday.
5	Barbers Union, No. 241, Journeymen, International.....	J. P. Wagner.....	1325 W. Saratoga	A. C. Hoffman.....	308 S. Payson.....	Dorsch's Hall.....	Wednesday.
6	Barnders Union, No. 532.....	E. W. Dorsey.....	713 E. Fayette.....	Walter Hoefer.....	7 S. Greene.....	343 N. Calvert.....	Sunday.
7	Reeddrivers and Stablenen's Union, No. 173.....	C. Bohnet.....	12 Harford Rd.....	W. E. Orchard.....	1732 N. Chester.....	Labor Lyceum.....	Sunday.
8	Boilermakers Lodge, No. 193.....	F. P. Schaney.....	114 N. Bond.....	Wm. Maher.....	1438 Andre.....	343 N. Calvert.....	Thursday.
9	Bookbinders Union.....	J. J. Gilchrist.....	512 S. Sharp.....	A. L. Schaefer.....	632 N. Collington avenue.....	Balto. & Greene.....	Thursday.
10	Boxmakers' and Sawyers' Union, No. 254.....	Wm. Elburies.....	2024 Gough.....	Edw. Shinner.....	2024 Canton av.....	White Eagle Hall.....	Monday.
11	Brewery Workers Union, No. 265, Cumberland.....	G. Weissman.....	Columbia av.....	G. J. Matt.....	296 Mechanics.....	Trades' Council Hall	Tuesday.
12	Brew Workers Union, No. 8.....	Franz Ludwig.....	1206 N. Collington	John Rigger.....	1011 E. Balto.....	Labor Lyceum.....	Sunday.
13	Bricklayers Union, No. 5.....	Henry Danz.....	avenue.....	Jas. Tracey.....	724 Cumberland	500 E. Fayette.....	Monday.
14	Bricklayers Union, No. 1.....	J. W. Ringrose.....	144 Jackson sq.....	Chas. Hoffacker.....	1425 N. Pat. Pk.....	Reehabite Hall.....	Thursday.
15	Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.....	T. E. Groves.....	121 S. Gilmor.....	J. J. Walker.....	827 S. Milton av.....	500 E. Fayette.....	Friday.
16	Brushmakers Union, No. 11, International.....	Z. A. Bauer.....	1408 Highland av.....	E. A. Ferrari.....	1205 Linden av.....	408 W. Lexington.....	Friday.
17	Can Makers Union, No. 211.....	Chas. Lepper.....	2037 Pleasant.....	Elmer King.....	1735 Canton av.....	1735 Canton av.....	Tuesday.
18	Carpenters and Joiners, Brotherhood of, No. 1722.....	H. Schwanne.....	Orleans.....	C. Winters.....	935 Ridgley.....	Labor Lyceum.....	Tuesday.
19	Carpenters Union, No. 44.....	Z. Cross.....	2726 Huntingdon, avenue.....	John Meyer.....	1424 E. Fayette.....	Labor Lyceum.....	Thursday.
20	Carpenters and Joiners, No. 29, Brotherhood of.....			G. Rollman.....	834 Aisquith.....	418 E. Baltimore.....	Monday.
21	Carpenters Union, No. 1358.....	Harry Crocker.....	2415 E. Chase.....	M. M. Daneker.....	1625 N. Caroline.....	1919 Jefferson.....	Thursday.

TABLE D.—Continued.
OFFICERS AND MEETING PLACES OF ORGANIZATIONS.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	PRESIDENT.	ADDRESS.	SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.	MEETING PLACE.	MEETING NIGHT
22 Carpenters and Joiners Union, No. 1126, Cumberland.	P. Neilson.		M. I. Smith.	P. O. Box 133.	Arundel Building.	Friday.
23 Carpenters Union, No. 1315.	Jos. Woutisseth.	27 N. Mount.	L. N. Rier.	210 N. Mount.	1511 Lafayette av.	Friday.
24 Cabinet Makers, No. 1598, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	C. Lotz.	1223 Ashland av.	G. H. Korb.	1729 Jackson.	Labor Lyceum.	Thursday.
25 Carpenters Union, No. 990, U. B. C. and J.	S. Freet.	1512 N. Milton av.	Geo. M. Knoll.	2430 E. Biddle.	418 E. Baltimore.	Friday.
26 Carpet Mechanics Union, No. 2.	Louis Walzl.	1120 Homewood.	E. B. McCurdy.	803 Columbia av.	902 Greenmount av.	Monday.
27 Cloak Makers Union, No. 4.	S. Cohen.	1101 E. Pratt.	H. Goldstein.	412 N. High.	Union Hall.	Saturday.
28 Clothing Cutters and Trimmers Union, No. 6.	Edw. Barnickol.	1320 E. Lexington.	J. C. Knachel.	410 N. Montford.	Labor Lyceum.	Friday.
29 Cigar Makers Union, No. 1.	C. P. Kraus.	1726 Harford av.	G. Mechau.	700 E. Baltimore.	Rehabite Hall.	Tuesday.
30 Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, United, No. 8.			A. W. Rosenfeld.	426 Sharp.	Philanthropy Hall.	Saturday.
31 Coat Makers Union, No. 7, U. G. W. of A.	N. Saperstein.	908 Fawn.	Israel Levinsky.	1224 McElderry.	Rehabite Hall.	Saturday.
32 Coopers Union, No. 32, International.	C. Ehart.	102 W. West.	L. H. Samm.	1232 Wall.	Labor Lyceum.	Tuesday.
33 Dock and Bridge Builders Union, No. 345.			L. Felton.	10 Frederiek av.	Light and Heath.	Thursday.
34 Dock and Bridge Builders Union, No. 1695.			J. L. Walsh.	329 S. Chester.	Ramsey's Hall.	Monday.
35 Electrical Workers, No. 307, International Brotherhood, Cumberland.	W. M. Lanman.	Mt. Savage.	Roy Snyder.	19 Harrison.	City Hall.	Wednesday.
36 Electrical Workers, No. 28, International Brotherhood of.	W. S. Durben.	Park Heights av.	A. C. Brueckmann.	1651 N. Milton av.	343 N. Calvert.	Thursday.
37 Electrical Workers Union, No. 27, I. B. E. W.			J. Connolly.	200 W. Fayette.	Park av. & Fayette.	Monday.
38 Electrical Union, No. 46.	J. Hanson.	200 W. Fayette.			Park av. & Fayette.	Wednesday.
39 Elevator Constructors.	W. Keorber.	242 Rock.	E. R. Rheu.	1034 Leadenhall.	343 N. Calvert.	Saturday.
40 Feeders, Job Pressmen and Assistants Union, No. 16.	R. B. Davidson.	1812 N. Bethel.	A. Wambold.	612 E. Eager.	Philanthropy Hall.	Monday.
41 Firemen's Union, Atlantic Coast Marine.			Dan'l Sullivan.	15 Union Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Wednesday.

OFFICERS AND MEETING PLACES OF ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

42	Firemen, Stationary, No. 35, Internat'l Brotherhood of...	H. C. Schmidt.....	413 Stockholm.....	A. J. McMacken.....	302 Roland av.....	213 N. Gay.....	Monday.
43	Glass Workers, No. 137, American Flint, Cumberland.	F. N. Zihlman.....	N. Mechanic.....	C. Seitz.....	19 Lena.....	Trades' Council Hall	Friday.
44	Glass Workers Union, American Flint.....	F. Snyder.....	508 McHenry.....	A. Wolff.....	1219 Stockholm.....	Agnew Hall.....	Thursday.
45	Glass Workers International Association, Amalgamated.	Wm. Saurhoff.....	204 William.....	J. Michelman.....	413 N. Luzerne.....	902 E. Lombard.....	Tuesday.
46	Granite Cutters International Association, Granite, Md.	O. C. Putney.....	Granite.....	P. H. Murray.....	Woodstock.....	Old Fellows Hall.....	Friday.
47	Granite Cutters, International Association.....	J. J. Murray.....	1214 Greenmount avenue.....	B. Lingerman.....	2237 Druid Hill.....	Rehabite Hall.....	Monday.
48	Granite Cutters, I. A. of A., Annapolis.....	A. Lordella.....	Box 217.....	Julius Merkle.....	177 King George.....	Arundel Building.....	Monday.
49	Hardwood Finishers, No. 963.			John McCarthy.....	1904 Braddish av.....	343 N. Calvert.....	Monday.
50	Iron Molders Union, No. 124, Laborers Union, No. 124, International Association.	I. Hemsley.....	603 Pierce.....	N. J. Lyles.....	533 Prestman.....	219 Pearl.....	Thursday.
51	Iron Molders Union, No. 24.	Wm. Bond.....	518 Bouldin.....	Edw. Booth.....	2310 E. Balto.....	Rehabite Hall.....	Thursday.
52	Iron Molders Union, No. 19.	Wm. Irvin.....	1012 Riverside av.....	B. McM. Reed.....	Station E.....	Rehabite Hall.....	Thursday.
53	Marble Workers Union, No. 29, International Association.	H. Barth.....	1235 N. Gay.....	C. L. Billmyer.....	1104 N. Carey.....	103 N. Frederick.....	Friday.
54	Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmens Union, No. 90, Amalgamated.....	C. D. Ripple.....	2111 Bank.....	Geo. C. Stahl.....	Highlandtown.....	Labor Lyceum.....	Sunday.
55	Metal Polishers Union, No. 288, of North America.	J. H. Snyder.....	609 W. Lee.....	J. H. Utzel.....	117 Eastern av.....	Labor Lyceum.....	Wednesday.
56	My Maryland Lodge, No. 186, I. A. of M.....	Wm. Smith.....	819 W. Saratoga.....	Geo. M. Henderson.....	1238 E. North av.....	343 N. Calvert.....	Monday.
57	Painters, Decorators and Paraphernalia Brotherhood of, Cumberland.	Chas. Rice.....	Bedford st.....	J. Myers.....	205 Greene.....	Trades' Council Hall	Thursday.
58	Painters and Decorators, No. 704.....			F. Bailey.....	1416 W. Pratt.....	1 N. Paca.....	Monday.
59	Painters and Decorators, No. 938, Annapolis.....			S. A. White.....	190 Johnson pl.....	Central Labor Hall.	Tuesday.
60	Painters and Decorators, No. 1.			E. B. Kosterson.....	343 N. Calvert.....	343 N. Calvert.....	Friday.
61	Painters and Decorators, No. 982, Hagerstown.....			J. H. Nichols.....	Halfway.....		
62	Painters, Bridge and Structural Iron, No. 1055.			F. Duchesney.....	649 Columbia av.....		
63	Paint Makers Union, No. 114.	I. Friedman.....	Forrest & Orleans.....	S. Sinsky.....	2025 E. Pratt.....	Philanthropy Hall.....	Saturday.

TABLE D.—Continued.
OFFICERS AND MEETING PLACES OF ORGANIZATIONS.

	NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	PRESIDENT.	ADDRESS.	SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.	MEETING PLACE.	MEETING NIGHT
64	Paperhangers Union, No. 295 Brotherhood of P. D. & P.	F. D. Walter.....	1834 Division.....	C. H. Mettee.....	1837 E. Biddle.....	343 N. Calvert.....	Monday.
65	Paperbag Workers Union, No. 11757	Miss Mamie Cleason.....	2241 N. Wash't'n.....	H. W. Smith.....	1635 N. B'way.....	Baltimore & Eden.....	Monday.
66	Pattern Makers League, Balto.	W. J. Clark.....	1107 E. North av.....	H. L. Cresp.....	Relay.....	Baltimore & Greene.	Tuesday.
67	Association of N. A. Picture Frame Workers Union, No. 282	Wm. Vogel.....	700 E. Baltimore.....	Chas. E. Vobe.....	700 E. Baltimore.....	700 E. Baltimore.....	Monday.
68	Plasterers Union, No. 155, International O. P. I. A.	G. W. Amos.....	Hampden.....	Geo. C. Warner.....	412 N. Mount.....	Labor Lyceum.....	Thursday.
69	Potters Union, No. 11, Operative, Nat'l Brotherhood of	H. Henderson.....	1213 Hull.....	J. C. Myer.....	1008 Robinson.....	Wiley Hall.....	Tuesday.
70	Seaman's Union, Atlantic Coast	Felix Foley.....	604 E. Pratt.....	P. H. O'Neil.....	110 W. Franklin.....	604 E. Pratt.....	Monday.
71	Scrapers and Preparers Union, No. 953	Jas. McMillan.....	1523 Argyle av.....	Wm. Ernst.....	1635 Grove pl.....	343 N. Calvert.....	Monday.
72	Sheet Metal Workers Union, No. 122	Jas. B. Wooster.....	409 S. Poppleton.....	W. F. Zucker.....	4 Foster av.....	Rechabite Hall.....	Monday.
73	Slate and Tile Roofers Union, No. 10, International	Geo. Yienst.....	1151 W. Cross.....	G. J. Walsh.....	1512 N. Stricker.....	Labor Lyceum.....	Friday.
74	Stone Masons Union, No. 4	F. Hartman.....	511 S. Maderia.....	L. D. Piercy.....	1719 Ensor.....	500 E. Fayette.....	Wednesday.
75	Stone Rammers, No. 7219	Jas. J. Vais.....	401 N. Bradford.....	A. J. Hilsner.....	2505 E. North av.....	1012 E. Baltimore.....	Monday.
76	Tailors Union, No. 250, Bohemia	C. A. Pieper.....	241 S. Broadway.....	F. Adrean.....	2106 Ridgewood avenue.....	Monum't & Duncan	Friday.
77	Typographia, No. 11, German-American	W. J. Hanafin.....	1833 Hopkins av.....	E. J. Burgan.....	519 N. Washington	1234 E. Fayette.....	Sunday.
78	Typographical Union, No. 12	L. G. Greutz.....	Pimlico.....	H. C. Kassakatis.....	2028 Frederick av.....	Rechabite Hall.....	Sunday.
79	Upholsterers Union, No. 104	Jos. Block.....	24 N. High.....	S. Buffenstein.....	130 N. Front.....	Labor Lyceum.....	Tuesday.
80	Vest Makers Union, No. 117	Chas. Lauter.....	1026 N. Collingt'n avenue.....	J. Roberts.....	948 N. Durham.....	Union Hall.....	Tuesday.
81	Waiters Alliance, White, No. 681	J. Keller.....	1608 E. Pratt.....	E. Marshall.....	807 Bevan.....	948 N. Durham.....	Friday.
82	Woodworkers Union, No. 6, Amalgamated	Robt. W. Alden.....	Mechanics st.....	Chas. J. Cumiskey.....	34 Maryland av.....	103 N. Frederick.....	Thursday.
83	Barbers League, International, Cumberland			Ed. Leary.....		Balto. & Mechanics.	Sunday.
84	Horseshoers Union, No. 2, Journeymen.					318 N. Exeter.....	Thursday.

COST OF LIVING.

From year to year we have published prices of food products in connection with wages, so as to give a clear and practical idea of the effect on the masses of the rise in prices and the rise in wages. The general advance in the price of products, as well as the general advance in rents, always precedes an advance in wages, and as a rule advances in the latter hardly keeps pace with the prices in the former. It is very easy to take a hundred articles of consumption, and using those which are little used, thus keep down the average price of all products. However, this is not possible when we place before the reader those things which enter so largely into the daily consumption of a family. Meat, fish and vegetables, with rent, constitute the bulk of the expenses of all families, and the average reader will more readily understand what the great advance in the cost of living has been by having the advance in these articles clearly placed before him.

In the following table we enumerate the principal food products at prices collected in the corner green grocery stores of Baltimore City, where the most of the middle and poorer classes do their daily shopping for the household. These prices for 1905, placed side by side with those of 10 years ago, and also those of 1892, show how much more it costs to live today than it did at either of these periods. The rate of percentage of increase over 1895 runs from upwards of 100 per cent. in the cost of eggs down to 3 1-45 per cent., while the increase over 1892 is even much greater. Of course, some readers will say that 1892 was a year of depression, but they should not forget that while wages were lower in 1892, the country was generally prosperous and there was little idleness among mechanics and working people. The figures in this table speak more eloquently than words, and are as follows:

PRODUCTS.	MEDIUM QUALITY.		
	1905	1895	1892
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Fresh pork, per pound.....	12½	11	10
Fresh bacon, per pound.....	15½	12	12
Shoulder, per pound.....	11	8	10
Beef—Roast, per pound.....	14¼	12	10
Soup, per pound.....	9	6½	6
Corned, per pound.....	8½	8	6
Lamb chops, per pound.....	18½	12	12
Beef liver, per pound.....	10	7	5
Lard (leaf), per pound.....	10	9	9
Flour, per pound.....	4	3	2½
Rice (Louisiana head), per pound.....	8½	7	7
Granulated sugar, per pound.....	5	6	5½
Butter, per pound.....	29	25	25
Eggs (fresh), per dozen.....	34½	16	15
Tea, per pound.....	54	40	28
Canned tomatoes, per 3-pound can.....	10	8	8
Coal oil, per gallon.....	11½	8	8
Coal (Sunbury), per bushel.....	32	30	30

In further confirmation of the great rise in prices which has taken place, we quote in Table No. 2 the market prices in the city.

MARKET PRICES OF PRODUCTS.

In taking up the question of the cost of living, we present in the following tables a list of products and the retail prices at which they have been quoted during the year in the daily papers of Baltimore. We understand very well that the statistician and student will not accept these figures as a basis for any discussion of the question in its broad sense, they preferring the method adopted by the National Bureau and Dunn's and other agencies, of selecting one hundred articles and then taking the course of prices on the unit system. However, as the National Association of Labor Bureaus are about to adopt a uniform schedule for all the States, so that the cost of living may be taken up in a comparable form in the several

States, we have deferred taking up the question in the scientific way until such schedule has been promulgated, which will be in July next.

These tables do not give the exact prices, nor do we contend that they are complete. These figures are taken each week from the daily papers of Baltimore, and averaged for each month, the newspapers gathering the same each week from the city markets. Thus, they may at least be said to be an absolute reflex of the retail market prices prevailing in the city, and taken in connection with the statements that follow as to earnings, will give a clear idea as to whether the small increase in wages is commensurate with the large increase in the price of products.

AVERAGE MONTHLY RETAIL MARKET PRICES OF CERTAIN PRODUCTS.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
MEATS.												
Bacon, breakfast, per pound.....	17			11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$			19	19	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18
Beef, Chuck roast, per pound.....	10		10	9			11			11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9
Corned, per pound.....	9	9	9	9	9	10	9	9	9	9	8	8
Liver, per pound.....			9									
Porterhouse steak, per pound....	21	20	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	22	22
Rib roast, per pound.....	16	16	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	18	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
Round steak, per pound.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$		13 $\frac{3}{4}$	16	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	18		15	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sirloin steak, per pound.....	17	19	18	18	19	19	19	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	17	16
Soup, per pound.....	8	9	8	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	9	7	7	7	8	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	7
Sweetbreads, per dozen.....	150			125		150	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	125	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	110
Calf, Head, per piece.....										20	20	20
Liver, per pound.....	25		25	20		22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	25	25	25
Ham, Sliced, per pound.....	19								16	16	16	
Whole, per pound.....	12	12	12									
Lamb, Chops, per pound.....	19	19	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	20		20	22	21		19		20
Leg of, per pound.....	15		15	15	15	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	18				15
Shoulder, per pound.....	11											
Spring (forequarter), per pound.	14 $\frac{1}{2}$		15				19	15		15		
Spring (hindquarter), per pound.		16					19	19		16 $\frac{1}{2}$		20
Lard (pure), per pound.....	12	12	12									
Middling, per pound.....	13	13	13									
Pigs feet, per set.....	15											
Pork, roasting, per pound.....	12	12	13	13	13				15	15	15	

AVERAGE MONTHLY RETAIL MARKET PRICES OF CERTAIN PRODUCTS.—Continued.

PRODUCTS.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
GAME AND POULTRY.—Continued.												
Pheasants, per piece.....											125	137
Plovers, per piece.....										35	32	
Railbirds, per dozen.....										150	150	
Reedbirds, per dozen.....											100	
Rabbits, per piece.....											32	27
Squabs, per piece.....	25	27	30	27	30	28	25	26	25	25	25	25
Turkey, Gobbler, per pound.....	19		21	20	17½	18					19	17
Hen, per pound.....	22	23	23	22		20						
Dressed, per pound.....	24½	25	24	25		25						20
Woodcock, per piece.....											50	
BUTTER AND EGGS.												
Butter, Cooking, per pound.....	28	26½	27	27	26	26	26	21	22	27	26	24½
Print, per pound.....	38	39	39	37	34	32	31	30	31	31	33	31
Roll, per pound.....	36	35	36	36	32	29	29	30	30	30	31	30
Eggs, per dozen.....	35	30	25	21	21	20	20	20	23	26	35	35
VEGETABLES.												
Asparagus, per bunch.....			62½	50	22	23						
Beans, Butter, per quart.....										40	40	
Lima, per quart.....					30		30	20	26	40	40	50
String, per peck.....	88	100	100	82	55		27½	20	23	32	52	
Wax, per quarter-peck.....				20	10	10	10		12	10	20	

AVERAGE MONTHLY RETAIL MARKET PRICES OF CERTAIN PRODUCTS.—Continued.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
VEGETABLES.—Continued.												
Peppers, Green, per dozen.....	28	40	40	35	30	30	35	12	15	11	12	.....
Red, per dozen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	12	45
Potatoes, Sweet, per peck.....	39	57½	55	54	59	65	45	40	32½	39	35	35
White, per peck.....	25	22½	22½	20	18	27	35	25	25	27	25	.....
White (new), per peck.....	93½	100	66½	68	48	36	35	28	22	.....	.....	27
Yams, per quarter-peck.....	10	10	10	11	10	12	25	8	7½	10	6½	6½
Pumpkins, per piece.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12½	9	12½	15
Radishes, per bunch.....	5	5	5	5	3½	3	2	2	2½	2½	5	.....
Rhubarb, per bunch.....	10	6½	8	6	4	4	5	5	5	.....	5	5
Rutabaga, per quarter-peck.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
Salsify, per bunch.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	8	.....
Spinach, per peck.....	37½	62	39	22	21	22	45	.....	33	27	32	27
Sprouts, per peck.....	.....	.....	33	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brussels, per peck.....	34	42½	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	40	36	34
Squashes, per piece.....	7½	.....	.....	3	2½	2½	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Tonatoes, per quarter-peck.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	25	45
per dozen.....	57	62	62	60	40	30	13	9	.....	.....	.....	65
per basket.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green, per half-bushel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	42	50	.....
Yellow, per half-bushel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	50	60	.....
Turnips, per peck.....	22	27½	23	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	26	25	25
New, per bunch.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watercress, per quarter-peck.....	.....	.....	10	5	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....

AVERAGE MONTHLY RETAIL MARKET PRICES OF CERTAIN PRODUCTS.—Continued.

FRUITS.

Apples, per peck.....	33	40	36	37½	49	67	36	27	40	40	44	45
Crab, per peck.....								40	40	36	27	
Apricots, per quart.....						15	10					
Bananas, per dozen.....	11½	15	10	10	11	13	13	12	10	11	10	11
Blackberries, per quart.....						13	13	15				
Cantaloupe, per piece.....				10½	14	15	9	5	9	9		
Cherries, per quart.....					15	14	10					
Cranberries, per quart.....	9½	12	12	12	11	15	12		12	10	14	15
Currants, per quart.....						12						
Damsons, per peck.....					15	12	11	50	75			
Gooseberries, per quart.....												
Grapes, California, per pound.....	12½								12	11	12½	13
Malaga, per pound.....	12½	20	16	31	35				13	15	17	18
Concord, per basket.....	15							21	15	14	18	25
Niagara, per basket.....	20							40	20	18	25	
Delaware, per basket.....	25						12½	23	23	18	23	
Huckleberries, per quart.....						14	13	14	15			
Lemons, per dozen.....	16½	15	15	13½	14	13	22	24	20	22	18	17
Oranges, per dozen.....	33	34	33	36	37	36	40	50	58	33	28	30
Pears, Bartlett, per quarter-peck.....	19	18	18				9		17	18	18	22
Siegle, per quarter-peck.....	22½						15			18		
Peaches, per quart.....						18½	15	9	10	9	18	
Pineapples, per piece.....	23½	22	20	28	18	16	17	17	21	20	23	23
Plums, per quart.....						15	15	7	14	15	15	
Raspberries, per quart.....						16	12					
Strawberries, per quart.....	75	75	50	29	16	15						
Watermelons, per piece.....						48	31	29	42	35		

AVERAGE MONTHLY RETAIL MARKET PRICES OF CERTAIN PRODUCTS.—Continued.

FIGS.—Continued.										
Rock, per pound.....	18½	20	18½	17½	15	18	22	14½		
Bolling, per pound.....	20	20	22½	27½	19½		20½	22½		
Large, per pound.....	20									
Medium, per pound.....										
Pan, per pound.....	19	19		15	14½	13½	15	15		
Small, per pound.....	18	18					13½	15		
Salmon, per pound.....	16½	16½		20		20	19½	19		
Shad, Melt, per piece.....	55½	61½						92½		
Roe, per piece.....	100									
Roe, per set.....		22½								
Roe, bay, per piece.....	100	68½	62	75						
Buck, bay, per piece.....	42	31½	33½	40						
Sheepshead, per pound.....	13½	15	15	15	15	15	15	16		
Shrimp, per pound.....	27½	23½	30		25	25	25	30		
Snails, per pound.....	16½						18	15		
Spots, per bunch.....			36½				25			
Norfolk, per bunch.....										
Sturgeon, dressed, per pound.....	15	15	16½	15	25	25				
Tailors, per pound.....	15		12	12	15	15	17			
per bunch.....				11½	11	12	14			
Trout, Gray, per pound.....	10½	12					11	10		
Large, per pound.....			9½	11						
Salmon, per pound.....	15					12	12	15		
Small, per bunch.....		12	18½	20	8					

IDLE WORKINGMEN.

In 1904, we started to gather reports from various labor unions in Baltimore City as to the number of days their members were employed during the year, with a view of showing that notwithstanding in some cases the rate of wages per day was high, the average amount of earnings for the year was very much lower than most people thought. Out of 115 inquiries made last year only 54 responded, and these 54 only partially so. This year only 28 unions responded to inquiries, with a membership of 5,803. The reports from these unions show that there were more men idle during the month of November and months of February and January than any other months in the year, and the union showing the greatest amount of idleness during the year was Cloak Makers' Union, No. 4. The figures in the table show that out of a total membership of 5,803, there were during the year 3,309 idle some part of the year, this idleness being occasioned sometimes by the season or weather, and at other times by the preparations of the trade for manufacturing for the season ahead. In another part of this report, under the head of "Strikes" will be found the time lost occasioned by strikes, and this loss of time is not included in this report. The time lost by strikes is often paid for through the benefit funds of the union striking, or subsequently gained in a successful strike, which would to a degree compensate for the loss of time, thus obviating the necessity for considering these facts in the following table:

NAMES OF UNIONS.	Membership Reporting.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS REPORTED IDLE EACH MONTH, 1905												TOTAL FOR YEAR.
		Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Bakers Union, No. 98.	25						1							1
Bakers Union, No. 246.	19										1			1
Barbers Union, No. 241.	68													
Beer Drivers and Stablenens Union, No. 173.	263	27	27	27	15	10	5			10	15	25	27	188
Brew Workers Union, No. 8.	200	10	10	5	5	3					3	10	10	56
Carpenters and Joiners Union, No. 29.	800	100	100	75										275
Clockmakers Union, No. 4.	150	135	120	112	28	15		15				38	112	585
Coutmakers Union, No. 7, U. G. W. of A.	500											225		225
Cigarmakers Union, No. 1.	800									3	4			7
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers Union, No. 8.	53	20	20	15				5						60
Coopers Union, No. 32.	175					25	10	3	1			1		40
Electrical Workers Union, No. 307.	35					3		2			1			6
Elevator Constructors Union.	64			5	10	10	2							27
Glass Workers Union, No. 137, Cumberland.	44	30	30	28	28	25			21	21	21	21		253
Hodcarriers and Laborers Union, No. 124.	160	20	20	35	40	10	25	10	5			15		180
Iron Molders Union.	400	20	20	15	14	12	15	14	13	8	5	5		151
Machinists, My Maryland Lodge, No. 186.	540	6	4	2	2	2	2	2	50	102	30	18		220
Metal Polishers Union, No. 288.	25									2	2	1		6
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers Union of Cumberland.	25	20	20	20			3	10	12			10	18	113
Pantsmakers Union, No. 144.	450											110		110
Patternmakers League of N. A.	92	3	6	6	2		1	2		2	1	3		26
Paper Bag Workers Union, No. 11,757.	26											4		17
Potters Union, No. 11, Operative.	114	20	110	28	20	15	12	30	8	5	5			253
Stone Rammers Union, No. 7219.	50	50	45	30	20	10								160
Tailors Union, No. 250, Bohemia.	40													40
Typographers, No. 11.	35	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	19
Upholsterers Union, No. 104.	150			50	60	20	20	20						170
Vestmakers Union, No. 117.	500											120		120
Total.	5,803	463	523	455	246	164	122	116	115	159	94	553	168	3,309

In considering the foregoing tables as to the cost prices of food in the markets, it is also well to consider the earnings of work people in the various branches of trade, especially with reference to heads of families. In the following table we give twenty-two examples of mechanics and skilled labor of various kinds, with the average earnings per day, hours worked, days worked in the year, and average yearly earnings as compared with the reported average yearly earnings of 1904. In most cases it will be seen that the earnings for 1905 are very much larger than those reported for 1904. There are several causes for this. First, there has been a considerable increase in the wages of building mechanics and several other classes of trade; indeed, the rise in wages has been general, but not to the extent that there has been an increase in the cost of living.

We doubt whether the reports from the blacksmiths and masons, which show the greatest increase in yearly earnings, is absolutely correct. Some of the increases in one or two of these instances may be attributed to the continual open weather and continuous work throughout the year, as compared with previous years; certainly it is not all due to the increase of the rate of wages per day. There has also been a gradual advance in the wages of clothing workers, the largest industry in our State, and with the improved conditions surrounding the trade, due to the factory inspection of this department, great strides forward have undoubtedly been made for the benefit of the workers. In only three instances does the report show that the earnings were less in 1905 than in 1904, one of them being teamsters, the other painters and structural iron workers. The reduction in the earnings of the painters is not altogether clear and probably due to the loss of time, while the reduction in the earnings of the structural iron workers is undoubtedly due to the decrease of building operations as compared with the previous year. Most of the trades represented in the following table are organized workers, and the high wages prevailing therein is undoubtedly due to a great extent to the efficiency of organization, though in considering earnings in the following table we have also taken into account the non-union workers and endeavored to make an

average for the trades represented. The earnings of each trade in the table represent the earnings of the head of a family and should be sufficient, in the main, to support such family without turning the children of tender years into the factory and work shop. The figures follow.

AVERAGE EARNINGS PER DAY, HOURS WORKED AND
AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS.

CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS.	1905				1904
	Hours Worked.	Average Earnings Per Day.	Number of Days Worked.	Average Yearly Earnings.	Average Yearly Earnings.
Blacksmiths.....	10	\$2.60	300	\$780	\$550
Bricklayers.....	8	4.50	186	837	850
Carpenters.....	8	3.33	253	842	583
Cigar Makers.....	8	1.87	300	562	425
Clerks (Male adults)..	10	2.76	305	838	.....
Clothing Cutters.....	9	2.76	245	676	600
Buttonhole Workers..	10	2.50	234	585	.....
Finishers.....	10	1.02	260	265	.....
Pressers.....	10	1.90	278	528	.....
Operators (Male)....	10	2.08	250	520	.....
Operators (Female) ..	10	1.01	250	252	.....
Teamsters.....	10	1.30	313	406	411
Electricians.....	8	2.66	280	744	770
Furniture Workers...	9	2.20	286	629	562
Horseshoers.....	9	2.25	305	686	.....
Laborers.....	10	1.37	259	354	325
Machinists.....	9	2.85	300	855	750
Masons.....	8	4.25	254	1,079	769
Painters.....	8	2.75	156	429	500
Planing Mill Hands..	9	2.00	300	600	600
Plumbers.....	8	2.50	290	725	650
Structural Iron Workers.....	8	4.00	200	800	900

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE

—OF—

Principal Farm Products in Maryland for 1905.

The acreage and principal farm products of this State all decreased as compared with 1904, except wheat, which shows a considerable increase. However, the following table shows that the yield per acre in all things except oats, potatoes and hay show a decided increase. This is an evidence of better farming and more intensive cultivation. Our farmers are to be congratulated upon the magnificent results attained, especially as shown by the increased production per acre in corn, wheat and tobacco. No doubt much of this increased yield per acre is to be attributed to the most excellent system of carrying "corn special" and "tobacco special" trains through the counties, and the deliverance of lectures and information upon these matters, educating the farmers to secure greater results from their labors and more satisfactory recompense for their efforts.

According to the following table, furnished by the United States Agricultural Department, 3.5 bushels of corn more per acre was raised in 1905 than in 1904, and 2.9 bushels more per acre of wheat, while 9.2 bushels more barley was secured per acre than in 1904; and the increase in the yield of tobacco per acre was 29 pounds.

Prices, however, did not average as well in 1905 on the farm as in 1904, there being a loss of 2 cents per bushel in corn, 24 cents in wheat and 16 cents in barley, as well as a fraction in tobacco and 56 cents per ton for hay. There was, however, a gain of 7 cents per bushel in the price of white potatoes.

The following table will show the total farm value of these products, as well as the price per bushel, total production.

production per acre, and acreage, and are the results of reports of correspondents throughout the State to the United States Agricultural Department.

	Acre- age.	Yield Per Acre	Total Production	Price Per Bushel	Total Farm Value.
		Bushels.	Bushels.	Cents.	
Corn.....	628,795	36.9	23,202,536	.48	\$11,137,217
Wheat(Winter)	809,619	16.3	13,196,790	.82	10,821,368
Oats.....	33,160	27.7	918,532	.36	330,672
Barley.....	1,436	31.0	44,516	.48	21,368
Buckwheat..	8,124	19.0	154,356	.63	97,244
Potatoes....	29,041	95.0	2,758,895	.58	1,600,159
Hay, tons....	286,011 Tons	1.30 Tons	371,814 Ton	\$11.92	4,432,023
Tobacco, lbs.	30,143 Lbs.	650 Lbs.	19,592,950 Lb.	.06	1,175,577

PACK OF 1905 OF CORN AND TOMATOES.

The corn and tomato packs in Maryland for 1905 are given in the American Grocer. That of corn is reported to be the largest on record, and while Maryland does not lead in the pack of this vegetable, it does in the pack of tomatoes, though that was not as large in 1905 as in 1904. The estimates for 1905 gives Maryland a pack of tomatoes of 2,294,408 cases of two dozen tins each, out of a total pack in the United States of 5,555,516.

The corn pack of Maryland and Virginia was about 1,676,-240 as against 2,055,277 in 1904.

The tomato pack is the smallest for any year since 1901, and if the estimates are correct is entirely inadequate to meet usual requirements.

The current prices of grain in Baltimore for 1905 as reported by Secretary Wroth of the Chamber of Commerce are as follows:

RANGE OF PRICES OF SOUTHERN WHEAT AND CORN, No. 2 WHITE AND No. 2 MIXED OATS, AND
No. 2 RYE.

	Southern Wheat.				Southern Corn.				White Oats.				Mixed Oats.				Rye.			
	By Sample.		On Grade.		White.		Yellow.		Number 2.		Number 2.		Number 2.		Number 2.		Number 2.		Number 2.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
MONTHS.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January.....	119	100	119½	101½	50½	44½	50½	44½	38½	37	37	36½	37	36½	36½	35	37	35	36½	35
February.....	117	98	117½	101½	50½	44	50½	44	36½	35½	35½	35	36½	35	35	35	36	35	36½	35
March.....	114	87	114½	98	54	45½	54	45½	37½	36	36	35½	37	36	35½	33½	38	35	38	35
April.....	108	75	108½	83	52½	48	53½	48	37	36	36	35½	37	36	35½	33½	90	35	90	35
May.....	107	74	107½	83½	56½	48½	57	49½	36½	35½	35½	34½	34½	35½	33½	36	86	35	86	35
June.....	103½	65	103½	73	62	50½	64	50½	38	35½	35½	33½	36½	35½	33½	72	71	35	72	71
July.....	92	57	92	75	63	58	65	60	39	35½	35½	33	36½	35½	33	69	69	35	72	69
August.....	82	50	81½	76	62½	56	63½	59	35½	30	32½	27½	32½	27½	27½	61½	61½	62½	62½	61½
September.....	83	55	81½	75½	62	56	63	57	34	30	32½	28	32½	28	32½	69	69	73½	73½	68
October.....	85	62	87½	76½	61	51	63	52	36½	33½	33½	32	35	32	35	73½	73½	74½	74½	68
November.....	82	60	82½	76	57	42	61	42	36½	35½	35½	34	34½	34	34	75½	75½	74½	74½	68
December.....	83	65	87	78	51½	42	51½	42	38½	35½	35½	34	36½	34	36½	70	70	74½	74½	68

CHATTEL AND SALARY LOANING CONCERNS.

Much has been said and written about the methods and charges made by loan associations and individuals engaged in the chattel loan and salary-buying business, and whenever a case has found its way into court our Judges have not failed to score those whom they believe guilty of usury and violating the law of the State in reference to interest. While the business may not be one that is pleasant or dignifying, yet the fact that the State licenses and prescribes rules and regulations governing the business is sufficient warrant for fair treatment and due consideration to be given to those engaged therein.

Very few persons have an idea of the amount of money loaned out in a great city on chattel mortgages, salaries, and other forms of small collateral. It is safe to say that the business runs up into the thousands of dollars per week, and if it were possible to secure definite information upon this subject, a valuable basis for a small commercial banking business could be arrived at.

It is not well known that all the patrons of these chattel loan and salary loaning concerns are **not** of the poorer class; indeed, many of our business houses have at times had recourse to their kindly assistance on Saturday to meet a large payroll when collections were bad and money tight. Of course, such loans were only of a temporary character, but at least two concerns of this character have informed the department that they have often loaned money to reputable houses to tide over difficulties, and the number of middle class patrons of these concerns would probably largely overbalance the small borrowers in the amounts of their loans, at least, if not in numbers. So whatever may be said about this business, it has its legitimate and fair side, as well as its evil.

So well established had the business become and to such an extent grown that in 1902 the Legislature passed the following act, under which act all of the chattel and salary loaning business is now done:

CHAPTER 208.

AN ACT regulating the loan of money, when, as security for such loan a lien is taken upon household furniture and effects, musical instruments, typewriters and sewing machines in use or located in any dwelling house, by repealing and re-enacting with amendments Section 7 of Article 49 of Code of Public General Laws, title "Interest and Usury," as the same was re-enacted by Chapter 404 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at its January Session in the year 1900.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Section 7 of Article 49 of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Interest and Usury," as the same was enacted by Chapter 404 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland passed at its January Session in the year 1900, be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted, so as to read as follows:

SEC. 7. It shall not be lawful for any individual, partnership, association or corporation lending money within the limits of this State, and taking as security for the re-payment thereof, a lien upon any household furniture and effects, musical instruments, typewriters and sewing machines, or any other personal chattels, whether such lien shall be in the nature of a conditional sale, chattel mortgage, bill of sale, whether recorded or unrecorded, or any other lien of any character whatsoever, to have or charge for the use of money so loaned more than the lawful rate of interest thereon, as fixed by the provisions of Section 57, of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, and that no additional sums, either in the way of bonus or otherwise, shall be required or exacted of the borrower or borrowers; and further, that no charges for the examination or valuation of property offered, insurance of same, and preparation, execution and recording of necessary papers shall be imposed except as follows: For examination or valuation of property offered for security for loan and preparation of papers (both included) the sum of five dollars, where the amount loaned does not exceed fifty dollars; six dollars where the amount exceeds fifty dollars and equals one hundred dollars or less; and five per centum additional of the excess over one hundred dollars, where the amount loaned exceeds one hundred dollars and equals one thousand dollars or less; and two and one-half per centum additional of the excess over one thousand dollars where the amount loaned exceeds one thousand dollars; for necessary affidavits, recording papers, revenue stamps and fire insurance premiums the amounts actually to be paid for same; provided, that the foregoing charges and interest as herein provided may be deducted from the principal of the loan when the same is made;

and provided further, it shall not be lawful to make any charges for renewals or extensions of loans, nor to divide or split up loans under any pretext whatsoever for the purpose of requiring or exacting any other or greater charges than prescribed herein; and provided, that where a loan is paid off before maturity, interest shall be rebated to the borrower or borrowers at the rate of six per centum per annum on the amount so paid; and any violation of the provisions of this act shall be a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine of one hundred dollars for the first offense, and of a like fine and imprisonment in jail for thirty days for the second and each subsequent offense; and further, the entire amount loaned shall be forfeited to the borrower or borrowers, and the mortgage therefor given become null and void.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

It will be noticed in the above act, that while there is a prohibition upon the charging of more than the legal rate of interest of 6 per cent., there is provision made for charges for examination or valuation of property and preparation of papers not to exceed the sum of \$5.00 where the loan does not exceed \$50, and \$6 where the amount loaned does not exceed \$100 or is not less than \$50. It is doubtful whether any of the principal concerns, of which there seems to be quite a large number now doing business in the city, who attempt to charge more than the legal rate of 6 per cent. interest, but there is a number of them who seemingly violate the law by charging more than \$5.00 for the examination of property or preparing and recording of papers. Thirty-two of these concerns were visited and their rates secured for stated sums, and the following table gives a clear idea as to just what can be charged under the law, and what is charged by those who violate the law:

PRINCIPAL CONCERNS LOANING MONEY IN BALTIMORE CITY.

No. of Person or Firm.	WHAT MONEY IS LOANED ON.	Amount of Loan Reported on.	What Cost of Loan Would be at Legal Rate of Interest, Including Papers.	Charges for Papers, Recording, Application, etc.	How Payable, Weekly or Monthly.	Time of Loan According to Contract.	What the Borrower really paid.
1	Furniture.....	\$25.00	\$5.50	\$6.90	\$2.00 per week....	16 weeks.....	\$32.40
2	{ Furniture.....	25.00	5.75	13.25	\$6.50 per month...	6 months.....	39.00
	{ Salaries.....	25.00	5.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$11.25 per month...	3 months.....	33.75
3	Salaries.....	25.00	5.31 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.68 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$3.00 per week....	10 weeks.....	30.00
4	Furniture, horses and wagons....	25.00	5.50	6.90	\$8.10 per month...	4 months.....	32.45
5	Furniture and salaries.....	25.00	5.75	6.70	\$5.50 per month...	6 months.....	32.40
6	Furniture.....	25.00	5.50	6.60	\$2.00 per week....	16 weeks.....	32.10
7	Furniture.....	25.00	5.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$2.70 per week....	12 weeks.....	32.40
8	Furniture.....	25.00	5.75	13.85	\$6.60 per month...	6 months.....	39.60
9	Furniture, horses and wagons....	20.00	5.60	6.45	\$4.50 and \$4.55 per month.....	6 months.....	27.05
10	Furniture.....	25.00	5.75	6.39	\$5.35 per month...	6 months.....	32.14
11	Furniture.....	25.00	5.75	10.25	\$6.00 per month...	6 months.....	36.00
12	Furniture.....	25.00	5.75	4.85	\$5.10 per month...	6 months.....	30.60
13	Furniture.....	25.00	5.75	6.35	\$5.35 per month...	6 months, 6% disc. if paid in less time..	32.10
14	Furniture.....	25.00	5.75	6.89	\$1.36 per week or \$5.44 per month.	6 months.....	32.64
15	Furniture.....	25.00	5.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.92 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$5.40 per month...	7 months.....	37.80
16	Furniture.....	15.00	5.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$2.00 per week....	10 weeks.....	21.25
17	Furniture.....	5.00	2.55	2.95	\$1.00 per week....	8 weeks.....	8.00
18	Furniture.....	15.00	5.18 $\frac{3}{4}$	5.11 $\frac{1}{4}$	\$1.53 per week....	10 weeks.....	20.30
19	Furniture.....	25.00	5.75	6.39	\$5.35 per month and 4 cents extra	6 months.....	32.14
20	Furniture.....	25.00	5.75	10.35	\$6.10 per month...	6 months.....	36.60
21	Furniture.....	25.00	5.75	10.25	\$6.00 per month...	6 months.....	36.00
22	Furniture.....	25.00	5.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$7.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per week...	1 month.....	29.50
	{ Furniture.....	25.00	5.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$11.00 per month...	3 months.....	33.00
	{ Furniture.....	25.00	5.75	8.25	\$6.00 per month...	6 months.....	36.00
23	Furniture.....	25.00	5.75	6.92	\$5.32 per m'th, 75c. extra last month.	6 months.....	32.67
24	Furniture.....	25.00	5.75	6.25	\$5.33 $\frac{1}{4}$ per month...	6 months.....	32.00
25	Furniture.....	15.00	5.45	6.55	\$3.61 for 4 months, \$3.66 for 2 months	6 months.....	22.00
26	Furniture.....	25.00	6.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12.57 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$4.30 per month...	9 mo'ths, \$1.20 per m'th disc.	38.70
28	Furniture.....	25.00	5.75	4.25	\$5.00 per month...	6 months.....	30.00
29	Furniture.....	25.00	5.75	6.77	\$5.42 per month...	6 months.....	32.50
30	Furniture.....	20.00	5.50	6.50	\$5.40 per month...	5 months.....	27.00
31	Furniture.....	10.00	5.18 $\frac{3}{4}$	4.81 $\frac{1}{4}$	\$1.00 per week....	15 weeks.....	15.00
32	Salaries.....	27.00	5.40 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.59 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$12. per month, \$1 ex. for applicat'n	3 months.....	37.00

In five cases only out of the thirty-two was the legal rate of interest and charge for papers strictly adhered to, unless we can consider the provisions in the law providing that necessary affidavit, recording papers, revenue stamps and fire insurance may be charged for and are then added to the cost of papers, etc.

Nearly all of the concerns reported make a charge for application or for recording, though in very few cases are the smaller chattel mortgages recorded.

The largest amount shown as charged for the loan of \$25 for six months is \$39.60: \$14.60 for interest, papers, application, etc., and when it is remembered that in two payments one-half of the entire original loan is repaid, the immensity of the cost of the loan is apparent, as well as the fact that there is comparatively little risk in the loaning of small sums where the repayments are made weekly or monthly. The next highest charge is \$39.00, then \$37.80, and so on down for the same amount to the legal rate of interest. It is not necessary for us to animadvert upon these charges, but to call attention to the fact that all of the persons in this business do not violate the law, and it is only extreme cases, like that of Markey vs. Ferrell, which was tried before Judge Dennis in Circuit Court No. 2, early in the present year, under an application for injunction, and Judge Dennis in rendering the decision said: "It is well settled in Maryland," the Judge went on, "that any scheme or device, no matter what form it takes, when the Court sees it is a scheme to evade the usury laws, shall be stricken down. This scheme, according to the defendant's own showing, was so absolutely bald that any one who can look through a ladder must see the true inwardness of it." The Judge concluded by making perpetual the preliminary injunction previously granted and requiring Mrs. Ferrell to refund the overpayment.

Of course, such a case brings odium on the entire business. The great evil in the business is when the loan runs over the contract time, and even after payments are made, interest is continued on the whole sum borrowed until the original loan is paid, thus running the loan up to large proportions.

NEGRO CENSUS AND NEGRO PROPERTY OWNERS.

In the Thirteenth Annual Report of this Department are published the results in detail of a census of the negro population of Baltimore City. This census, taken by the Police Department, met with universal commendation from the general public, and was a revelation as to the real condition of the negroes in Baltimore and the progress they had made.

It had been the aim of the department to include in that investigation an inquiry into the financial standing of the negro as a class of our citizens, with a view to finding out to what extent he was becoming a property owner, and thus assuming to greater degree the responsibility of citizenship. This work, was, however, precluded by reason of time and means. Since then we have made inquiry of the various court clerks of the counties as to property owned by negroes in the respective counties and of the City Tax Collector and Appeal Tax Court, of Baltimore City, with fairly good results, as hereafter given.

At the risk of being criticized we republish a resume of the city census of negroes, so that a thorough understanding of their status may be had by the reader in connection with the brief table of their property holdings.

The negro census in the City was taken by police districts, thus showing what section the greatest number lived in and how it has affected property:

**SUMMARY OF THE TOTAL NEGRO POPULATION OF BALTIMORE
BY POLICE DISTRICTS.**

Police Districts.	Adults.		Children.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Central.....	2,572	2,592	602	699	6,465
Eastern.....	828	827	345	380	2,380
Northeastern.....	3,508	3,865	2,110	2,171	11,654
Southern.....	2,334	2,364	1,039	1,036	6,773
Southwestern.....	1,642	2,063	1,206	1,173	6,084
Western.....	2,950	3,441	1,346	1,285	9,022
Northwestern.....	9,015	12,287	7,240	5,790	34,332
Northern.....	999	2,237	677	758	4,671
Total.....	23,848	29,676	14,565	13,292	81,381

By the above figures it will be seen that the largest number of negroes live in Northwest Baltimore, and the table that follows for negroes owning property and paying taxes thereon shows that they have been especially diligent in securing property in that locality.

Negroes in Baltimore are reported on the tax-books of the city as paying taxes in 1904 on property to the following extent:

**PROPERTY ON WHICH NEGROES ARE PAYING TAXES
IN BALTIMORE CITY.**

Police Districts.	Real Estate on which Negroes Pay Taxes.
Eastern.....	\$ 5,862
Northeastern.....	131,966
Southern.....	71,269
Southwestern.....	21,823
Central.....	25,944
Western.....	46,653
Northwestern.....	300,186
Northern.....	13,958
Total.....	\$617,662

These figures for the city are not surprising as those from the counties of Maryland, as shown in the following table. In some of the counties, where a few years ago hardly a farm or house was owned by negroes, to-day they show the results of their thrift and saving:

ASSESSABLE REAL ESTATE OF COLORED TAXPAYERS
IN MARYLAND COUNTIES, 1905.

Allegany.....	\$ 49,243
Anne Arundel.....	59,727
Baltimore.....	161,051
Caroline.....	185,315
Carroll.....	57,880
Dorchester.....	100,000
Frederick.....	128,887
Garrett.....	12,880
Harford.....	101,753
Howard.....	82,850
Kent.....	233,945
Montgomery.....	214,255
Prince George's...	219,689
Somerset.....	203,421
St. Mary's.....	189,711
Talbot.....	226,210
Washington.....	75,510
Wicomico.....	165,351
Total.....	\$2,467,678

It will be seen by the above figures that the largest amount of real estate is owned by negroes, in Kent County, while Talbot, Prince George's, Montgomery, Somerset, St. Mary's, Caroline, Baltimore, Frederick, Harford and Dorchester follow closely in the order named. Most of the negroes owning property in the counties, however, are of the older generation, as the younger ones are rapidly going to the cities. The five counties not enumerated are left out because the names are mixed on the tax books with those of white property owners, and not designated, but it is fair to assume that these five counties show an equally large number of negro property owners according to their population, and as several of them have old and large negro populations, it can easily be reckoned that negroes own and pay taxes on upwards of \$3,000,000 worth of real estate in the counties of Maryland, to say nothing of taxes on personal property paid by them.

NEW INCORPORATIONS IN MARYLAND FOR 1905.

Complete List of New Incorporations in Baltimore City
and Counties, with Location and Capital Stock,
from January 1, 1904, to January 1, 1905.

The unprecedented number of 624 records of new incorporations of all kind are the astonishing results of the awakening of Maryland's citizens to the enormous opportunities for profitable investment of capital in this State.

Of course, the greatest number of the 624 records were made in Baltimore, where 441 is the number of new incorporations, including 244 corporate bodies with capital stock, 113 without capital stock, 36 new building associations and land companies, 30 increases and decreases of capital stock, and 18 records of a miscellaneous character, showing stock paid up, etc.

These figures, compared with the 349 records of all kinds in Baltimore for 1904 speak volumes as to the energy and enterprise of the Greater Baltimore. But it is when we come to compare the investment of capital in 1905 with the amount invested in 1904 as told by the capital stock, do we fully realize the enterprising spirit abroad in our midst. In 1904, the total amount invested in new enterprises in Maryland, amounted to \$16,506,350, these figures covering all kinds of companies and associations, as against \$31,515,470 to be considered as new capital stock in the State for 1905, the increase thus shown being \$15,009,120 over 1904.

While the figures show that the building associations and land companies figure largely in these results (\$10,279,000 in

city), the real increase has been in new manufacturing and business enterprises, especially in Baltimore, where the increase has been upwards of six millions of dollars.

Of the 244 new enterprises in Baltimore, 26 were realty or development companies.

A brief recapitulation of the city's record shows at a glance the tremendous impetus given business here in 1905:

RECAPITULATION FOR BALTIMORE.

Total Number of Records.....	441
New Enterprises.....	244
Building Associations and Land Companies.....	36
Increases and Decreases of Capital Stock.....	30
Without Capital Stock.....	113
Miscellaneous Records of Paid up Stock, etc.....	18
Total Capitalization of New Incorporations.....	\$14,768,525
Total Capitalization for New Building Associations and Land Companies.....	10,279,000
Net Increase of Stock of Old Companies increasing and decreasing Capital Stock.....	531,950
Total.....	<u>\$25,579,475</u>

The greatest amount of capital stock credited to one corporation is that of the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company, being \$6,000,000, but there are a number with capital stock from \$500,000 down.

THE COUNTIES.

But if Baltimore has done exceedingly well in this respect during the past year, the counties have kept pace with the metropolis of the State. During 1905 we have 183 records of new incorporations of all kinds in the various counties, with a total capital stock of \$5,935,995. Of these 2 were new savings banks, 10 land and improvement companies, and 3 building associations. While all the counties did fairly well, Baltimore County led all the rest with 40 new incorporations, Allegany second with 23; Frederick 15, Carroll, Garrett, Washington and Wicomico with 11 each; Prince George's with 10, Harford 8, Montgomery 7, and the rest a lesser number. The following recapitulation by counties shows at a glance which counties have the greatest new capitalization and number of incorporations:

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES OF NEW INCORPORATIONS.

COUNTIES.	Number of Incorporations.	Total Capital Stock.
Allegany.....	23	\$587,100
Anne Arundel.....	5	561,000
Baltimore.....	40	1,459,700
Caroline.....	6	16,695
Carroll.....	11	1,359,500
Cecil.....	4	56,000
Charles.....	4	68,500
Dorchester.....	2	33,000
Frederick.....	15	287,500
Garrett.....	11	338,000
Harford.....	8	223,000
Howard.....	1	.....
Kent.....	3	31,000
Montgomery.....	7	60,000
Prince George's.....	10	106,000
Queen Anne's.....	2	.....
Somerset.....	3	22,500
St. Mary's.....	1	.....
Talbot.....	2	8,500
Washington.....	11	422,000
Wicomico.....	11	241,000
Worcester.....	3	55,000
Total.....	183	\$5,935,995

The following tables give in detail all new incorporations, dates, amounts, changes of name or directorship, and other details of record throughout the State, and will no doubt prove of great value for reference to all readers:

NEW INCORPORATIONS IN BALTIMORE CITY.

NAME.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Saratoga Construction Co.....	January 4...	\$12,000
Eagle Manufacturing Co.....	January 6...	5,000
Land Improvement Co.....	January 7...	10,000
Cuban Annex Manufacturing Co.....	January 7...	10,000
O. P. Merryman & Co.....	January 7...	20,000
The National Towel Service Co.....	January 11...	500
The Miller Fertilizer Co.....	January 12...	150,000
The Auto & Moto Co.....	January 13...	7,000
Kappa Sigma Home Co.....	January 16...	7,000
The National Shoe Shining Chair Co.....	January 18...	5,000
Bates Hat Co.....	January 19...	16,000
The Equus Medicine Co.....	January 19...	5,000
The Sellers Transfer & Express Co.....	January 19...	1,000
The Saml. M. Lawder Co.....	January 19...	2,000
Virgin Mineral Water Co.....	January 20...	10,000
Crown Neckwear Co.....	January 23...	5,000
The Maryland Plumbing & Tinning Co.....	January 24...	10,000
Wright Thompson Dental Supply Co.....	January 24...	20,000
The Kunkle Wagon Co.....	January 27...	25,000
Acme Sand Co.....	January 30...	21,000
The Novelette Manufacturing Co.....	January 30...	5,000
Oriental Rug Co.....	January 30...	6,000
Home Fertilizer Co.....	January 30...	100,000
Maryland Carpet Manufacturing Co.....	January 31...	3,000
The Baltimore Mercantile Laundry Co.....	February 1...	25,000
The McHenry Estate Co.....	February 1...	90,000
Atlantic Advertising Agency.....	February 1...	25,000
The Potomac Engineering & Contracting Co..	February 2...	25,000
Knickerbocker Ice Co.....	February 2...	200,000
Ashland Construction Co.....	February 2...	20,000
National Can Co.....	February 2...	10,000
York Brick Co.....	February 6...	30,000
The Mochovia Coal Co.....	February 7...	500,000
Dixie School Supply Co.....	February 7...	10,000
Hospital Bulletin Co.....	February 8...	5,000
S. J. Van Lill Co.....	February 8...	10,000
Novelty Steam Boiler Co.....	February 9...	30,000
Colonial Furniture Co.....	February 10...	1,000
Agreement of Consolidation—United Electric Light & Power Co., and Wenstrom Electric Co., of Baltimore City, formerly Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co., name or title now is, Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co.....	February 14...	6,000,000
Wm. E. Hooper & Sons Co.....	February 14...	400,000
Frank W. Wagner Co.....	February 14...	12,000
The Baltimore Journal Box Co.....	February 15...	150,000
The Dublin Tailors.....	February 15...	1,000
Coca-Cola Bottling Co.....	February 18...	3,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS IN BALTIMORE CITY.—Continued.

NAME.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Muller & Company, Incorporated.....	February 21..	5,000
Baltimore & Hennebique Construction Co....	February 23..	5,000
The Foos Plumbing & Heating Co.....	February 27..	500
Poler Manufacturing Co.....	February 28..	10,000
National Hydraulic Stone Co.....	March 1.....	25,000
The Bartlett-Heyward & Co., Athletic Asso.....	March 1.....	5,000
J. L. Gilbert & Brother Lumber Co.....	March 2.....	160,000
Francis E. Yewell Co.....	March 3.....	10,000
The Keyser Office Building Co.....	March 3.....	500,000
C. F. Diggs Coal Co.....	March 16.....	10,000
Imperial Drug Co.....	March 16.....	1,000
The Chas. T. Mathews Co.....	March 16.....	40,000
The Baltimore Publishing Co.....	March 17.....	10,000
The Paul Co.....	March 17.....	10,000
Jas. Bealmear & Son Co.....	March 20.....	20,000
The Capital Paper Box Co.....	March 21.....	6,000
Germania Turnverein Building Fund Asso.....	March 22.....	15,000
Gaddess Brothers Co.....	March 23.....	10,000
American Marbolia Manufacturing Co.....	March 23.....	500
Maryland Business Association.....	March 24.....	5,000
Wilms & Wilms Co., Incorporated.....	March 24.....	60,000
National Realty Co.....	March 25.....	350,000
Enterprise Fuel Co.....	March 27.....	50,000
Chesapeake Transportation Co.....	March 29.....	25,000
Auto Supply & Storage Co.....	March 31.....	40,000
Steckel & Hewett.....	April 5.....	10,000
Ehlbert-Courtney Chemical Co.....	April 5.....	10,000
R. C. Hardin, Incorporated.....	April 6.....	1,000
The Shield Candy Co.....	April 6.....	5,000
Catanzaro Co.....	April 7.....	10,000
The Caroline Street Mill & Storage Co.....	April 10.....	1,000
The F. J. Chapman Packing Co.....	April 11.....	5,000
Alma Manufacturing Co.....	April 13.....	400,000
The Camp Fire Publishing Co.....	April 13.....	1,500
Distillers Distributing Co.....	April 19.....	25,000
The Abbot Mantle & Tile Co.....	April 24.....	10,000
W. K. Thomas Co.....	April 26.....	5,000
The Ferd. T. Rossmack & Sons Co.....	April 28.....	5,000
Wm. Messersmith & Sons Co.....	April 29.....	5,000
The United Cigar Corporation.....	April 29.....	5,000
The Capital Packing Co.....	May 1.....	10,000
Calvert Realty Co.....	May 4.....	10,000
B. F. Starr Company.....	May 6.....	50,000
The Horn Shafer Co.....	May 6.....	5,000
Maryland Brass and Metal Works.....	May 8.....	50,000
Peerless Star Curtain Pole Manufacturing Co.....	May 9.....	6,000
The German Publishing Co.....	May 10.....	1,000
West Baltimore Boiler and Steam Fitting Co.....	May 11.....	1,300
The Metropolitan Hall Co.....	May 11.....	50,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS IN BALTIMORE CITY.—Continued.

NAME.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The McGreevy Company.....	May 12.....	20,000
Baltimore Heating and Plumbing Co.....	May 15.....	10,000
The Home Realty Improvement Co.....	May 16.....	2,000
Cameo Chemical Co.....	May 19.....	25,000
Fountain Iron Real Estate Co.....	May 23.....	123,300
The Pollock Fertilizer Co.....	May 20.....	10,000
Whittingham Manufacturing Co.....	May 23.....	36,000
The Mutual Blending Association.....	May 24.....	25,000
Louis Vicari Company.....	May 24.....	10,000
The Wilkinson Voting Machine Co.....	May 29.....	200,000
The Auchentoroly Company.....	May 31.....	80,000
Fisher Hydraulic Stone and Machinery Co.....	June 1.....	100,000
Hamilto Medical Co.....	June 6.....	5,000
Arlington Improvement Co.....	June 7.....	10,000
Covner Realty Co.....	June 7.....	48,000
Baltimore Optical Co.....	June 9.....	6,400
The St. Mary's Packing & Manufacturing Co.....	June 13.....	30,000
G. Fred. Kranz Musical Co.....	June 14.....	8,000
Electric Manufacturing Co.....	June 16.....	2,000
The Puritan Can Co.....	June 17.....	15,000
The Sun Tobacco Co.....	June 19.....	20,000
The Fairbank & Cherry Co.....	June 20.....	5,000
Baltimore Wax & Compound Co.....	June 21.....	10,000
Maryland Jockey Club.....	June 21.....	80,000
The Virginia Family Supply Co.....	June 22.....	2,000
Nasanowitz-Strouse Co.....	June 26.....	10,000
Hanover Realty Co.....	June 28.....	300,000
Lombard Storage Co.....	June 28.....	2,000
H. Jay-Ess Remedy Co.....	July 1.....	2,000
Southern Label & Box Co.....	July 1.....	10,000
The National Farm & Poultry Journal Co.....	July 5.....	1,000
The Italian Fruit Dealers Association.....	July 6.....	20,000
Ferdbern-Yocht Co.....	July 7.....	3,500
Sanitary Horse Shoe Co.....	July 10.....	20,000
The Kelley-Benson Co.....	July 11.....	30,000
The De Fontes Manufacturing Co.....	July 11.....	50,000
Henry Smith Estate Co.....	July 12.....	200,000
The Realty Corporation.....	July 12.....	25,000
Climax Cap Co.....	July 17.....	10,000
The Automobile Outing Co.....	July 19.....	1,000
The Knights of the Mystic Star.....	July 20.....	50,000
The O. & K. Wrecking Co.....	July 21.....	2,000
The Monumental Fruit Distilling Co.....	July 22.....	3,000
Wab-Me-Lee-Hing Co.....	July 24.....	100,000
Chesapeake Bay Crab and Oyster Co.....	July 24.....	1,000
The Netherclift Apartment Co.....	July 25.....	25,000
The Electric Supply Co.....	July 26.....	3,000
Baltimore Foundry Co.....	July 28.....	30,000
Cover Supply Co.....	July 28.....	20,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS IN BALTIMORE CITY.—Continued.

NAME.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Vacuum Lard Manufacturing Co.....	July 31.....	8,000
The Battaglia Steamship Co.....	August 1....	50,000
The Carroll Institute.....	August 4....	15,000
The Sonneborn Realty Co.....	August 7....	300,000
The Blanchard Filing Device Co.....	August 8....	100,000
Atlantic Paint Co.....	August 9....	30,000
The Adhesive Cement Co.....	August 17....	1,200
Rice Brothers.....	August 21....	100,000
Greenway Apartments Co.....	August 24....	14,000
W. A. Egerton Co.....	August 28....	10,000
Hilgartner Tile Co.....	August 29....	100,000
Motor Car Co.....	August 31....	15,000
The Geo. L. Seldner Co.....	September 2....	7,000
Orem Oyster Co.....	September 2....	3,000
The Schall-Smith Co.....	September 5....	1,000
Mangels Herold Co.....	September 5....	25,000
Golden Rule Lodge, No. 4 of the Grand United Order of Brothers and Sisters of Good Hope of the United States of America.....	September 7....	2,000
Maryland Terra Cotta Co.....	September 7....	60,000
The Concrete & Masonry Construction Co.....	September 7....	2,500
Maryland Contracting Co.....	September 8....	6,000
Elkridge Company.....	September 8....	5,000
Vindex Realty Co.....	September 14....	200,000
The Mullen Manufacturing Co.....	September 15....	10,000
Hopkins-Barnett Co.....	September 18....	10,000
P. & H. Morton Advertising Co.....	September 19....	50,000
The Building Finance Co.....	September 20....	5,000
M. E. Phelps Co.....	September 21....	10,000
Improvement Company.....	September 21....	80
The Jerome Cigar Co.....	September 26....	2,500
Cook & Harmon Co.....	September 28....	15,000
National Badge and Button Co.....	September 26....	5,000
The Albrech Company.....	September 27....	10,000
Gay Street Novelty Co.....	September 28....	2,000
American Sand & Stone Co.....	October 2....	10,000
Thomas A. Swann Plumbing Co.....	October 3....	5,100
Stromyer & Company, Incorporated.....	October 4....	6,000
The City & Suburban Realty Co.....	October 6....	50,000
Southern Construction Co.....	October 9....	25,000
Baldwin & Kuhn Co.....	October 11....	25,000
Geo. J. Smith Co.....	October 11....	10,000
Wm. F. Shinnick Co.....	October 12....	5,000
Vessillo Publishing Co.....	October 12....	5,000
Henry F. New Co.....	October 17....	100,000
The Sheddan Manufacturing Co.....	October 18....	15,000
Heddington-Pfeil Furniture Mfg. Co.....	October 18....	50,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS IN BALTIMORE CITY.—Continued.

NAME.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
American Steel Buckle Co.....	October 25...	1,000
Gustav. L. Stewart Co.....	October 26...	25,000
Taney Realty Co.....	October 26...	25,000
Chesapeake Sand Co.....	October 30...	1,000
Lombard Realty Co.....	October 31...	3,600
Carpenter Picture Frame & Art Co.....	October 31...	10,000
Coggins Safe Co.....	November 1.	10,000
Forest Development Co.....	November 2.	25,000
Eisenhauer MacLea Co.....	November 2.	150,000
The Kerwan-Robirds Supply Co.....	November 2.	10,000
Southern Reduction Co.....	November 6.	25,000
The Valhalla Co.....	November 2.	100,000
The F. P. W. Manufacturing Co.....	November 3.	3,000
The Schleifer Baking Co.....	November 3.	2,500
The Federal Credit Co.....	November 4.	1,000
The Investment Co.....	November 6.	25,000
Forrest Park Co.....	November 8.	100,000
The M. J. O'Neill Co.....	November 8.	15,000
Electrical Material Co.....	November 9.	30,000
Maryland Roofing & Manufacturing Co.....	November 9.	20,000
The Balto. Stone Cleaning & Sand Blast Co...	November 10.	5,000
Central Realty Co.....	November 10.	50,000
Embosso Advertising Co.....	November 14.	125
Patapsco Loan Co.....	November 16.	4,000
Sanitary Chemical Co.....	November 16.	2,500
Baltimore Wall Paper Co.....	November 16.	50,000
The Independent Lumber & Milling Co.....	November 17.	50,000
The Nolley Advertising Agency.....	November 7.	25,000
Highland Real Estate Co.....	November 23.	10,000
The Chesapeake Fixture Co.....	November 23.	15,000
The Composite Tile Roofing Co.....	November 23.	50,000
The Retail Cigar Dealers Association.....	November 25.	1,000
Garrison Park Co.....	November 27.	25,000
Commercial Supply Co.....	November 27.	5,000
The Dukeland Park Co.....	December 1.	75,000
Northwest Sand & Contracting Co.....	December 1.	2,500
The Baltimore Storage & Moving Co.....	December 5.	3,000
City and Suburban Realty Co.....	December 7.	5,000
The Neudecker and Anderson Tobacco Co...	December 8.	3,000
The Local Realty Co.....	December 8.	20,000
The Japan Polish Co.....	December 8.	1,000
Nelaton Remedy Co.....	December 13.	1,000
The New Baltimore Real Estate Co.....	December 15.	5,000
New Howard Hotel Co.....	December 16.	50,000
The Health Food Baking Co.....	December 19.	2,500
The City Hall Lunch Room Co.....	December 19.	9,000
Baugh & Sons Co.....	December 20.	50,000
The William Gallagher Co.....	December 20.	5,000
The Standard Transfer Co.....	December 21.	5,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS IN BALTIMORE CITY.—Continued.

NAME.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Park Auto Co.....	December 22.	5,000
Baltimore & Carolina Steamship Co.....	December 27.	100,000
Briddell Transfer Co.....	December 29.	25,000
Trauty Baquol Gum Co.....	December 29.	4,000
Shane-Beever Co.....	December 29.	8,000
Realty Improvement Co.....	December 29.	2,000
Lucas Brothers, Incorporated.....	December 30.	24,000
Maryland Apartments Realty Co.....	December 30.	80,000
The High Grade Land Co.....	December 30.	5,000
Total.....	.....	\$14,768,525

INCREASES AND DECREASES OF CAPITAL STOCK OF CORPORATIONS IN BALTIMORE CITY.

Name.	Date of Incorporation.	Original Capital Stock.	Increase or Decrease of Capital Stock.
Realty Investment Co.	January 9...	\$3,000	Inc. \$7,000
Elder Harrison Co.	January 14...	1,500	Inc. 15,000
The Miller Fertilizer Co.	January 16...	150,000	Inc. 50,000
Guth Chocolate Co.	January 13...	5,000	Inc. 40,000
The Cushing Co.	January 17...	100,000	Dec. 74,500
Maryland Loan Co.	January 27...	50,000	Dec. 25,000
Wenstrom Electric Co.	January 30...	1,000,000	Dec. 728,450
Carey Machinery & Supply Co.	February 8...	60,000	Inc. 40,000
Terminal Warehouse Co.	February 10...	150,000	Inc. 1,500,000
Gosman Ginger Ale Co.	February 27...	100,000	Dec. 87,850
Lapsley & Brother Co.	April 6.	25,000	Dec. 15,000
Southern Electric Co.	April 18.	70,000	Dec. 20,000
The Hubbard Fertilizer Co.	April 19.	75,000	Inc. 125,000
The Fidelity Trust Co.	April 20.	500,000	Inc. 500,000
Maryland Loan Co.	May 11.	25,000	Dec. 5,000
Gardiner Dairy Co.	May 25.	15,000	Inc. 25,000
Guth Chocolate Co.	June 21.	65,000	Inc. 35,000
Maryland Medical College.	July 28.	5,000	Inc. 6,000
Baltimore Carbonating Co.	August 1.	30,000	Inc. 20,000
American Lighting Co.	August 11.	25,000	Dec. 15,000
Alma Manufacturing Co.	September 5	400,000	Inc. 100,000
The Gennagel-Maasch Meat Co.	October 21...	10,000	Dec. 3,300
Automobile Outing Co.	November 10	1,000	Inc. 49,000
Universal Oil Co.	December 4	5,000	Inc. 2,500
Maryland Trust Co.	December 11	2,125,000	Dec. 1,593,750
Maryland Trust Co.	December 11	531,250	Inc. 1,000,000
Marine Torch Co., Amendment to Charter, Changing name to Water Light Co., and Increasing Capital stock.	June 23.	75,000	Inc. 25,000
Caffeeno Drug Co., Amendment Charter, increasing number of Directors from 5 to 9, and increasing capital stock.	August 3.	50,000	Inc. 50,000
Baltimore Limited Club, Amendment to charter and making capital stock of.	October 13...		Inc. 300
Central Trust Company of Maryland.	December 28	500,000	Dec. 490,000
Total Increase.			\$3,589,800
Total Decrease.			3,057,850
Net Increase..			\$531,950

NEW BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS AND LAND COMPANIES OF BALTIMORE CITY.

Name.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The Enterprise Savings & Loan Association	January 7....	\$104,000
Clover Building Association.....	January 16....	500,000
West End Home Building & Loan Asso...	January 17....	25,000
The City & Suburban Savings & Loan Asso.	January 19....	650,000
The Great Central Building & Loan Asso..	January 26....	208,000
The Southeast Permanent Building & Sav- ing Association.....	January 26....	520,000
Thirty-Fourth German-American Build- ing Association.....	February 21..	520,000
Old Colony Building Association.....	March 6.....	520,000
Glenwood Building & Loan Association...	March 16.....	520,000
Monumental Independent Loan & Savings Association.....	March 20.....	312,000
Realty Building & Savings Association...	March 21.....	312,000
The Granite Savings & Loan Association..	March 27.....	520,000
The Investors' Permanent Building & Loan Association.....	March 29.....	200,000
The Calvert Building & Loan Association..	April 11.....	1,000,000
Belvedere Building & Loan Association....	May 1.....	208,000
Walbrook Land Corporation.....	May 2.....	25,000
Progressive Baltimore Savings & Loan Association.....	May 4.....	312,000
Exchange Savings & Loan Association....	May 4.....	50,000
The Broadway Building & Loan Asso....	May 24.....	520,000
Eastern Permanent Building & Loan Soc...	May 28.....	208,000
The Irvington Building & Saving Asso....	June 2.....	300,000
The Rex Permanent Building & Loan Asso.	June 5.....	312,000
North Avenue Permanent Building & Loan Association.....	June 20.....	250,000
The Irish-American Savings & Loan Asso..	June 23.....	650,000
Stalwart Perpetual Savings, Building & Loan Association.....	June 24.....	520,000
The Greater Baltimore Savings & Loan As- sociation.....	June 26.....	100,000
The National Building & Loan Asso. No. 2.	July 6.....	15,000
Merchants Building & Loan Association...	July 19.....	500,000
The New Calvert Building & Loan Asso- ciation No. 3.....	July 19.....	250,000
The Cheston Land Co.....	July 25.....	10,000
Metropolitan Building & Loan Asso.....	September 16..	520,000
Maryland State Mutual Savings Asso.....	October 13....	100,000
American & West End Building & Loan Association.....	October 23....	50,000
Clay Savings & Loan Association.....	November 9...	208,000
Forest Park Land Corporation.....	November 14..	10,000
The Fidelity Loan & Savings Bank.....	December 29..	250,000
Total.....		\$10,279,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS WITHOUT CAPITAL STOCK AND
AMENDMENTS TO CHARTER IN BALTIMORE CITY.

Name.	Date of Incorporation.
The Peoples' Medical Attendance Society.....	January 3
Solid Rock Builders Association.....	January 4
The Independent Methodist Church of the Nazarene.....	January 4
Willing Workers' Relief Association.....	January 6
Certificate of Incorporation of the Alma Social Club.....	January 7
The Phillip Hiss Company of Baltimore City, Amend- ment changing name to Hiss Company.....	January 9
Supreme Council American Masons of Baltimore City, Amendment changing name to Universal League of Baltimore City.....	January 11
The Teachers' Library Club.....	January 16
Rescue Mission of Baltimore City.....	January 16
United Farmers Agency.....	January 19
Maryland Original Research Society.....	January 20
The Chesapeake Realty Co. of Baltimore City, Charter Amended.....	January 21
Clover Building Association, Amendment to Charter Changing name to Clover Building and Loan Asso.....	January 21
The Washington Pleasure Social.....	January 25
Original Washington Pleasure Social.....	February 2
The General Alumni Association of the University of Maryland.....	February 4
Independent Young Men's Benevolent Association.....	February 8
United Feed Dealers' Protective Association.....	February 9
St. Elizabeth Catholic Male and Female School.....	February 14
Mercantile Building Association, amendment changing name to Mercantile Perpetual Building Association.....	February 16
Railroad Permanent Building Association, changing name to New Baltimore Loan and Savings Asso.....	February 18
German-American Republican Club of the Eighth Ward.....	February 24
Dwelling-House Builders Association.....	February 24
The St. James Savings Fund, changing name to The St. James Savings Bank.....	March 1
The First Hebrew Roumanian Sick Relief Association.....	March 1
The Hebrew Pioneer Club.....	March 3
The Goldman Tailoring Co., amendment changing name to Goldman & Co.....	March 6
The Echo Athletic Literary and Social Club.....	March 21
Royal Mutual Aid Society.....	March 27
The Northwestern Hospital and Free Dispensary Asso.....	March 27
Trustees of the Church Room Fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church.....	March 30
Court Columbia No. 14, Forresters of America.....	April 3
The Luther Memorial Evangelical English Lutheran Con- gregation.....	March 31
The Lithuanian Citizen's Club.....	April 6
Atlas Pleasure Club.....	April 6
Central Western Improvement Association.....	April 7

NEW INCORPORATIONS WITHOUT CAPITAL STOCK AND AMENDMENTS TO
CHARTER IN BALTIMORE CITY.—Continued.

Name.	Date of Incorporation.
The Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society.....	April 12
Bond & Mentzel Paper Co., amendment changing name to B. F. Bond Paper Co.....	April 14
The Mutual Fire Insurance Co., amendment changing name to Baltimore Mutual Fire Insurance Co.....	April 18
Christian Evangelical Society of America.....	April 19
Metropolitan Social Club.....	April 22
Independence Protective Association.....	April 24
Society for the Protection of Children from Cruelty and Immorality, amendment changing name to Society for the Protection of Children.....	April 25
The Presbyterian Deaconess Home and Training School.....	April 28
Loyal Mutual Benefit Association.....	April 28
Maryland Mutual Fire Insurance Co., amendment to charter increasing number of Directors from 5 to 11.....	May 2
The Eastern Athletic and Social Club.....	May 2
The Friendly Inn Association, amendment to charter changing name from Friendly Inn.....	May 9
Maryland Storage Co., amendment to charter increasing number of Directors from 7 to 9.....	May 11
The Mulberry Pleasure Club.....	May 11
Catanzaro-DiGiorgio Co., amendment changing name to The Di-Giorgio Fruit Co.....	May 16
The Oystermen's Protective Association.....	May 16
The Independent Aid Society of Water's African Method- ist Episcopal Church.....	May 19
The Funeral Directors' Association.....	May 19
The Trade Union of Ship Caulkers.....	May 23
All For Fun Pleasure Social.....	May 23
The Ideal Fishing and Gunning Club.....	June 1
Society Pithotomists of the Johns-Hopkins Med. School.....	June 1
The Grain and Hay Receivers' Association.....	June 1
Indo-American Bible Booklet Society.....	June 12
Trustees of The Clifton Ave. Methodist Episcopal Church.....	June 15
American Wheelmen.....	June 15
The Good Samaritan Hospital and Dispensary.....	June 20
Morning Star Baptist Church, No. 1.....	June 20
Waldersee Kramken Unterstutzungsvereins.....	June 21
St. Augustine Memorial Home and Day Nursery.....	June 21
Niezin Aid and Benevolent Society.....	June 23
Union No. 1, of Baltimore City, of Hod Carriers, Brick- layers and Masons International Union of America..	July 17
The Hebrew Friendly Inn, amendment changing name to Hebrew Friendly Inn and Aged Home.....	July 8
Baltimore Coal Exchange.....	July 15
Prospect Circle.....	July 20
Washington Camp, No. 45, Patriot Order Sons of America	July 20
The Reis Athletic and Pleasure Association.....	July 22

NEW INCORPORATIONS WITHOUT CAPITAL STOCK AND AMENDMENTS TO
CHARTER TO BALTIMORE CITY.—Continued.

Name.	Date of Incorporation.
Co-operative Home Union.....	July 25
Water's Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church, amendment changing name to Waters African- Methodist Church.....	July 26
Jefferson Lodge No. 3, Shield of Honor, amendment changing name to Jefferson Lodge No. 1, Independ- ent Order of the Shield of Honor.....	August 4
The Maryland Social Republican Club.....	August 17
The Rising Sun Chief Order and Benefit Society.....	August 24
Franklin Council No. 150, Junior Order United American Mechanics.....	September 8
The Trustees of the Emanuel English Evangelical Luth- eran Church.....	September 7
The State Council Daughters of America.....	September 14
Harmony Society.....	September 14
Fulton Baptist Church.....	September 26
Bennett Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church.....	September 27
Baltimore Bavarian Association, of Baltimore City, Sec- tion of the Bavarian National Union of N. America.....	September 29
The Cheston Land Co., amendment increasing Board of Directors from 5 to 12.....	September 29
The Baltimore Shooting Association.....	October 2
Olympia Club.....	October 11
Supreme Lodge, The Independent Order Shield of Honor	October 16
The Gengnagel-Maasch Meat Co., amendment changing name to Gengnagel Meat Co.....	October 21
Penrose Pleasure Club.....	October 23
Shining Light Builders' Association.....	October 24
Keystone Council No. 179, Junior Order United American Mechanics.....	November 1
Ladies' Auxiliary, Uniform Rank Improved Order of Heptasophs.....	November 2
North Avenue Permanent Building and Loan Association, amendment changing name to North Avenue Perma- nent Savings and Loan Association.....	November 3
Chesapeake Athletic Literary and Social Club.....	November 10
Society of the African Missions.....	November 14
The Maryland Wholesale Grocers' Association.....	November 17
The Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Wesley Chapel Station.....	November 17
Old Town Merchants and Manufacturers Association....	November 20
The Pentecostal Holiness Church.....	November 25
Central Realty Co.....	November 29
Polish Business Men's Protective Association.....	December 4
Antioch Union Christian Church.....	December 8
Mount Vernon Council No. 22, Daughters of America....	December 11
City and Suburban Realty Co., amendment changing name to Baltimore and Suburban Realty Co.....	December 13

NEW INCORPORATIONS WITHOUT CAPITAL STOCK AND AMENDMENTS TO
CHARTER TO BALTIMORE CITY.—Continued.

Name.	Date of Incorporation.
St. Luke's Hospital.....	December 13
Annex Building Association, amendment reducing Board of Directors to 8.....	December 13
The Palisade Permanent Building and Loan Fund Asso- ciation, amendment to charter increasing the Board of Directors from 7 to 10.....	December 18
The Baltimore Butchers' and Packers' Association.....	December 29
The National Athletic Club.....	December 30
The Old Reliance Relief Association.....	December 30
The Iona Pleasure Club.....	December 30

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS.

Name.	Date.
Chas. C. Crooks Company, Paid up stock, \$10,000.....	January 27
Baltimore Packing Company, Surrender of charter.....	January 30
Wenstrom Electric Company, Paid up stock, \$271,550...	January 30
W. E. Jones Company, Paid up stock, \$15,000.....	February 7
Duke-Peterson Hardware Company, Paid up stock, \$50,000.....	February 11
Miller Fertilizer Company, Paid up stock, \$150,000.....	February 18
J. S. MacDonald Company, Paid up stock, \$100,000.....	March 24
Giles W. Quarles Company, Paid up stock, \$60,000.....	March 29
Steckel & Hewitt, Paid up stock, \$10,000.....	April 11
Distillers' Distributing Company, Paid up stock, \$25,000.	May 25
National Towel Service Company, Paid up stock, \$500...	July 5
Universal Oil Company, Paid up stock, \$5,000.....	October 23
Baltimore Carbonating Company, Paid up stock, \$60,000.	October 31
Cook & Harmon Company, Paid up stock, \$15,000.....	November 16
Duke, Montague & Gillett Company, Agreement as to pre- ferred stock, \$50,000.....	December 12
Maryland Transportation Company, Paid up stock.....	December 22
Duke, Montague & Gillett Company Certificate rescinding and annulling issue of preferred stock.....	December 28
Eisenhauer-McLea Company. Payment of capital stock..	December 26

NEW INCORPORATIONS IN COUNTIES OF MD. ALLEGANY COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
1904			
The Piedmont Athletic Association.	Westernport	Dec. 3	\$2,100
Footer's Dye Works.	Cumberland	Dec. 13	50,000
Maryland Car-Wheel Mfg. Co.	Cumberland	Dec. 19	25,000
The American Coal Co.	Lonaconing	Dec. 21	50,000
The Semi-Bituminous George's Creek Cumberland Coal Co.	Lonaconing	Dec. 21	50,000
The Cumberland Hydraulic Block and Stone Co.	Cumberland	Dec. 23	50,000
1905			
The H. & W. A. Hitchins Coal Co.	Frostburg	Jan. 7	10,000
Westernport Mercantile Co.	Westernport	Jan. 30	20,000
Allegany Hospital.	Cumberland	March 13	25,000
The Cumberland Construction and Dramatic Co.	Cumberland	March 25	50,000
The Associated Merchants.	Cumberland	April 26	None
Potomac Boat Club.	Cumberland	May 4	None
The Engineering Co.	Cumberland	June 9	5,000
The Fayette Council, No. 567, Young Men's Institute.	Frostburg	June 23	None
The Plumbers Cabinet Co.	Cumberland	July 15	10,000
The Maryland Wood Fibre, Plaster and Supply Co.	Cumberland	July 25	50,000
Mannington Coal & Coke Co.	Cumberland	Aug. 21	100,000
Maryland Shoe Co.	Cumberland	Aug. 30	30,000
South Cumberland Electric Railway Co.	Cumberland	Sept. 5	30,000
Eckhart Citizens Cornet Band.	Eckhart	Sept. 23	None
Master Builders' Association.	Cumberland	Sept. 23	None
Cumberland Lumber Co.	Cumberland	Oct. 16	20,000
The Kulp Lumber Co.	Cumberland	Nov. 9	10,000
Total.			\$587,100

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The Henry B. Myers Co.	Annapolis	Jan. 18	\$35,000
The Shady Side Mutual Savings Institution.	Anne Ar'del Co.	Feb. 28	None
The Maryland Light, Heat and Power Company.	Annapolis	June 26	20,000
The Rock Creek and Marley Telephone Co.	Anne Ar'del Co.	Nov. 18	6,000
South Baltimore Steel Car & Foundry Co.	Curtis Bay		Inc. 500,000
Total.			\$561,000

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The Oldenberg & Kelley Co.	Highlandtown..	Feb. 6	\$10,000
The Wm. H. Ruby Printing & Publishing Co.	Towson.....	Feb. 7	1,000
The Trustees of the Towson Methodist Protestant Church.....	Towson.....	Feb. 7	None
Gough Methodist Episcopal Church.	Baltimore Co...	Feb. 18	None
Glyndon Volunteer Fire Co.	Glyndon.....	March 7	None
John Frederick Wiessner Orphan Asylum.	Baltimore Co...	March 7	None
The Avon Beach Pleasure Club.	Baltimore Co...	March 17	None
The Washington & Baltimore Land and Development Co.	Baltimore Co...	March 24	20,000
The United Permanent Building & Loan Association.	Highlandtown..	March 20	502,000
The John Durham Co.	Mt. Washington	April 7	1,200
The McGinnis Brothers Co.	Highlandtown..	April 22	20,000
The Lauraville Land Co.	Lauraville.....	April 26	15,000
The Knights of St. Alphonsus.	Baltimore Co...	April 10	None
The Cylburn Water Co.	Cylburn.....	April 17	12,000
The Kavanaugh-Ward Brass Co.	Baltimore Co...	April 27	10,000
The Evergreen Loan, Land & Improvement Co.	Baltimore Co...	May 13	20,000
Benjamin Bannacker Lodge, No. 1454, Grand W. O. O. F.	Baltimore Co...	May 31	None
The Berwick Land Co.	Hamilton.....	June 1	20,000
The Church of the Epiphany.	Baltimore Co...	June 1	None
Suburban Improvement Asso.	West Arlington.	June 7	None
Towson News Publishing Co.	Towson.....	June 10	2,500
The Trustees of the Lauraville Methodist Protestant Church....	Lauraville.....	June 30	None
Bonita Land & Improvement Co.	Baltimore Co...	July 14	5,000
Baltimore County Marble and Trading Co.	Towson.....	July 15	150,000
Camp No. 11, of the Patriotic Order Sons of America.	Westport.....	July 27	None
The Acme Enterprise Co.	Baltimore Co...	Aug. 1	1,000
Riverview Amusement Co.	Riverview.....	Aug. 10	5,000
The Lansdowne Volunteer Fire Association, No. 1.	Lansdowne.....	Aug. 16	None
The Maryland Investment Co.	Whitehall.....	Sept. 23	150,000
Arlington Volunteer Firemen's Association, No. 1.	Arlington.....	Sept. 19	None
Maryland Transit Co.	Baltimore Co...	Sept. 20	100,000
The Overlea Permanent Building Association.	Overlea.....	Oct. 2	312,000
The Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association.	Highlandtown..	Oct. 16	None
The Pleasant Hill Grange No. 199..	Arcadia.....	Oct. 21	1,000

BALTIMORE COUNTY.—Continued.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The Baltimore Veneer Panel Co. . . .	Baltimore Co. . .	Oct. 25	50,000
The Advance Quarry Co.	Baltimore Co. . .	Oct. 28	5,000
The Kurhessen Vereins.	Baltimore Co. . .	Oct. 31	None
The Union Telephone Co.	Trump.	May 10	7,000
The Prospect Park Racing & Fair Association, changed to Prospect Park Racing & Maryland State Fair Association.	Prospect.	July 20	None
Champion Brick Co.	Towson.	Dec. 22	40,000
Total.			\$1,459,700

CAROLINE COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Farmers' & Merchants' Telephone Company.	Denton.	March 6	\$2,490
Houchin, Smith & Son.	Caroline Co. . . .	April 8	5,000
Marydel & Templeville Telephone Company.	Caroline Co. . . .	May 3	1,500
Free Press Publishing Co.	Caroline Co. . . .	May 18	1,500
Hughes Lumber & Coal Co.	Denton.	Inc.	3,700
Peoples' Light & Fuel Co.	Federalburg. . . .	July 14	3,000
Total.			\$16,695

CECIL COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Port Deposit Water Co.	Port Deposit. . . .	Jan. 21	Inc. \$10,000
Northeast Fire Brick Co.	Northeast.	March 10	15,000
The Cecil Farmers' Telephone Co. . . .	Rising Sun.	June 22	25,000
Conowingo Mining Co.	Conowingo.	July 13	6,000
Total.			\$56,000

CARROLL COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The Carroll Oak Tanning Co., change of name from The Schlosser Oak Tanning Co.....	Tannery.....	Dec. 16	None
B. F. Shriver Co.....	Westminster...	March 16	\$1,200,000
The Atlantic Machine Works.....	Westminster...	April 3	3,000
The Lineboro Canning Co.....	Lineboro.....	April 17	15,000
The Pilot Publishing Co.....	Union Bridge...	April 17	4,000
Ebbvale Mining Co.....	Ebbvale.....	March 30	10,000
The Realty Co.....	Westminster...	May 17	10,000
Mt. Airy Hay, Straw & Grain Co....	Mt. Airy.....	July 13	1,000
Smith, Yingling Co.....	Westminster...	July 19	100,000
Babylon & Lippy Co.....	Westminster...	Aug. 8	15,000
Taneytown Grange, No. 184.....	Taneytown.....	Aug. 19	1,500
Total.....			\$1,359,500

CHARLES COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Lyon-Gough Company.....	Newburg.....	Jan. 10	\$1,500
La Plata Camp Association.....	La Plata.....	July 11	2,000
The Indian Head Mutual Building and Loan Association of Charles County.....	Indian Head...	Aug. 16	50,000
The Laidler's Ferry Sand, Gravel and Transportation Company....	La Plata.....	Sept. 30	15,000
Total.....			\$68,500

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The Cambridge Hotel Co.....	Cambridge.....	Aug. 26	\$8,000
W. H. Neal & Son Co.....	Hurlock.....	Oct. 26	25,000
Total.....			\$33,000

FREDERICK COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The Pure Rye Distilling Co.	Burkittsville...	Jan. 26	\$100,000
The Thurmont Cornet Band.	Thurmont.....	March 6	None
The Pythian Castle Association of of Frederick City.	Frederick.....	March 13	10,000
The Clarion Publishing Co., of Thur- mont.	Thurmont.....	March 20	2,500
Frederick County Farmers' Ex- change.	Frederick.....	April 1	10,000
The Frederick Concrete Block and Cement Co.	Frederick.....	April 13	5,000
The Evangelical Lutheran Church..	Frederick.....	April 14	None
The Woodsboro Canning Co.	Woodsboro....	May 15	20,000
The Union Hospital Association....	Frederick.....	May 16	None
The Manhattan Club.	Brunswick....	June 1	None
The Ladies' Aid Society of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church....	Creagerstown..	July 8	None
The United Steam Fire Engine Com- pany No. 3.	Frederick.....	July 8	None
Methodist Episcopal Church.	Brunswick....	July 26	None
The Frederick Hotel Co.	Frederick.....	Aug. 2	60,000
Hygeia Ice Co.	Frederick.....	Aug. 23	Inc. 80,000
Total.			\$287,500

GARRETT COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Davis Harvey Coal Co.	Kitzmillersville.	Jan. 14	\$6,000
Ravenscroft Lumber and Manufac- turing Co.	Oakland.	Jan. 25	10,000
The Stoyer Run Coal Co.	Stoyer.	Jan. 31	100,000
The Mountain Milling Co.	Oakland.	Feb. 6	10,000
The Pythian Improvement Asso.	Oakland.	Feb. 10	5,000
The Lock Haven Lumber Co.	Friendsville....	April 11	50,000
H. Weber & Sons Co.	Oakland.	Aug. 3	12,000
Crystal Spring Natatorium and Amusement Co.	Mountain Lake Park.	Sept. 19	5,000
The Shields Lumber Co.	Garrett Co....	Oct. 4	10,000
Kendall Lumber Co.	Crellin.	Nov. 8	100,000
Kendall Supply Co.	Crellin.	Nov. 10	30,000
Total.			\$338,000

HARFORD COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
		1904	
Jarrett Brothers & Ward Co.....	Jarrettsville....	Nov. 19	\$10,000
The Claremont Stave and Milling Co.	Belair.....	Dec. 28	3,000
The Textile Band.....	Havre de Grace.	Dec. 30	None
		1905	
Havre de Grace Water Co.....	Havre de Grace.	Feb. 28	75,000
The Forest Hill Permanent Building Association.....	Forest Hill....	March 15	100,000
The Automobile Co.....	Belair.....	April 8	25,000
The Model Steam Bakery.....	Belair.....	June 6	10,000
Perryman Club.....	Perryman.....	Aug. 5	None
Total.....			\$223,000

HOWARD COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The Trustees of Jennings' Chapel, Methodist Protestant Church.....	Howard Co.....	July 31	None

KENT COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Sons and Daughters of Relief No. 1..	Quaker Neck....	Jan. 2	None
The Pepsiment Chemical Co., of Chestertown.....	Chestertown....	Aug. 17	\$25,000
The Merchants' Manufacturing Co..	Chestertown....	Oct. 12	6,000
Total.....			\$31,000

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The Maryland Land & Improvement Co.....	Dethesda Dist..	April 8	\$50,000
Glen Echo Town Hall Company....	Glen Echo.....	April 11	1,000
The Glen Echo Real Estate & Improvement Co.....	Glen Echo.....	May 19	1,000
Forest Oak Lodge, No. 123, Knights of Pythias.....	Gaithersburg...	June 21	None
The Montgomery Methodist Protestant Church.....	Clagetsville....	Aug. 1	None
The Maryland Construction Co.....	Glen Echo.....	Sept. 4	8,000
The Washington Colesville & Ashton Turnpike Co., Amendment to Charter.....	Colesville.....	Nov. 14	None
Total.....			\$60,000

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The Washington Spa Spring and Greta Railroad Co.....	Hyattsville....	Feb. 14	\$20,000
Maryland Real Estate Title and Investment Co.....	Hyattsville....	Feb. 21	20,000
Uniformed Volunteer Fire Co.....	Laurel.....	March 25	None
Brentwood Fire Department.....	Brentwood....	May 15	None
The Southern Maryland Agricultural Fair Association.....	Upper Marlboro	June 6	10,000
The Citizens' Association, Prince George's Co. and Eastern Section of District of Columbia.....	Seat Pleasant...	June 6	1,000
Contee Sand & Gravel Co.....	Contee Station.	June 6	50,000
Equitable Ice Co.....	E. Hyattsville..	Sept. 11	5,000
Vorwats Association No. 2.....	Seat Pleasant...	Sept. 26	None
Riverdale Citizens' Association....	Riverdale.....	Sept. 28	None
Total.....			\$106,000

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incor- poration.	Capital Stock.
The Trustees of St. Daniel's Metho- Episcopal Church.....	Barclay.....	July 10	None
The Trustees of Bethany Methodist dist Episcopal Cuurch.....	Price's.....	June 13	None

SOMERSET COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incor- poration.	Capital Stock.
Tyler's Creek Oyster Co.....	Crisfield.....	Jan. 16	\$2,500
Investment & Improvement Asso...	Crisfield.....	May 8	10,000
Crisfield Steam Packet Co.....	Crisfield.....	May 12	10,000
Total.....			\$22,500

ST. MARY'S COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incor- poration.	Capital Stock.
Drayden Progressive Financial Stock Company.....	Drayden.....	May 16	None

TALBOT COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incor- poration.	Capital Stock.
Easton Packing Co.	Easton.	Feb. 15 Inc.	7,000
The Wingard Manufacturing Co.	Easton.	March 25	1,500
Total.			\$8,500

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incor- poration.	Capital Stock.
The Hagerstown Wagon & Carriage Company.	Hagerstown.	Nov. 4	\$10,000
The City Savings Bank of Hagers- town.	Hagerstown.	Dec. 7	None
Black Rock Knitting Co.	Hagerstown.	Dec. 21 Inc.	5,000
The Antietam Paper Co.	Hagerstown.	Nov. 4	140,000
Crawford Automobile Co.	Hagerstown.	March 25 Inc.	50,000
Blue Ridge Water Co.	Washington Co.	May 6	1,000
Mapleville Telephone Co.	Washington Co.	May 24	1,000
The D. Frank Snyder Ribbon Co. .	Hagerstown.	Aug. 18	12,000
Hagerstown & Waynesboro Rail- way Co.	Hagerstown.	Sept. 9	100,000
Aughinbaugh Drug Co.	Hagerstown.	Sept. 8	100,000
The Masonic Temple Association of Hancock.	Hancock.	Sept. 18	3,000
Total.			\$422,000

WICOMICO COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incor- poration.	Capital Stock.
The Southern Manufacturing Co.	Salisbury.	June 26	\$3,000
Hebron Manufacturing Co.	Hebron.	May 13	5,000
Willards' Manufacturing Co.	Willards.	May 5	3,000
Bereckhea & Shockley Co.	Salisbury.	May 27	50,000
Hudson & Gordy, under name of Salisbury Union Store.	Salisbury.	March 10	5,000
R. E. Powell & Co.	Salisbury.	March 22	75,000
Turner Bros. Co.	Salisbury.	Feb. 16	20,000
Chesapeake Tangier Co.	Bivalve.	Feb. 13	25,000
Gordy & Truett Co.	Salisbury.	Jan. 12	5,000
Brewington Bros. Co.	Salisbury.	Dec. 22	25,000
Camden Realty Co.	Salisbury.	Nov. 22	25,000
Total.			\$241,000

WORCESTER COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incor- poration.	Capital Stock.
Deposit & Savings Bank.	Snow Hill.	April 22	\$25,000
Maryland Pickling Co.	Pocomoke City.	May 18	5,000
Ocean City Pier & Improvement Co.	Ocean City.	May 30	25,000
Total.			\$55,000

RECAPITULATION FOR WHOLE STATE.

Total number of new incorporations.	624
Total number of new building associations and land com- panies.	48
Total number of increases and decreases of capital stock.	37
Total number of new incorporations without capital stock.	155
Total number of miscellaneous records.	18
Total capitalization of new incorporations, including in- creases and decreases of capital stock.	\$20,498,470
Total capitalization for new building associations and land and improvement companies.	11,017,000
Total.	\$31,515,470

CONVENTIONS AND CONFERENCES.

During the year it has been the good fortune of the bureau officials to attend not only two conferences on economic subjects, but also the Annual Convention of the Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics of America. This was the twenty-first annual session, and was held in San Francisco, California, September 5th to 9th. The Chief and Assistant Chief of the bureau attended this convention and participated in the discussions with considerable interest and satisfaction. The Convention was not as well attended as some of the previous sessions, owing to the great distance to be traversed from the Atlantic seaboard, where the older bureaus exist. However, the session was an instructive one, and its action will mark an epoch in the gathering of statistics in this country, if the results and the spirit of the discussion eventuate in uniform schedules for the collection of information of every kind in the various States, published in a comparable form.

Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Ex-President of the Association, was unable to be present and made his farewell address as an official through an interesting paper, reviewing the history of the organization. Professor Chas. P. Neil, United States Labor Commissioner, was elected President to succeed the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

First Vice-President, W. V. Stafford, San Francisco, Cal.

Second Vice-President, Wm. Anderson, St. Louis, Mo.

Secretary and Treasurer, W. L. A. Johnson, Topeka, Kan.

Executive Committee: W. F. Pidgin, Chairman, Boston, Mass.; Chas. P. Neil, Washington, D. C.; W. L. A. Johnson, Topeka, Kan.; E. V. Brake, Denver, Colo.; M. J. McLeod, Lansing, Mich.

The event of the session was a very able address delivered by Professor C. C. Plehn, of the University of California, on the cost of living, which is republished in the annual proceedings, a copy of which can be had at this office.

Addresses of welcome were made to the convention by Commissioner W. V. Stafford, of California, representing Governor Pardee; Mayor E. E. Schmitz, of San Francisco, and President Wheeler, of the University of California.

The convention was entertained at the California University, where a session of the convention was held.

Altogether the convention was a success and the results flowing therefrom will undoubtedly make an impression upon the work of the bureaus of the various States in the years to come.

THE CHATTANOOGA CONFERENCE.

A number of the Governors of Southern States having jointly called a conference, to be held at Chattanooga, Tennessee, on Thursday and Friday, November 8 and 9, to discuss the questions of Quarantine Regulations and Southern Immigration, his Excellency Governor Warfield designated a number of gentlemen to represent the State of Maryland, including such representatives as:

Mr. Herman Badenhop, of the Immigration Bureau; Mr. J. G. Schonfarber, of the Bureau of Statistics and Information; Dr. John S. Fulton, of the State Health Department; Dr. James Bosley, of the City Health Department; Mr. Clarence Forrest, Secretary to the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association; Mr. Austin Gallagher, of the Wabash Railroad, Mr. Ernest T. Salzer, of Schumacher & Co., and a number of others.

The conference was an interesting one, a large number of delegates being present, including the Governors of nearly every Southern State.

A number of excellent addresses were made on the question of quarantine regulations, both for seaboard and interstate commerce, the consensus of opinion being that seaboard quarantine and its regulation should be left entirely to the National Government; and that interstate commerce, being largely affected by quarantine regulations and local in their character, should be left to the various States for enforcement.

The discussion of the question of immigration took up very little time during the conference, though reference was

made to it in the numerous addresses. The final result of all the discussion was the passage of the following resolutions, on the two subjects:

QUARANTINE RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, the experience of recent years, and especially the experience of this year, has demonstrated beyond cavil that the house mosquito, known as the *stegomyia fasciata*, is the sole known cause of yellow fever epidemics and has demonstrated the futility and nuisance of many antiquated methods of quarantine hitherto resorted to, and the wisdom and necessity, in the interest of the public health and the public business, of uniform regulations to prevent the importation into the United States of yellow fever and its spread from State to State in the unfortunate event of its introduction; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, delegates from Alabama Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia, hereby respectfully request that the Senate and House of Representatives assemble to enact a law whereby coast maritime and national frontier quarantine shall be placed exclusively under the control and jurisdiction of the United States Government, and that matters of inter-state quarantine shall be placed under the control and jurisdiction of the United States Government, acting in co-operation with the several State Boards of Health.

We furthermore respectfully request, that Congress shall make adequate appropriations to enforce and perfect the objects of this memorial and to stamp out as nearly as practicable the yellow fever carrying mosquito in its breeding or living places in the United States, and by negotiating arrangements with the governments of Central and South America and the West India Islands, in places where the said mosquito has its breeding places or exists in said countries.

Resolved, second, That we urge upon the Legislatures of the several Southern States, that they enact quarantine regulations as nearly as possible in accord and conformity as herein recited.

We furthermore urge the Governors of the said several States with above object in view, specifically to call the attention of the Legislatures of their respective States to the wisdom and policy of this course.

IMMIGRATION RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The States represented in this convention, and the whole South, are possessed of limitless resources, agricultural, mineral and timber lands; and

Whereas, desirable immigration is needed in order to develop these resources; and

Whereas, We desire to settle with us all white persons who are willing to subscribe to our laws and who appreciate and love the genius of our institutions; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that it does hereby invite and welcome to our midst all industrious and upright white persons from any of the European countries, and from all sections of the United States, who wish to make their homes with us to assist in the development of our resources and advancement and multiplication of our varied enterprises and industries. Be it further

Resolved, That we repudiate and denounce as untrue any and all rumors and slanders that may have been circulated to the effect that the South is unfavorable to honest and industrious white immigrants.

Whereas, The President of the United States has recommended to Congress the passage of certain changes in the present immigration laws of this country, with a view of making it more difficult for the pauper and criminal classes to enter our country—this recommendation embraces a better system of inspection of immigrants, both at the ports of embarkation and of arrival; therefore, be it

Resolved, By this conference of representative men of the South, that we hereby endorse and approve these recommendations, and request all of the Senators and Representatives of the Southern States to aid in securing the passage of such amendments to existing immigration laws as will tend to obtain the objects sought.

Resolved, That this convention recommends to each of the Southern States the establishment of an immigration bureau, to be maintained by sufficient appropriation.

NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION CONFERENCE.

The Governor having designated the chief of this Department, with others, to attend the National Conference on Immigration in the City of New York, held under the auspices of the National Civic Federation, at Madison Square Hall, on December 6, 7, and 8, he duly attended the same.

The conference was probably one of the most representative gatherings of distinguished men ever held upon an economic question in this country, upwards of 500 delegates being present, and including public men from the United States Senate, from the House of Representatives, and professors from the numerous colleges throughout the country, as well as the students, commercial representatives and State officials. Many excellent addresses were made, and the final result of the conference was epitomized in the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, thus reflecting the very best thought of many who had studied the question from every view point:

I.

Resolved, That the members of the National Conference on Immigration heartily indorse the wise suggestions of the President of the United States in his annual message to the Congress, regarding the enforcement and amendment of the laws concerning immigration, and regarding an international conference to deal with the question. They urge upon the Congress the speedy passage of the laws required to put such recommendations into effect.

II.

Resolved, That the immigration laws should be amended in the following particulars:

(a) By placing in the excluded classes "feeble-minded persons"; "imbeciles";

(b) By carefully defining the term "persons likely to become public charges," so as to permit the exclusion of those persons of permanently enfeebled vitality, whether this condition is due to accident, inheritance, disease, advanced age or other defect;

(c) By making provision so that the air-space allotted to each person in ships carrying immigrants be not less than two hundred cubic feet, instead of one hundred and ten cubic feet for the main deck, as now provided, and that the space be proportionately increased for the other decks;

(d) By making such provisions as shall compel the service of food at tables with seats, in compartments not used for sleeping.

III.

Resolved, That the penalty of \$100 now imposed on the steamship companies for bringing diseased persons to the United States be also imposed for bringing in any person excluded by law.

IV.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States provide some methods of investigation, examination and certification of foreign immigrants in their home countries, or at the port of departure, so as more certainly to avoid the hardship of deportation by preventing the embarkation of persons excluded by law from admission into the United States.

V.

Resolved, That in order to prevent the undue concentration of immigrants in some parts of our country, and to encourage their better distribution in sections where conditions may be more favorable, the United States Government afford to the separate States and Territories opportunities to furnish to incoming immigrants at the ports of entry and also so far as it may be found practicable, before their arrival in this country, trustworthy information regarding the material resources and the conditions of life and labor which confront the followers of different occupations in the various States and Territories.

VI.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Congress that it furnish sufficient means to the Commissioner-General of Immigration to improve the facilities for handling immigration at the South Atlantic and Gulf ports, in order thereby to promote the better distribution of immigration over the undeveloped lands of the South and Southwest.

VII.

Resolved, That on account of the large number of alien immigrants who are admitted contrary to law because of the possession of naturalization papers fraudulently obtained, this conference recommends that all naturalization certificates should contain a description of the applicants similar to that provided in the case of passports issued by the Department of State.

VIII.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Congress the establishment of a Commission, with competent authority, to be appointed by the President, to investigate the subject of immigration in all its relations, including the violations and evasions of the present law; and to report to the President the results of its investigations with recommendations.

IX.

Resolved, That we heartily commend the National Civic Federation upon its initiative in calling together this First National Conference on the important subject of immigration; and in order that this work may be advantageously continued, we request the Civic Federation to appoint a standing committee on that subject.

REGARDING CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the position taken by the President that the Chinese exclusion laws, forbidding the admission of laborers, ought to be maintained and rigidly and honestly enforced.

Resolved, That a rigid examination of all incoming passengers from the Orient be made at the port of departure, as recommended for incomers at the Atlantic ports, so as to eliminate entirely, if possible, the hardships of detention and deportation.

Resolved, That we request Congress to provide better facilities for inspection and examination at the Pacific Coast ports similar to those provided at Atlantic ports.

Resolved, That our laws and treaties should be so framed and administered as carefully to except Chinese students, business and professional men of all kinds, not only merchants, but bankers, doctors, manufacturers, professors and travelers, from the action and enforcement of the exclusion laws.

IMMIGRATION.

Much has been published in the daily papers and in the annual reports of this bureau as to the increasing immigration into this country, a large part of which comes through the port of Baltimore. In making a statement of the aliens admitted, their destination, etc., it is well always to consider that while many of them may be destined for Maryland, it is not always their final location; sometimes they simply stop here long enough to locate themselves in other places, and this is very largely true each year.

We have heretofore stated that there was ample room in the State of Maryland for thousands of able-bodied work people of all classes—the factory, workshop, household and the farm all need labor and offer ample opportunity. Especially is this the case with reference to the farms.

In Table No. 1 that follows the total number of immigrants for 1905 are given, amounting to 63,423, the largest number of which came from Hungary, next from the Russian Empire, and third from Austria; the balance being distributed among all the European countries in small numbers, and some few from other countries:

TABLE No. 1.

STATEMENT OF TOTAL NUMBER OF ALIENS (EXCLUSIVE OF ALIENS IN TRANSIT) ADMITTED AT THE PORT OF BALTIMORE, FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1905, INCLUSIVE, DISTRIBUTED BY COUNTRY OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE.

COUNTRY.	NUMBER.	COUNTRY.	NUMBER.
Austria.....	11,651	Switzerland.....	11
Hungary.....	32,226	Turkey in Europe.....	415
Denmark.....	2	England.....	26
France, incl. Corsica.....	2	Ireland.....	3
German Empire.....	3,496	Scotland.....	2
Greece.....	1	Wales.....	1
Italy, etc.....	12	India.....	1
Netherlands.....	3	Turkey in Asia.....	9
Norway.....	2	Australia, Tasmania, etc..	2
Portugal, incl. Cape Verde and Azore Islands.....	1	Philippine Islands.....	2
Roumania.....	50	British North America...	2
Russian Empire.....	14,892	South America.....	2
Servia, Bulgaria, etc.....	504	West Indies.....	58
Sweden.....	1	United States (a).....	45
Spain, incl. Canary and Balearic Islands.....	1	Total.....	63,423

(a) Aliens returning to the United States from a sojourn in foreign countries and who on their return paid head tax. Figures given are for six months only, as no separation was made prior to July 1, 1905.

In Table No. 2 a statement is made of the immigrants arriving from other countries who give Maryland as their final destination. It is instructive as showing that the largest addition to our population will be from the German, Hebrew, Polish and Slovak races.

TABLE NO. 2.

STATEMENT OF TOTAL NUMBER OF ALIENS (EXCLUSIVE OF ALIENS IN TRANSIT) ADMITTED AT THE PORT OF BALTIMORE FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1905, INCLUSIVE, GIVING MARYLAND AS THEIR DESTINATION, DISTRIBUTED BY RACE.

RACE.	NUMBER.	RACE.	NUMBER.
African (black).....	15	Lithuanian.....	72
Bohemian and Moravian.....	301	Magyar.....	39
Bulgarian, Servian and Montenegrin.....	28	Polish.....	1,005
Croatian and Slovenian.....	143	Roumanian.....	46
Dalmatian, Bosnian and Herzegovenian.....	1	Russian.....	152
English.....	22	Ruthenian (Rusinak)....	43
French.....	1	Scandinavian (Norwegian, Danes and Swedes)....	4
German.....	1,025	Slovak.....	115
Hebrew.....	1,010	Spanish.....	1
Irish.....	1	West Indian (except Cuban).....	6
Italian (North).....	1	Total.....	4,235
Italian (South).....	4		

Table No. 3 is not complete for the year, it being for the ten months ending November 31. This table not only shows the race or people from which the immigrants come, but the sex, their ages, the degree of illiteracy, total amount of money brought into the country by them, and also whether they were former residents of the United States or not. These figures show that over 1,400 of them brought upwards of \$50 each, and the total amount of money shown by those coming into the country through the port of Baltimore was \$788,007. In calling attention to this table for the ten months we feel that much information can be gathered therefrom by those who so often vigorously oppose restriction of immigration of even the desirable classes:

STATEMENT OF ALIENS ADMITTED, (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSITS), AT THE PORT OF BALTIMORE,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1905, BY RACE OR PEOPLE.

Race or People.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Illiteracy 14 yrs. and over.			Immigrants bringing	Total amount of money shown.	Have been in the United States before.
							Can read but cannot write.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read or over.			
African (black).....	26	21	5	1	23	2	.....	.....	16	6	\$ 1,567	7
Armenian.....	5	5	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	19	.....
Bohemian and Moravian.....	2,337	1,471	886	540	1,690	107	4	24	164	1,367	48,395	70
Bulgarian Servian and Montenegrin.....	1,737	1,695	42	8	1,681	48	1	600	19	1,682	24,889	147
Croatian and Slovenian.....	12,657	12,119	538	90	12,198	369	13	7,135	41	12,413	129,166	2,424
Dalmatian, Bosnian and Herzegovinian.....	87	87	.....	.....	87	.....	.....	56	.....	87	876	6
Dutch and Flemish.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	541	.....
East Indian.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
English.....	43	30	13	4	32	7	.....	.....	20	16	2,318	17
French.....	4	.....	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	180	2
German.....	8,507	5,131	3,376	1,537	6,478	492	41	390	676	4,984	178,338	567
Greek.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	4	86	.....
Hebrew.....	4,180	2,075	2,105	1,410	2,561	209	42	617	106	1,992	31,454	35
Irish.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	100	3
Italian (north).....	26	23	3	2	23	1	.....	1	2	20	554	7
Italian (south).....	7	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	91	.....

STATEMENT OF ALIENS ADMITTED, (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSITS), AT THE PORT OF BALTIMORE,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1905, BY RACE OR PEOPLE.

Race or People.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Under 14 years.		45 years and over.	Illiteracy 14 yrs. and over.		Immigrants bringing \$50 or over.	Total amount of money shown.	Have been in the United States before.
				14 years.	44 years.		Can read but cannot write.	Can neither read nor write.			
				1	2		1	2			
Japanese.....	1	1	1	.....	136	1,659	.....	.....	27	18,207	10
Lithuanian.....	1,818	1,312	506	.....	162	1,785	346	700	27	22,157	92
Magyar.....	2,057	1,647	410	.....	1536	11,761	523	4,317	242	157,872	429
Polish.....	13,668	9,772	3,896	.....	186	3,189	3	920	1	42,513	248
Romanian.....	3,352	3,166	186	.....	30	17	1	262	4	3,639	13
Russian.....	434	404	30	.....	100	1,346	7	890	6	15,816	277
Ruthenian (Russiak).....	1,510	1,204	306	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes and Swedes).....	4	3	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	84	3
Scotch.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	504	2
Slovak.....	7,079	5,594	1,488	506	6,314	259	60	1,654	107	106,911	2,057
Spanish.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	153	2
Spanish-American.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	6	.....
Syrian.....	10	5	5	3	7	.....	.....	1	1	129	.....
West Indian (except Cuban).....	10	9	1	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	7	175	4
All other peoples.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	24	.....
Grand total.....	59,581	45,795	13,786	6,066	54,292	2,223	1,048	17,776	1,476	\$788,007	8,809

LAWS OF MARYLAND

Referring Particularly to Employers and Employees Engaged in Industrial Pursuits.

The following Laws of Maryland are republished because it is necessary for the Legislature to have them close at hand when discussing proposed changes or additions to the same, as well as to keep the public well informed. It will be noticed that in one or two cases there are conflictions or ambiguity in the laws, or else there is no definite statement as to how or who should enforce the same. Elsewhere we have recommended that these laws be codified and so amended as to place the responsibility for their enforcement, as well as to clear up the meaning thereof. These disagreements are particularly noticeable in the State Child Labor law and the Compulsory School Attendance law, as well as in the law creating this Department. For the benefit of all concerned the Legislature should at once take up this subject, to correct the mistakes of the past, as well as enlarge the powers of the Bureau, so as to enable it to enforce the laws, and give it necessary authority in the premises.

STATISTICS AND INFORMATION AS TO BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY.

CHAPTER 211, 1884.

SECTION 1. A bureau to collect statistics and information concerning the various branches of industry practiced in this State, and the needs thereof, and the abuses which exist therein, shall be established and maintained; and the Chief of said bureau, to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, shall make full report thereof to the General Assembly at each session thereof.

CHAPTER 173, 1888.

SEC. 2. The sum of five thousand dollars is hereby annually appropriated to pay the salaries and the expenses necessary to the execution of the duties imposed upon the said bureau by this article,

and the said money, hereby annually appropriated, is hereby directed to be paid to the Treasurer of this State, upon the warrant of the Comptroller, in such sums and at such times as the Governor of the State shall, from time to time, direct by his order in writing.

Article 89.—*Bureau of Industrial Statistics.*

SECTION 1. (As amended by Chapter 29, Acts of 1892.) A bureau of statistics and information concerning the various branches of industry practiced in this State, and the needs thereof, is hereby established, and a person to be known as the "Chief of the Industrial Bureau," shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall hold office for the term of two years and until the appointment and qualification of his successor, and shall receive as compensation the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars a year.

SEC. 2. (As amended by Chapter 29, Acts of 1892.) It shall be the duty of the chief of the Industrial Bureau:

1st. To collect statistics concerning, and examining into the condition of labor in this State, with especial reference to wages, and the causes of strikes and disagreements between employers and employes.

2nd. To collect information in regard to the agricultural condition and products of the several counties of the State, the acreage under cultivation and planted to the various crops, the character and price of lands, the live stock, etcetera, and all other matters pertaining to agricultural pursuits, which may be of general interest and calculated to attract immigration to the State.

3rd. To collect information in regard to the mineral products of the State, the output of mines, quarries, and so forth, and the manufacturing industries.

4th. To collect information in regard to railroads and other transportation companies, shipping and commerce.

5th. To keep a bureau of general information, and to this end all officers and institutions of this State, including officers of the General Assembly, are hereby directed to transmit to the chief of the industrial bureau all reports as soon as published.

6th. To classify and arrange the information and data so obtained, and as soon as practicable, after entering upon the duties of his office, publish the same in substantial book form and annually thereafter revise and republish the same.

CHAPTER 365.

AN ACT TO ADD AN ADDITIONAL SUB-SECTION TO SECTION 1 OF ARTICLE 89 OF THE CODE OF PUBLIC GENERAL LAWS OF MARYLAND, TITLE, "STATISTICS AND INFORMATION AS TO BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY," TO FOLLOW SUB-SECTION 6, TO BE DESIGNATED AS SUB-SECTION 6A, AND ALSO TO REPEAL AND RE-ENACT SUB-SECTION 7 OF SAID SECTION 1 OF SAID ARTICLE.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That an additional Sub-Section be and the same is hereby added to Section 1 of Article 89 of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Statistics and Information as to Branches of Industry," to follow Sub-Section 6, to be designated as Sub-Section 6A, and that Sub-Section 7 of said Section 1 of said Article be repealed and re-enacted, so as to read as to said new Sub-Section and the Section repealed and re-enacted as follows:

6A. And be it enacted, That the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics shall cause to be organized and operated a Free State Employment Agency for the free use of the citizens of the State of Maryland, for the purpose of securing employment for unemployed persons who may register in said bureau or agency, and for the purpose of securing help or labor for persons registering as applicants for help or labor, and to advertise and maintain such office.

7. And be it enacted, That the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby annually appropriated to pay the salary of the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, and the expenses incident to the execution of the duties of his office, but no part of said expenses shall be paid until the same shall have been approved by the Governor, and the said official shall annually return to the Comptroller of the Treasury the detailed statement of said expenses, and shall also print the same in the book of statistics.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 8, 1902.

Article 1.—*Exemption from Execution, etc.—Sufficient Property to Pay Wages of Employees.*

SEC. 193. Any sheriff or coroner who may have an execution or attachment against the property of any such individual, association, or corporation, shall exempt from execution and levy a sufficiency of property to pay any indebtedness of such individual, association or corporation, to employees or furnishers of raw material; and it shall be his duty diligently to inquire whether the said individual, association or corporation be indebted as aforesaid; and if the employees or furnishers of raw material shall in any way suffer, be prejudiced or injured by refusal to

comply with, or negligence in executing the requirements hereof, the sheriff or coroner, together with his sureties, shall be bound and held liable for whatever of injury or damage shall be done in the premises in consequence of such refusal or negligence.

State Board of Commissioners of Practical Plumbing.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That Sections 402, 403 and 407 of Article 4 of the Public Local Laws of Maryland, title "City of Baltimore," sub-title "Health," sub-division "State Board of Commissioners of Practical Plumbing," be and the same are hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments, so as to read as follows:

SEC. 402. It shall not be lawful for any person, firm or corporation engaged in the plumbing business in the City of Baltimore to employ as workmen in said business, any persons except those qualified to work at the plumbing business, as provided in Section 404 of this Article; and no person shall be qualified to work at the plumbing business unless he has made application to and received from the State Board of Commissioners of Practical Plumbing, the certificate of competence provided for in Section 404 of this Article, and is otherwise qualified, as required by this sub-division of this Article; any person or firm engaged in the plumbing business in the City of Baltimore, and the superintendent, manager, agent or other officer of any corporation, engaged in the plumbing business in the City of Baltimore, who shall employ any person to work at the plumbing business, not qualified as required by this sub-division of this Article, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than ten dollars and not more than fifty dollars, for every day or part of day that such employer shall employ such workman.

SEC. 403. If any person shall work at the plumbing business in the City of Baltimore, without being qualified as required by this sub-division of this Article, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars for every day or part of every day that such workman shall work at the plumbing business.

SEC. 404. The Governor shall appoint biennially five persons, who shall constitute a board of commissioners, which shall be known and designated as "The State Board of Commissioners of Practical Plumbing," and who shall be selected as follows: Three persons who are practical and skilled plumbers from the City of Baltimore, the Commissioner of Health of Baltimore City and a member of the State Board of Health, from the State at large, whose duty it shall be to faithfully and impartially execute, or cause to be executed, all the provisions and requirements of this and the two preceding Sections; upon application and in such manner and at such place as they may determine, provided said

place of examination shall be within the limits of the City of Baltimore. They shall examine each and every person who shall desire to work at the plumbing business, touching his competency and qualifications; and upon being satisfied that the person so examined is competent and qualified to work at said business, they, or any three of them, shall grant such person a certificate of competency, and register him in their books as a practical plumber, which shall operate as full authority to him to conduct and engage in the said business of plumbing.

SEC. 405. The said board of commissioners shall demand and receive from each applicant for a certificate of competency whom they examine and pass, the sum of three dollars at the time of the issuance of said certificate, and the sum of one dollar for the renewal thereof each and every year thereafter, on or before the first day of May.

SEC. 406. The money received under the provisions of the foregoing section shall be used and applied by said commissioners to defray their expenses, and all surplus over and above their necessary expenses shall be returned to the State Treasurer for the use of the State.

SEC. 407. Said commissioners shall hold their several offices for the period of two years, commencing from the first day of May in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and thereafter until their successors have been appointed and qualified; each commissioner, within thirty days after notification of his appointment, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, to impartially and faithfully discharge his duties as said commissioner; every person appointed commissioner, who shall refuse or neglect to take the oath or affirmation provided for in this section, within the period named, shall be deemed to have refused said office, and the Governor shall immediately appoint some person qualified, as provided in Section 404 of this Article, to fill the vacancy thus created; each of said commissioners shall receive the sum of five dollars for every day that he shall be present at a meeting of said board, for the transaction of business; provided, however, that in each year he shall not receive compensation for more than thirty days; and provided, also, that said compensation shall be paid out of the fees or other sums received by said board.

SEC. 408. The said board of commissioners are empowered to make such rules and regulations from time to time as in their judgment they may deem necessary and requisite; and they shall make a report of the condition of the Board to the Governor biennially, on or before the first day of February, with a full statement of their receipts and expenditures.

Inspectors of Steam Boilers.

SEC. 509. The Governor shall biennially appoint two suitable persons who are well skilled in the construction and use of steam engines

and boilers, and in the application of steam thereto, whose duty it shall be to inspect steam boilers in the City of Baltimore, as hereinafter specified and directed; said inspectors, before entering on their duties, shall make oath before a justice of the peace that they will faithfully perform the duties of their office without fear, partiality or favor; that they are not, or will not, during their term of office, be connected with or interested in the manufacture of steam boilers, engines or machinery applicable thereto, and that they will not, during their term of office, accept any money, gift, gratuity or consideration from any person, and shall give bond, to be approved by the Comptroller of the State, in the sum of five thousand dollars each, for the faithful discharge of their duties.

SEC. 510. The City of Baltimore is divided into two districts, which shall be known as the first and second steam-boiler inspection districts; the first district shall embrace what is now known as the eastern, northeastern and southern police districts; the second shall embrace what is now known as the central, western, northwestern and southwestern police districts of said city; and the Governor, in appointing the inspectors, shall assign each to his respective district.

SEC. 511. The inspectors, before entering on the discharge of their duties, shall provide themselves with an office in the central part of the said city, also with the necessary apparatus and appliances for the testing of steam boilers; and they shall give notice for three successive days, through the two daily papers having the largest circulation in said city, of the time and manner in which they shall receive reports of the locations of steam boilers.

SEC. 512. Every owner or renter using a steam boiler in said city shall, within ten days after the publication of the aforesaid notice, report to the inspector of the district the location of such boiler, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each day a boiler is used and neglected to be reported.

SEC. 513. The inspector of each district shall give six days' notice in writing to each owner or renter of a steam boiler, or the engineer or person in charge, of the time when he will inspect such boiler; and such owner or renter shall have such boiler ready for inspection, in compliance with the requirements of said notice, and shall furnish such assistance as the inspector may require, under a penalty of fifty dollars for such failure or neglect, and a further penalty of fifty dollars for each day any such boiler is used without a certificate of inspection.

SEC. 514. It shall be the duty of each inspector, once at least in every year to inspect all stationary steam boilers of three horse-power and upwards, used within the limits of his district, subjecting them to a hydrostatic test of at least twenty-five per cent. in excess of the steam pressure allowed, and satisfy himself by a thorough external and inter-

nal examination (if possible) with a hammer, that the boilers are free from corrosion or other defects, are well made of good material, the openings for the passage of water and steam, respectively, and all pipes and tubes exposed to heat are of proper dimensions, and free from obstruction; that the flues and tubes, if any, are circular in form, the furnaces in proper shape, and the fire line of the furnace is at least two inches below the minimum water line of the boilers; and shall also satisfy himself that the safety-valves are of suitable dimensions, sufficient in number and well arranged, and that the weights are properly adjusted so as to allow no greater pressure in the boiler than the amount prescribed in the certificate of inspection; that there is a sufficient number of gauge-cocks, a steam gauge, a coupling cock in suitable position for attaching the hydrostatic test, that means for blowing out are provided, so as to thoroughly remove the mud and sediment from all parts of the boilers when they are under the pressure of steam, and that fusible metals are properly inserted so as to fuse by the heat of the furnaces when the water in the boiler shall fall below the prescribed limits, and that adequate and certain provision is made for an ample supply of water at all times; when the inspection is completed and the inspector approves the boiler, he shall make and subscribe a certificate of inspection stating the condition of the boiler, the number of years or months it has been in use, and the pressure of steam allowed; and no greater pressure than that allowed by the certificate shall be applied to such boiler. In limiting pressure, whenever the boiler under test will, with safety, bear the same the limit desired by the owner shall be the one certified; and such certificate of inspection shall be framed under glass and kept in some conspicuous place on the premises where said boiler referred to is used; and if the inspector shall deliver or cause to be delivered to the owner or renter of any boiler a certificate of inspection without having first subjected the said boiler to the tests as herein provided, he shall forfeit his bond, and upon conviction shall be removed from office by the Governor.

SEC 515. In addition to the annual inspection, it shall be the duty of the inspector to examine all boilers within the limits of their respective districts once at least every three months and if deemed necessary, apply the hydrostatic test; and if on such examination the inspector shall find evidence of deterioration in strength, he shall revoke the certificate and issue another, assigning a lower rate of pressure; and if the defect be of such character as to make the boiler dangerous, the inspector shall notify the owner or renter in writing, stating in the notice what is required, and order the use of the boiler discontinued until the necessary repairs are made; and if he considers it beyond repair, he shall condemn it; and if the owner or renter shall refuse or neglect to comply with the requirements of the inspector, and shall, contrary there-

to, and while the same remains unreversed, use the boiler, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars for each day such boiler is used, and in addition-thereto shall be liable for any damage to person or property which shall occur from any defects, as stated in the notice of the inspector.

SEC. 516. Any owner or renter of a boiler, who shall consider himself aggrieved by the action of the inspector, under the provisions of the preceding section, may within ten days after such inspection, notify the inspector of the fact, and demand a re-examination of the said boiler; the owner or renter shall select a practical engineer, who, with the inspector, shall select a third person, skilled in the manufacture and use of steam boilers, which said two persons, after taking an oath as reviewers, shall, together with the inspector, carefully examine the said boiler, and the decision of any two of these shall be final; should the decision of the inspector be sustained, the said owner or renter shall pay the expense of such review; but should it be reversed, the inspector shall restore the certificate, and the expense of the review shall be paid by the State; such reviewers shall receive five dollars for each day or part of a day they are engaged in making such review.

SEC. 517. Any person erecting or using a steam boiler without having the same inspected by the inspector of the district in which the said boiler is located, shall pay a fine of one hundred dollars, and fifty dollars for each day any such boiler is used without being inspected; and any person who shall alter or change a steam gauge or weight on a safety-valve for the purpose of carrying a greater pressure of steam on a boiler than that allowed by the certificate of inspection, shall be liable to a fine of five hundred dollars; and any owner or renter of a steam boiler who shall neglect or refuse to place his certificate of inspection on the premises, as prescribed in Section 514 hereof, shall pay a fine of five dollars for each day's refusal or neglect.

SEC. 518. The inspector shall have power to examine the engineers and assistants in charge of boilers, and if any engineer or assistant is found incompetent or addicted to intemperance, the inspector shall notify the owner or renter, and withdraw the certificate of inspection until such engineer or assistant is displaced.

SEC. 519. Before issuing any certificate of inspection, the inspector shall demand and receive from the owner or renter of the boiler, as a compensation for the inspection, and the examinations to be made during the year, as hereinbefore provided, the following sums: For every boiler of ten horse-power or less, five dollars; when the boiler is above ten horse-power, five dollars for the first ten, and twenty-five cents additional for each horse-power in excess of that number.

SEC. 520. It shall be the duty of each inspector to keep a correct record of the location of all boilers in his district, when each boiler was

inspected, the condition of the same at the time of inspection, the instructions given to the engineers in charge, the certificates issued, and the amount of steam pressure allowed in each certificate, and the boilers condemned or ordered to be repaired; also a correct account of all money received or paid out, and they shall report the same annually to the Comptroller of the State.

SEC. 521. The inspectors shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars each, and all moneys collected, after deducting the necessary incidental expenses of the office, shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the State.

SEC. 522. Nothing in this sub-title of this article shall conflict with the ordinance of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, which requires their permission for the erection of steam boilers in that city.

SEC. 523. Every steam boiler insurance company doing business in this State shall have a resident inspector, whose duty it shall be to make inspection of steam boilers submitted for insurance in such steam boiler insurance company, and any owner or renter of a steam boiler who has the same insured in a steam boiler insurance company doing business in this State, in compliance with the laws thereof, and having a resident inspector and an established system of inspection, must immediately after the first annual inspection in each year by such resident inspector of such steam boiler insurance company, present to the State inspector of the district in which the said steam boilers are located the certificate of inspection of said company, and the said company shall be charged and chargeable with a fee of one dollar for each and every boiler so inspected and insured, which shall be paid to the State inspector with such certificate; provided that when there is more than one steam boiler belonging to the same owner or renter so insured, then the fee chargeable so to the insurance company shall be one dollar per boiler for the first five, and one dollar for each additional five or fraction thereof over and above the first five, and upon the acceptance of the provisions of this section by the owner or renter of said steam boiler, the said owner or renter shall be exempted from the requirements of this sub-title of this Article.

SEC. 524. If either inspector neglects to discharge his duties as prescribed in this sub-title of this Article, he shall forfeit his bond, and shall be removed from office by the Governor.

SEC. 525. The Governor shall fill all vacancies that may occur as soon as possible.

SEC. 526. All fines and penalties imposed in this sub-title of this Article shall be recoverable by indictment before the Criminal Court of Baltimore, or before any justice of the peace of said city, in the name of the inspector, for the benefit of the State.

Restricting Employment of Police.

“SEC. 759B. That no member of the police force provided for by this Article and sub-title shall be by the said Board of Police Commissioners employed, or be permitted to be employed, to do or perform for the said Board, or the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, any mechanical work or labor other than the work or labor required of the members of said police force by the provisions of this Article and sub-title relating to police duties. The purpose and object of this section is to prevent patrolmen and other members of said police force from being taken from the performance of police duty, as prescribed by this Article and sub-title, and made to perform the work and labor of carpenters, bricklayers and similar mechanical work and labor.”

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 9th, 1898.

Article 9.—Exemption from Attachment—Wages.

SEC. 32. No attachment of the wages or the hire of any laborer or employee in the hands of the employer, whether private individuals or bodies corporate, shall affect any salary or wages of the debtor, which are not actually due at the date of the attachment; and the sum of one hundred dollars of such wages or hire due to any laborer or employee, by any employer or corporation, shall always be exempt from attachment by any process whatever.

The wages or hire of any person or persons not residing in this State shall be subject to attachment upon judgment, warrant or upon two non ests, in the same manner, and to no larger extent, than the wages or hire of any person or persons resident in this State.

Article 23.—Incorporation of Co-operative Associations, Trade Unions, etc.

SEC. 14. Corporations may be formed in this State by any five or more persons, citizens of the United States, and a majority of them citizens of this State, or if nnnaturalized, residents of this State, making oath that they bona fide intend to become citizens of the United States, without unreasonable delay, who may desire to form a body corporate or politic, for any of the following purposes:

SEC. 15, Class 2. For the creation and maintenance of mechanics' institutes, co-operative stores or societies; provided, such corporations are located in this State, and the property they possess or acquire is located therein.

SEC. 37, Class 24. For the formation of trade unions, with such additions to their names as they may adopt and set forth in their certifi-

cate, to promote the well being of their every day life, and for mutual assistance in securing the most favorable conditions for the labor of their members, and as beneficial societies.

Article 27.—Labor Combinations not Unlawful.

SEC. 31. An agreement or combination by two or more persons, to do, or procure to be done, any act in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute between employers and workmen, shall not be indictable as a conspiracy, if such act committed by one person would not be punishable as an offence; nothing in this section shall affect the law relating to riot, unlawful assembly, breach of the peace, or any offence against any person or against property.

Hours of Labor—Street Railways.

SEC. 142. No horse railway company, incorporated under the laws of this State, and no officer, agent or servant of such corporation, and no person or firm owning or operating any line or lines of horse railways within the limits of this State, and no agent or servant of such firm or persons, shall require, permit or suffer its, his, or their conductors or drivers, or any of them, or any employees in its, his or their service, or under his, its or their control, to work more than twelve hours during each or any day of twenty-four hours, and shall make no contract or agreement with such employees, or any of them, providing that they or he shall work for more than twelve hours during each or any day of twenty-four hours.

SEC. 143. Any corporation which shall in any manner violate any of the provisions of the preceding section shall be deemed to have misused or abused its corporate powers and franchises, and the Attorney General of the State, upon application in writing made by any citizen of this State, accompanied by sufficient proof of such violation, shall forthwith, without any further authorization, institute proceedings for the forfeiture of the charter of such corporation, by petition in the name of the State, in the manner provided by the laws of the State, for the enforcement of the forfeiture of the charter of any corporation which has abused or misused its corporate powers or franchises.

SEC. 144. If any corporation, or any officer, agent or servant of such corporation, or any person or any firm managing or conducting any horse railway in this State, or any agent or servant of such person or firm, shall do any act in violation of the provisions of Section 142, it, he or they shall be deemed to have been guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof in a court of competent jurisdiction, be fined one hundred dollars for each offense so committed, together with the costs of such prosecution.

Sunday Labor.

SEC. 247. No person whatsoever shall work or do any bodily labor on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday; and no person having children or servants shall command, or wittingly or willingly suffer any of them to do any manner of work or labor on the Lord's day, (works of necessity and charity always excepted.)—and every person transgressing this section and being thereof convicted before a justice of the peace, shall forfeit five dollars, to be applied to the use of the county.

Convict Labor.

SEC. 315. Every person committed or sentenced to said House of Correction shall be kept at some useful employment or hired out for such useful employment as may be best suited to his or her age and most profitable to the institution.

SEC. 319. The said Board of Managers of the House of Correction are authorized and directed to hire to the Maryland Canal Company, upon such terms as may be agreed upon by and between the said board of managers and said canal company, such able-bodied male convicts, under sentence to said House of Correction as may be from time to time applied for by said Maryland Canal Company.

SEC. 389. The property and affairs of the Maryland Penitentiary shall be managed by a board of six directors.

SEC. 406. (As amended by Chapter 590, Acts of 1890.) The directors may enter into such contracts for the employment of the convicts in the penitentiary, and for the sale of the manufactures in the institution as they may deem proper, but shall not enter into any contract for the making or manufacturing of the articles known as tin cans, used for oyster and fruit packing purposes, or iron stoves for heating and cooking purposes, or iron castings used for machinery purposes, or employ any convicts in the making thereof; provided, that nothing herein contained shall interfere with present existing contracts.

CHAPTER 265, 1884—SWEATSHOPS, FACTORIES, ETC.

SEC. 148. All factories, manufacturing establishments or workshops in this State shall be kept in a cleanly condition and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or other nuisance; and no factory, manufacturing establishment or workshop shall be so overcrowded while work is carried on therein as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein, and every such factory, manufacturing establishment or workshop shall be well and sufficiently lighted and ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless, as far as practicable, all the gases, vapors, dust or other impurities generated in the course of the manufacturing process or handicraft carried on therein, which may be injurious to health.

SEC. 149. Any person, firm or corporation, managing or conducting any factory, manufacturing establishment or workshop in this State, who shall neglect any of the requirements of the preceding Section, or do or permit to be done in the factory, manufacturing establishment or workshop conducted or managed by him, her, them or it, any act contrary to the provisions of said section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, in a court of competent jurisdiction, be fined one hundred and fifty dollars for each offense so committed.

SEC. 149A. (Added by Chapter 467, Acts of 1896.) If any individual or body corporate engaged in the manufacture or sale of clothing, or any other article, whereby disease may be transmitted, shall with reasonable means of knowledge, by purchase, contract or otherwise, directly or indirectly, cause or permit any garments, or such articles as aforesaid, to be manufactured or made up, in whole or in part, or any work to be done thereupon, within this State, and in place or under circumstances involving danger to the public health, the said individual or corporation, upon conviction in any court of common jurisdiction, shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each garment or other articles so as lastly aforesaid manufactured, made up or worked upon.

SEC. 149B. (Added by Chapter 302, Acts of 1894.) If any individual or the officer of any corporation shall so as aforesaid cause or permit any garment or other articles in the next preceding section mentioned, to be manufactured, made up, or worked upon, in a place or under circumstances involving danger to the public health, with the knowledge that it will or may be thus dealt with, he shall, upon conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction, be imprisoned not less than sixty days nor more than one year, and may be further fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 149C. (Added by Chapter 302, Acts of 1894.) Any room or apartment which shall not contain at least four hundred cubic feet of clear space for each person habitually laboring in or occupying the same, or wherein the thermometer shall habitually stand, during the hours of labor, at or above 80 degrees Fahrenheit, before the first day of May or after the first day of October of any year, or wherein any person suffering from a contagious, infectious or otherwise dangerous disease or malady shall sleep, labor or remain, or wherein, if of less superficial area than 500 square feet, any artificial light shall be habitually used between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., or from which the debris of manufacture and all other dirt or rubbish shall not be removed at least once in every twenty-four hours, or which shall be pronounced ill-ventilated or otherwise unhealthy by any officer or board having legal authority so to do, shall be deemed a place involving danger to the public health, as mentioned in the next two preceding sections of this Article.

SEC. 149D. (Added by Chapter 302, Acts of 1894.) If any association or society, whether incorporated or unincorporated, shall furnish through its officers or agents, evidence sufficient to secure the conviction of any person criminally prosecuted under the next three preceding sections of this Article, the said association or society shall receive one-half of any fine which may be imposed upon such person so convicted with its assistance, such fines to be paid to the treasurer or other officer with corresponding powers of the said society or association.

CHAPTER 101.—An Act to Add four Additional Sections to Article 27 of the Code of Public General Laws, title “Crimes and Punishments,” sub-title “Health, Work-shops and Factories—Sweating System,” as the same was amended by Chapter 302, Acts of 1894, and Chapter 467, Acts of 1896, such four additional sections to be known respectively as Sections 149EE, 149FF, 149GG and 149HH, and to come in immediately after Section 149D of the Article.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That* Article 27 of the Code of Public General Laws, title “Crimes and Punishments,” sub-title “Health, Work-shops and Factories—Sweating System,” as the same was amended by Chapter 302, Acts of 1894, and Chapter 467, Acts of 1896, be and the same is hereby amended by the addition of four new sections to be added thereto to be known respectively as Sections 149EE, 149FF, 149GG, 149HH, and to come in immediately after 149D of said Article, to read as follows:

SEC. 149EE. No room or apartment in any tenement or dwelling house shall be used except by the immediate members of the family living therein, which shall be limited to a husband and wife, their children or the children of either, for the manufacture of coats, vests, trousers, knee-pants, over-alls, cloaks, hats, caps, suspenders, jerseys, blouses, waists, waist-bands, underwear, neckwear, furs, fur-trimmings, fur-garments, shirts, purses, feathers, artificial flowers, cigarettes or cigars. No room or apartment in any tenement or dwelling house shall be used by any family or part of family until a permit shall first have been obtained from the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, stating the maximum number of persons allowed to be employed therein. Such permit shall not be granted until an inspection of such premises has been made by the inspector or his assistants, named by the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, and such permit may be revoked by said Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, at any time the health of the community or those employed or living therein may require it. No person, firm or corporation shall work in or hire or employ any person to work in any room or apartment in any building, rear-building or building in the rear of a tenement or dwelling house at making in whole or in part any of the articles mentioned in this section without first obtaining a written permit from the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, stating the maximum number of persons allowed

to be employed therein. Such permit shall not be granted until an inspection of such premises has been made by the factory inspector or his assistant, named by the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, and such permit may be revoked by the said Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics at any time the health of the community or of those so employed, may require it. All families, persons, firms or corporations now engaged in such manufacture, in such tenement or dwelling house or other building, shall apply for said permit on or before July 1, 1902, and annually thereafter at the same date. The said permit shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the room, or one of the rooms, to which it relates. Every person, firm or corporation contracting for the manufacture of any of the articles mentioned in this section; or giving out the incomplete materials from which they, or any of them are to be made, or to be wholly or partially finished, or employing persons in any tenement or dwelling house or other buildings to make wholly or partly finish, the articles mentioned in this section, shall keep a written register of the names and addresses of all persons to whom such work is given to be made, or with whom they may have contracted to do the same. Such register shall be produced for inspection and a copy thereof shall be furnished on demand made by the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, or one of his deputies.

SEC. 149FF. That the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics or his assistant or any inspector shall have authority to enter any room in any tenement or dwelling house, work-shop, manufacturing establishment, mill, factory, or place where any goods are manufactured, for the purpose of inspection. The person, firm or corporation owning or controlling or managing such places shall furnish access to and information in regard to such places to the said Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics or his deputies at any and all reasonable times, while work is being carried on.

SEC. 149GG. That the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics shall appoint two deputies, as assistants, whose duty it shall be to make such inspections of the tenements, dwelling houses, factories, work-shops, mills and such other places as he may designate, and to do such other work as the said Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics shall designate.

SEC. 149HH. Any person, firm, or corporation who shall in any manner violate the provisions of the preceding sections numbered respectively 149EE, 149FF, 149GG, or who shall refuse to give such information and access to the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics or his deputies or secure such permit as provided, shall, upon conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction be fined not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not less than ten days nor more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court, such fines to be collected as all fines are collected by law.

SEC. 2. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.*

Approved March 27, 1902.

Article 45.—*Earnings of Married Women.*

SEC. 7. Any married woman who, by her skill, industry or personal labor, shall earn any money or other property, real, personal or mixed, shall hold the same, and the fruits, increase and profits thereof, to her sole and separate use, with power as a *femme sole* to invest, reinvest, devise, bequeath, sell and dispose of the same; provided, that such money or property shall be liable for the payment of any claim or debt incurred by such married women in and about the business, occupation, or enterprise in which said money or other property shall be earned or invested.

Article 47.—*Wages Preferred—In Assignments.*

SEC. 15. Whenever any person or body corporate shall make an assignment for the benefit of his, her or its creditors, or shall be adjudicated insolvent upon his, her or its petition, or upon the petition of any creditor or creditors, or shall have his, her or its property or estate taken possession of by a receiver, under a decree of a court of equity, in the distribution of the property or estate of such person or body corporate, all moneys due and owing from such person or body corporate for wages or salaries to clerks, servants, or employees contracted not more than three months anterior to the execution of such assignment, adjudication of insolvency, or appointment of receiver, shall first be paid in full out of such property or estate after the payment of the proper and legitimate costs, expenses, taxes and commissions, and shall be preferred to all claims against the property and estate of such insolvent person or body corporate, except the lien claims of such persons as shall hold liens upon such property or estate, recorded at least three months prior to such assignment, adjudication or decree.

Article 48.—*Protection of Workingmen—Life and Limb.*

SECTION 1. Whenever a complaint is made to the commissioners of the police or to the marshal, or other persons in charge of the police force of any city or town in this State, that the scaffolding used in the construction, altering, repairing or painting of any building within the limits of such city or town, is unsafe and dangerous to the life and limb of any person, it shall be the duty of such police commissioner, marshal of police, or other persons in charge of the police force, to immediately detail a competent police officer to inspect such scaffolding forthwith, with instructions to prohibit the further use of such scaffolding, if after proper examination he may find the complaint well founded, to require that it be altered or reconstructed in such manner as to render it no longer dangerous to life and limb. It shall be the duty of the officer

making the examination to attach a notice to such scaffolding, stating that he has made such examination, and that he has found it safe or unsafe, as the case may be. If he declares it to be unsafe, he shall at once, in writing, notify the person or persons responsible for its erection of the fact, and warn them against using it, or permitting or suffering any person or persons to use it, and such notice may be served upon the responsible person or persons, or by conspicuously affixing it to the scaffold declared to be unsafe; after such notice is served or affixed, it shall be the duty of persons responsible therefor to immediately remove such scaffolding, or to alter or strengthen it in such manner as to render it safe, in the discretion of the officer who has condemned it, or of his superiors.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the police commissioners, marshal of police, or other persons in charge of the police force of any city or town of this State, when complaint is made to them, or any of them, that the slings, hangers, blocks, pulleys, stays, braces, irons, or ropes, of any swinging or stationary scaffolding used in the painting, cleaning or pointing of any building within the limits of such city or town, are unsafe or liable to prove dangerous to the life or limb of any person, to detail a competent police officer to examine, and if necessary, test the same; immediately after making such examination or test, he shall attach thereto a certificate stating that he has made such an examination or test, and that he has found such slings, hangers, irons or ropes, or any of them safe or unsafe, as the case may be; if he declares unsafe the whole or any portion of such swinging or stationary scaffolding, he shall at once, in writing, notify the person or persons responsible for the same of the fact, and warn them against using or suffering or permitting any person or persons to use them, and such notice may be served upon the person or persons responsible, or by conspicuously affixing it to the condemned or defective article; after such notice is served or affixed it shall be the duty of the responsible person or persons to remove, or cause to be removed, the scaffolding, or that part of it which has been condemned, or to alter or strengthen it in such a manner as to render it safe, in the discretion of the officer who has tested or examined it, or his superiors.

SEC. 3. All swinging and stationary scaffolding shall be so constructed as to bear three times the maximum weight required to be dependent from or placed thereon when in use, and not more than one man shall be allowed on a given scaffold to each tackle; and each man shall be provided with a life line, sufficiently strong to bear twice his weight, secured independently of the other scaffolding.

SEC. 4. Any officer detailed to examine or test any scaffolding, or portion thereof, as required by Sections 1 and 2 of this Act, shall have free and unobstructed access at all reasonable hours to any building or premises containing them or where they may be in use.

SEC. 5. Any person who violates or omits to comply with any of the foregoing provisions of this Act, or who suffers or permits the use of any article or scaffolding declared by a proper officer to be defective, or who destroys or defaces any notice posted in accordance with the provisions of this Act, or who hinders or obstructs any officer who may be detailed to enforce its provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction in a court of competent jurisdiction be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars.

Article 63.—*Mechanics' Lien.*

SEC. 1.—Every building erected and every building repaired, rebuilt or improved to the extent of one-fourth of its value shall be subject to a lien for the payment of all debts contracted for work done or materials furnished for or about the same.

SEC. 2. In all cases in which a building shall be commenced and not finished, the lien shall attach thereto to the extent of the work done or the materials furnished.

SEC. 3. No person having such a lien shall be considered as waiving the same by granting a credit, or receiving notes or other securities, unless the same be received as payment or the lien be expressly waived, but the sole effect thereof shall be to prevent the institution of any proceedings to enforce said lien until the expiration of the time agreed upon.

SEC. 4. The said lien shall extend to the ground covered by such building, and so much other ground immediately adjacent thereto and belonging in like manner to the owner of such building as may be necessary for the ordinary and useful purposes of such building, the quantity and boundaries whereof shall be designated in the following manner:

SEC. 5. The owner of any lot or farm who may be desirous of erecting any building, or contracting with any person for the erection thereof, may define in writing the boundaries of the lot or land or curtilage appurtenant to such buildings previous to the commencement thereof, and file the same with the clerk of the Circuit Court, of the county or of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, as the case may be, for record, and such designation of boundaries shall be obligatory upon all persons concerned.

SEC. 6. In default of such designation of boundaries previous to the commencement of any building, it shall be lawful for the owner of such lot or piece of ground, or for any person having a lien upon the same by mortgage, judgment or otherwise, or entitled to a lien by virtue of this Article, to apply by petition in writing to the Judge of the Circuit Court for the County, or the Superior Court of the City of Baltimore, to designate the boundaries.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of said court to issue an order to the county or city surveyor, or some other surveyor, to examine the building or place at which such building is being erected, and to make a report to such court, in which he shall sufficiently designate and describe, by metes

and bounds, with their courses and distances, and by a draft, if necessary, the limit and extent of the grounds necessary for the convenient use of such building for the purpose for which it was designed, and such a report shall be entered at length upon the record book hereinafter mentioned, and if approved by the court, shall be conclusive upon all persons concerned.

SEC. 8. If any proceedings shall be instituted to enforce any lien under this Article, before the boundaries of the lot, land or curtilage which ought to be appurtenant thereto shall be designated, it shall be lawful for the court, upon application, to stay such proceedings until such designation shall be made, and thereupon order the surveyor to ascertain and report such boundaries as described in the preceding section.

SEC. 9. Where a building shall be erected, by a lessee or tenant for life or years, of a farm or lot of ground, or by an architect, builder or other person employed by such lessee or tenant, the lien shall only apply to the extent of the interest of such lessee or tenant.

SEC. 10. Where a building shall be erected on a lot of ground belonging to a married woman, by her husband, or some person by him employed, the said lien shall not attach, unless notice thereof be given to such married woman, in writing, within sixty days after doing such work or furnishing such materials, or both, as the case may be.

SEC. 11. If the contract for furnishing such work or materials, or both, shall have been made with any architect or builder, or any other person except the owner of the lot on which the building may be erected, or his agent, the person so doing work or furnishing materials, or both, shall not be entitled to a lien unless within sixty days after furnishing the same, he, or his agent, shall give notice in writing to such owner or agent, if resident within the city or county, of his intention to claim such lien.

SEC. 12. If such notice cannot be given on account of absence or other causes, the claimant or his agents may, in the presence of a competent witness, and within sixty days, place said notice upon the door or other front part of said building, and shall file a claim with the clerk of the Circuit Court of the county, or the Superior Court of Baltimore City, as the case may be, as hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 13. In all cases in which a contractor or builder of a house shall have purchased materials or contracted for work, and the party with whom such contract was made shall have given notice as required in the two preceding sections to the owner of such building, it shall be lawful for the owner to retain from the cost of such building the amount which he may ascertain to be due to the party giving such notice, and in case any lien be laid by the party giving such notice, and be also laid by the contractor and builder, the said contractor and builder shall receive only the difference between the amount due him, and that due the person giving the notice.

SEC. 14. Any person furnishing work or materials, or both, and complying with the provisions of this Article, shall be entitled to the lien hereby given, without regard to the amount of his claim.

SEC. 15. The lien hereby given shall be preferred to all mortgages, judgments, liens and encumbrances which attach upon the said building or the grounds covered thereby subsequently to the commencement thereof; and all the mortgages and liens other than liens that have been attached thereto, prior to the commencement of the said building, and by the laws of this State are required to be recorded, shall be postponed to said lien, unless recorded prior to the commencement of said building.

SEC. 16. If the building against which any claim shall be filed under this Article, or any of the ground adjacent thereto, shall be sold under judgment or decree or mortgage, or any other decree or process of any court of law or equity, or by a trustee of an insolvent debtor, before the court from which execution issued, or which passed such decree, or by which said trustee was appointed, may determine the respective rights of the parties, and the apportionment and appropriation of all liens, and for that purpose may appoint an auditor to inquire into and report the facts; or, upon application of any of the parties, may direct an issue to try the facts, and may decree distribution accordingly.

SEC. 17. (As amended by Chapter 107, Acts of 1900.) Each person entitled to such lien shall file a claim or statement of his demand in the office of the Circuit Court for the county or the Superior Court of Baltimore City, as the case may be, and which shall be redelivered by such clerk to the party filing the same after it has been recorded as provided in Section 18.

SEC. 18. The clerks for the Circuit Court for the several counties, and the Superior Court of Baltimore City, shall each procure and keep a docket or book, to be called "The Mechanics' Lien Docket," in which he shall record all designations or descriptions of lots or pieces of ground, and all claims which may be filed by virtue of this Article, together with the day of filing the same, and shall cause the names of the owner of the lot of ground, and of the contractor, architect or builder, if such be named, and the person claiming the lien under this law, to be recorded therein.

SEC. 19. Every such claim shall set forth: first, the name of the party claimant, and of the owner, or reputed owner of the building, and also of the contractor, or architect, or builder, when the contract was made by the claimant with such contractor, architect or builder; second, the amount or sum claimed to be due, and the nature or kind of work, or the kind and amount of materials furnished, and the time when the materials were furnished or the work done; thirdly, the locality of the building and the number and size of the stories of the same, or such other matters of description as may be necessary to identify the same.

SEC. 20. Where a claim is filed by a contractor or builder who is indebted for work done or materials furnished at his request or on his account, the persons to whom he may be indebted shall have the benefit

of such lien, and may, by petition, claim to be paid the amount due them by such contractor or builder out of the moneys to be received for such claim or lien; and the same shall be apportioned in such manner and form and by such proceedings as shall be equitable and just.

SEC. 22. Every machine, wharf and bridge erected, constructed or repaired within this State shall be subject to a lien in like manner as buildings are made subject under the provisions of this Article.

SEC. 23. Every such debt shall be a lien until after the expiration of six months after the work has been finished or the materials furnished, although no claim has been filed therefor, but no longer, unless a claim shall be filed at or before the expiration of that period.

SEC. 24. The proceedings to recover the amount of any lien under this Article, whether upon a house, machine, wharf, bridge, boat or vessel, shall be by bill in equity or by *scire facias*.

SEC. 36. If the proceeds of such building and ground shall not be sufficient to pay the full amount of all debts due aforesaid for work done and materials furnished, after deducting therefrom any prior liens on the same, then such debts shall be averaged, and the said creditors shall be paid in proportion to their respective demands.

SEC. 38. The lien of every such debt for which a claim may have been filed as aforesaid, shall expire at the end of five years from the day on which it was filed, unless the same be revived by *scire facias* in the manner provided by law in the case of judgments, in which case such lien shall continue in like manner for another period of five years, and so on from one period to another, unless such lien be satisfied or extinguished by a sale or otherwise according to law.

SEC. 42. Nothing contained in this Article shall be construed to affect the right of any person to whom any debt may be due for work done or materials furnished to maintain any personal action against the owner of the building, or any other person liable therefor.

SEC. 44. All boats or vessels of any kind whatsoever, used or intended to be used on the waters of the Chesapeake and its tributaries, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and other waters of this State, as carriers of freight or passengers, and all other boats or vessels belonging in this State, shall be subject to a lien and bound for the payment thereof, as preferred debts, for all debts due to boat builders, mechanics, merchants, farmers or other persons, from the owners, masters or captains, or other agents of such boats or vessels, for materials furnished or work done in the building, repairing or equipping the same.

SEC. 45. No person shall be entitled to a lien under the preceding section unless he shall, within six months from the commencement of the building, repairing, equipping or refitting of such boat or vessel, deliver to the clerk of the Circuit Court for the county where the building, repairing, equipping or refitting was done, or the clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, if done in the City of Baltimore, an account or statement verified by the oath of the claimant, taken and subscribed before some

justice of the peace or other officer authorized to administer an oath, setting forth the names of the claimant and debtor, and if the debt was not contracted by the owner, but his agent, the name of such agent, the name or other certain description of the boat or vessel, and the place where built, repaired, equipped or refitted, and the particulars or items of the claim or debt.

SEC. 46. The clerks of the several Circuit Courts for the counties and of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, shall each keep a docket, to be called "Boats' Lien Docket," wherein shall be it the duty of each of said clerks, upon application being made to him in accordance with the requirements of the preceding section, to record the said statements or accounts held with him, and, immediately thereafter, he shall docket a case between the parties to the claim, entering the claimant as plaintiff, and the boat and its owner and the owner's agent, where the debt was contracted by an agent, as defendant, and the day when such claim was filed, and the amount thereof; and the clerk shall be entitled to fifty cents for each entry, to be paid by the defendant and taxed as costs against him, for which and for other costs in prosecuting the claim the defendant shall be liable, in case the lien be established; the clerk to be allowed the same fees for recording said statement or account as are now allowed for recording deeds or bills of sale.

SEC. 47. Every such boat or vessel against which* an account or statement shall be filed under this Article shall be subject to a lien for the debt and costs justly chargeable against it for two years from the day on which the account or statement shall be filed, and no longer; but the claimant may have the benefit of any other lien upon said boat or vessel to which he may be entitled by mortgage, bill of sale or otherwise.

SEC. 48. The lien given by this Article on boats or vessels shall not entitle the claimants to preference over creditors or claimants secured by mortgage or bill of sale, properly executed and recorded before the claim to be secured by such lien shall have accrued.

SEC. 49. The claimant under such lien on any boat or vessel may at any time after his claim has been filed as aforesaid, within the period to which he is entitled to the benefit of his lien, sue out of the court in which his claim is filed a writ of *scire facias*, directed to the sheriff of the county or city and returnable to the next-ensuing court that shall sit within twenty days after the issuing of the writ.

SEC. 50. The sheriff shall immediately serve such writ on the owner or his agent, if the agent have charge of the boat or vessel, or if neither can be found within his bailiwick, shall set up a copy of the writ, or a short notice containing the substance thereof, at the post-office nearest to the place where such boat was built, and shall also cause a copy to be published once in each of two consecutive weeks in some newspaper having general circulation in said county or city.

SEC. 51. Upon the return of the writ endorsed "summoned," by the sheriff, or where the owner or his agent can not be found, upon its return with the sheriff's and printer's certificates showing that a copy was set up at the nearest post-office, and also published as directed in the preceding section, if the owner or his agent do not appear, judgment shall be rendered for the principal and interest of the claim and costs.

SEC. 52. If the owner shall appear on the return of the writ, he may, with the consent of the claimant, submit the case upon the evidence to the court, or either party may demand a trial by jury, which shall be had at the term to which the writ is returnable, unless for good cause the court shall continue the cause.

SEC. 53. The judgment rendered in such *scire facias* may be enforced as other judgments, and the sheriff shall deposit the money made thereon with the clerk of the court, to be disbursed under the order of the court among the parties entitled to the same.

Article 81.—*Exemption from Taxation.*

SEC. 5. No person who is not assessed to the sum of at least one hundred dollars shall be required to pay any tax.

Article 84.—*Exemption from Execution, Etc.*

SEC. 8. One hundred dollars' worth of property of each defendant therein shall be exempt from execution issued on any judgment in any civil proceedings whatever, except on judgments for breach of promise to marry or for seduction.

SEC. 9. Each defendant in any execution may select property, real or personal, to the value of one hundred dollars, to be ascertained by three disinterested appraisers.

SEC. 11. All wearing apparel, mechanical text-books and books of professional men, tools of mechanics, and all tools or other mechanical implements or appliances moved or worked by hand or foot, necessary to the practice of any trade or profession and used in the practice thereof, shall be exempt from execution, in addition to the property hereinbefore exempted.

SEC. 12. The preceding sections relating to exemptions shall not impair the lien of any vendor for the purchase money of land, nor of any mortgage, nor of any mechanic or other person, for any debt contracted for or in aid of the erection of any building, nor shall they apply to any levy on property for the non-payment of taxes.

SEC. 13. Said exemption shall not apply to any persons except actual *bona fide* residents of the State of Maryland.

Reduction of Wages of Incompetent Seamen.

SEC. 7. If any person shall ship as a first-class or ordinary seaman, and upon trial prove to be incapable of performing the duties of the situation for which he shipped, his pay shall be reduced to the pay of that grade for which he shall be found competent.

Article 100.—*Hours of Labor—Cotton or Woolen Manufacturers.*

SECTION 1. No corporation or manufacturing company engaged in manufacturing either cotton or woolen yarn, fabric or domestics of any kind, incorporated under the laws of this State, and no officer, agent or servant of such named corporation or manufacturing company, and no person or firm, owning or operating such corporation or manufacturing company within the limits of this State, and no agent or servant of such firm or person shall require, permit or suffer its, his or their employes in its, his or their service, or under his, its or their control, to work for more than ten hours during each or any day of twenty-four hours, for one full day's work, and shall make no contract or agreement with such employes, or any of them, providing that they or he shall work for more than ten hours for one day's work, during each or any day of twenty-four hours, and said ten hours shall constitute one full day's work.

SEC. 2. Any such named corporation or manufacturing company, within the limits of this State, shall be allowed, under provisions of this section, the privilege of working male employes over the age of twenty-one years over the limit of ten hours, for the express purpose only of making repairs and improvements, and getting fires made, steam up and the machinery ready for use in their works, which cannot be done during the limits of the ten hours, the extra compensation for all such work to be settled between such corporations and manufacturing companies and the employes; provided that nothing in this Article shall be so construed as to prohibit any employer from making a contract with his male employes, over the age of twenty-one years, to work by the hour for such time as may be agreed upon.

SEC. 3. If any such corporation or manufacturing company within the limits of this State, or any officer, agent or servant of such corporation or manufacturing company in this State, shall do any act in violation of any of the provisions of this Article, he or they shall be deemed to have been guilty of misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof in a court of competent jurisdiction, be fined not less than one hundred dollars for each and every offense so committed, together with the cost of such prosecution, one-half of said fine to go to the informer and one-half to the school fund of the county in which said offense shall have been committed.

CHAPTER 34.—MINE INSPECTION LAW.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That Sections 196 to 209, inclusive, of Article 1 of the Code of Public Local Laws of Maryland, entitled "*Allegany County*," sub-title "*Mine Inspector*," and Sections 152 to 164, inclusive, of Article 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws of Maryland, entitled "*Garrett County*," sub-title "*Manufacturers and Mines*," be and the same are hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments, and that certain new sections be and the same are hereby added to the said respective Articles, to follow in the first mentioned

Article, Section 209, and be designated as "Sections 209A, 209B, 209C and 209D," and the second herein mentioned Article, to follow Section 164, and to be designated as "Sections 164A, 164B and 164C," and to read as to the sections hereby repealed and re-enacted, and also to the said new section as follows:

"196 of Article 1 and 150 of Article 12. That the Governor shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint one mine inspector for the counties of Allegany and Garrett, who shall hold his office two years from the date of his appointment."

"197 of Article 1 and 151 of Article 12. No person shall be eligible to the office of mine inspector until he shall have attained the age of thirty years and shall possess a competent and practical knowledge of the different systems of mining and working and properly ventilating coal mines in said counties and the nature and constituent parts of various gases of mines and of the various ways of expelling the same from said mines; and shall be required that he has had five years' practical experience as a working miner in one or both counties combined next immediately preceding his appointment."

"198 of Article 1 and 152 of Article 12. That before entering upon and discharging any of the duties of his office, the mine inspector shall take an oath to faithfully discharge the duties hereinafter set forth, in an impartial manner, uninfluenced by the fear, favor or influence of any person or corporation whatever."

"199 of Article 1 and 153 of Article 12. That it shall be the duty of said mine inspector to carefully and personally examine each mine that may be in operation in Allegany and Garrett Counties at least once in every month, and oftener, if necessary, to see that every precaution is taken to insure safety to all workmen that may be engaged in said mines, and to see that the provisions of this Act are strictly observed, and it shall further be the duty of said inspector, after being notified by the coroner or magistrate of either Allegany or Garrett Counties, to attend at every inquest that may be held on the bodies of any person or persons that may lose their life or lives while engaged in work in or about any of the coal mines of said counties, and he shall examine closely into the cause by which such person or persons lost their life or lives, and if it shall be shown that said person or persons lost their life or lives by any wilful violation of the provisions of this Act by any owner or lessee or agent of said mines or any wilful failure to comply with its provisions, the widow or lineal heirs of the person or persons whose life or lives shall be lost may institute a suit against said owner, lessee or operator of said mines, where or wherein the accident took place, and may recover such damages as the courts may determine for the loss they have sustained by the death of the person or persons whose life or lives have been lost while engaged in work in or about said mines."

"200 of Article 1 and 154 of Article 12. That the said mine inspector, while in office, shall not act as land agent or superintendent or manager

of any mine, and shall in no manner whatever be under the employ of any mining companies or owners operating mines in said counties; and it shall be the duty of the said mine inspector on or before the first day of January in every year to make a report to the Governor of his proceedings as such mine inspector, and the condition of each and every mine in said counties, stating therein all accidents that may have happened in or about said mines, and set forth in said reports all such information that may be proper or beneficial, and also to make suggestions, as he may deem important, as to any further legislation on the subject of mining."

"201 of Article 1 and 155 of Article 12. That the owner, lessee or agent of every coal mine that may now or hereafter be in operation in said counties of Allegany and Garrett, whether working by slope, shaft or drift, shall provide and establish within six months from the passage of this act for every such mine a proper system of pure air ventilation by satisfactory and effective modes, either natural or artificial, and said ventilation shall be maintained thereafter as long as said mine is worked or operated, in every working place throughout the mine, and to expel from said mine the noxious gases or impure air, so that the mine, in all its working headings, rooms, cross cuts and working places, shall be in a healthful condition for the men working therein, and free from danger to their lives and health by keeping therefrom such impure air or gases."

"202 of Article 1 and 156 of Article 12. That the owner, lessee or agent of every mine in operation in the counties of Allegany and Garrett shall furnish, at their own expense, all props and all the requisite timber that may be necessary to be used in the working of said mines, and as the miners employed at work therein proceed with the workings of their excavation, it shall be the duty of the owner, lessee or agent of said mines to furnish a sufficient quantity of props and timber of suitable character at the place in the heading room, cross cut or other excavation in the mines where the miners are at work, and the owner, lessee or agent operating any such mines shall, at their own expense, properly timber any headings, rooms, pillars or other excavations not recently worked, and lay up roads by contract or otherwise to and in the same, previous to the miners starting new or further work or excavations therein, and said owner, lessee, or agent shall construct each heading hereafter driven in every mine of sufficient height and width; said height not to exceed the natural thickness of the vein, so as to admit of the passage of the drivers who may be engaged in driving cars along said headings."

"203 of Article 1 and 157 of Article 12. That whenever any noxious gases or impure air is known to exist in any part of any mine being worked in either of said Allegany or Garrett Counties by such owner, lessee, or agent, and which is likely to endanger the health or lives of the miners employed therein, it shall be the duty of the mine inspector, upon the same being known to him, to proceed at once to make a careful examination of the ventilating apparatus of the said mine, and if he shall find that the noxious gases or impure air existing in said mine resulted from the

bad condition of the ventilating apparatus connected therewith, he shall immediately notify the owner, lessee or agent to close said mine, or part of mine, or expel from the same all noxious gases or impure air therein, and to properly ventilate the same, and, after such notification, if any owner, lessee or agent of such mine shall neglect, for the space of ten days, to close said mine, or part of mine, or to take proper steps to remove such gases or impure air from such mine, he shall be deemed guilty of a violation of the foregoing provisions of this section, and he shall be indictable and punishable for the same as for any other violation of this Act, as hereinafter provided."

"204 of Article 1 and 158 of Article 12. That the mine inspector shall also be an inspector of weights and measures at all mines now or hereafter opened in said Allegany or Garrett Counties, and shall weigh several cars of coal mined therein once a month on the scales of the different mines in said counties, in order to test the accuracy of said scales, and to do any other act that he may deem necessary to ascertain whether or not the miners are allowed full weight of coal in the mining cars when placed upon the scales of the different mines, and it shall be the duty of every person acting as weighmaster for the owner, lessee or agent of any said mines, before entering upon the performance of his duty as weighmaster, or before making any report as said weighmaster to said owner, lessee or agent, to make oath before some justice of the peace, in the county in which the opening or mouth of said mine is situated, that he will perform all duties of weighmaster, as prescribed by this Act, at such mine, with honesty and fidelity, and will keep a true and accurate account of all the coal so weighed by him, and will credit and allow the full weight of coal in each mining car to the party or parties who mined the same, at the rate of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds per ton, and all fractions thereof to be counted in hundred weights (cwts). But said oath of weighmaster shall be understood and construed as only requiring said weighmaster to allow and credit said fractions of tons in whole hundred weights (cwts.) in manner following, namely: Where the odd pounds in any mining car in excess of the whole hundred weight therein shall equal or exceed fifty-six pounds, the said weighmaster shall credit such miner with a whole hundred weight for such odd pounds, but where such odd pounds less than a whole hundred weight weigh less than fifty-six pounds then said weighmaster shall give such miner no credit whatever for such odd pounds, and said weighmaster shall deliver a copy under his hand and seal of said justice of said affidavit to the mine inspector, and it shall be the duty of said weighmaster to perform the several acts and matters specified in said affidavit."

"205 of Article 1 and 159 of Article 12. That it shall be the duty of every person acting as weighmaster for the owners, lessees or agents of any of said mines, to keep in ink or indelible pencil, a list or statement of the number of mining cars, and the weight of coal in each car mined each day, and the person mining the same, and place, and keep said list

in some place at the weigh-house where said coal is weighed, where the miners interested therein may and can inspect it on and at all times throughout the same day on which the coal specified therein was mined, and each of said lists so placed there by said weighmaster shall be kept by him for reference and inspection by all persons interested therein for at least thirty days from the day on which the same is made out."

"206 of Article 1 and 160 of Article 12. That it shall be the duty of every person or body corporate, lessee, owner, or agent operating a mine or mines in either of said counties of Allegany or Garrett, to provide correct and accurate scales, upon which all coal mined in said mines shall be weighed in the state in which it is mined, before the same shall be taken from the mine-cars in which the miners have loaded the same, and it shall be the duty of every owner, lessee or agent of every mine to cause the average weight of all the cars used in any such mine to be plainly stamped in some conspicuous place on each of said cars."

"207 of Article 1 and 161 of Article 12. That, at any time, upon the request in writing to that effect of the majority of the miners then employed in any coal mine in said counties of Allegany or Garrett to agent, lessee, operator or owner of such mine, such owner, lessee, operator or agent of such coal mine shall permit said miners (but at their own expense) to provide and keep in the said weigh-house at said mine, at the scales kept thereat, for such length of time as such miners may require, a check-weighmaster, who shall have the right at all times to be present when the coal mined in each mine is being weighed by the weighmaster of said mine, and to examine the scales thereof, and to take and keep a full statement of the weight of each mining car, load of coal as shown by the said scales when the coal is being weighed thereon by said weighmaster, and upon the discovery by such check-weighmaster of any wilful violation of any of the provisions of this Act by the weighmaster employed at such mine, it shall be the duty of such check-weighmaster to immediately lay all such information before the State's Attorney of the county in which such weigh-house is situated, or the mine inspector, for their action upon the same."

"208 of Article 1 and 162 of Article 12. That it shall be the duty of every agent, lessee, owner, operator, weighmaster, mining boss, overseer, roadsman, driver, miner or any other person working or engaged in any employment whatever, in or about said mines in said Allegany or Garrett Counties, or the train roads or inclined planes leading therefrom, to observe all practical care, caution and prudence in the work in which they may be engaged, so that all lives, health and safety of themselves and their co-laborers, and the property of the owners in and about said mines, may be protected as far as practicable, consistent with the dangerous character of the work, from loss and injury, and it shall be the duty of all miners engaged in any of said mines to carefully prop and timber all rooms, headings, and other excavations wherein they may be working, as close up to their work as may be practicable so as to guard, as far as practicable,

against all accidents from falls of roof, side or breast, coal or slate, earth or other surrounding matter, and any miner or person employed or working in or about said mines who shall be guilty of any wilful negligence in respect of any of the matter specified in this section, whereby the lives, health or safety of any co-laborers in and about said mines, or any of the property of the owners in or about said mines may be lost, destroyed or injured, unnecessarily jeopardized, shall be liable to indictment, and upon conviction to be fined as hereinafter provided; and whenever in any case it shall be brought to the notice of the mine inspector that any person is violating any of the provisions of this section, he shall at once order such person to take immediate steps to secure the safety of the person or property so jeopardized, and in case of the refusal of any person to comply with such order, it shall be the duty of said inspector to proceed at once to have such offender arrested and punished in accordance with the provisions of this Act."

"209 of Article 1 and 163 of Article 12. That the grand juries that may be hereafter summonsed by the Circuit Courts of Allegany and Garrett Counties are hereby authorized and empowered to summon said inspector before them, then at each term of court in said counties, and to examine into and take cognizance of the conduct of any mine inspector appointed under this Act, and in case any grand jury of either Allegany or Garrett Counties shall at any time recommend in their report that any mine inspector appointed under the provisions of this Act should be removed from his office for misbehavior therein, neglect of duty, incompetency or inability through any cause to act, then, and in such case, the Clerk of the Circuit Court in which such report is filed shall forthwith transmit a copy of the same, certified under the seal of the court, to the Governor of Maryland, who, upon receipt of the same, shall at once remove such mine inspector and proceed to appoint some other person to the office in his stead, to serve until his successor, as hereinbefore provided."

"209A of Article 1 and 164 of Article 12. That it shall be lawful, however, notwithstanding the provision of this Act, in relation to weighmaster and the weighing of coal, for any owner, lessee, individual or agent of any mine in said counties of Allegany or Garrett worked by shaft alone to contract with the miners to mine coal therein or therefrom by measurement, and it shall also be lawful for any owner, lessee or agent of any mine in said counties, at or in which not more than ten miners are employed at any one time, to contract with the miner or miners employed therein, by the day, week or month, instead of by weight, and in all such cases when the compensation of the miners by their contract or agreement, fixed by the day, week or month, be ascertained by the cubic yard or other measurement, as hereinbefore provided; it shall not be obligatory on such owner, lessee or agent of such mine to provide any weighmaster or weigh the coal mined in such shaft or mine, or taken therefrom, but the mine cars used in any such mine worked by shaft shall be measured by a sworn measurer, and said agent, lessee or owner shall cause the capacity

of each of said mining cars to be plainly stamped or branded thereon; provided, however, that apart from the exception contained in this section, said owner, lessee or agent of any such mine specified in this section, operating the same, shall be held to all requirements and be subject to all the liabilities and penalties which are provided herein in relation to the working and operation of all other coal mines covered by this Act."

"209B of Article 1 and 164A of Article 12. That any owner, lessee, agent, operator, mining boss, roadsman, overseer, driver or miner or other person violating, neglecting or refusing to comply with any of the provisions of this Act, or violating in any manner any of its provisions, shall be held deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon indictment therefor and conviction thereof shall be fined not less than fifty dollars and not more than five hundred dollars in the discretion of the court, but nothing contained in this Act shall be construed as depriving the courts of their jurisdiction to take cognizance of any offense specified in or covered by this Act of which they would have had jurisdiction."

"209C of Article 1 and 164B of Article 12. That any mine inspector or weighmaster, at any of said mines, neglecting or refusing to comply with any of the requirements of this Act or violating or failing to perform in any way any of the duties of his office or position herein prescribed, shall be held and deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon indictment therefor and conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars or more than five hundred dollars, in the discretion of the court."

"209D of Article 1 and 164C of Article 12. Said mine inspector shall be paid an annual salary, at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per year, payable quarterly, which salary shall be paid out of the State's money by a warrant of the Comptroller upon the State Treasury for the same."

SEC. 2 *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 14, 1898.

CHAPTER 243.—AMENDMENT TO MINING LAW.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That Section 209P of Article 1 and Section 164D of Article 12, as enacted by Chapter 124 of the Acts of 1902, be and the same are hereby repealed and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

"209P of Article 1 and 164D of Article 12. The neglect or refusal to perform the duties required to be performed by any section of this Act by parties therein required to perform them or the violation of any of the provisions or requirements hereof, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof in the Circuit Court of the county wherein the misdemeanor was committed, or before a justice of the peace for such county, be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding six months, or both, in the discretion of the justice of the peace or the court."

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

CHAPTER 493. —ANTI-COMPANY STORE LAW.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That it shall not be lawful for any railroad or mining corporation, doing business in Allegany County, nor for the president, vice-president, manager, superintendent, any director or other officer of such corporation, to own or have any interest in any general store or merchandise business in Allegany County, in which goods, wares or merchandise are sold, nor to conduct or carry on any such business, or have any interest in the profits of the same in Allegany County, nor to sell or barter any goods, wares or merchandise in such county.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for the clerk of the Circuit Court of Allegany County to issue a trader's license to any corporation or person or persons to sell goods, wares or merchandise, unless he shall first administer to the party applying therefor an oath that no railroad or mining company, or president, manager, superintendent, or any director, or other officer of such corporation, has any interest, directly or indirectly, in such store or business, or the profits thereof, purposed to be carried on under said license.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That any store or business conducted in Allegany County by railroad or mining corporation, or private individuals engaged in railroading or mining, in which goods, wares or merchandise are sold to the employes of the owners of such stores or business in part payment of their wages as such employes, shall be subject to a suit at law for damages by the employes purchasing such goods, and be liable to the said employes in a sum of money equal to the amount paid for such goods, wares or merchandise bought by such employes.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That any such mining corporation who, through its stockholders, officers, by any rule or regulation of its business, shall make any contract with the keepers or owners of any other store whereby the employes of such corporation shall be obliged to trade with such keeper or owner, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be subject to damages payable to said employe to the extent of the amount of goods purchased from such store; proof of such a contract between the mining corporation and the store-keeper shall be *prima facie* evidence of the fact that such store is under the control of such mining corporation and in violation of the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That any corporation or person who shall violate any of the provisions of this law, which is hereby declared to be a law to prevent employers from controlling the trade of their employes or coercing and directing them to any certain store, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and the license of such corporation, person or persons shall be suppressed.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect on the first day of January, 1899.

Approved April 14, 1898.

EXAMINATION OF HORSESHOERS.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That it shall be unlawful for any person to practice horseshoeing in the City of Baltimore or in the Twelfth District of Baltimore County, unless such person has obtained a certificate and has been duly registered as herein-after provided.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That a "Board of Examiners for Horse-shoers" is hereby created, which shall consist of five members, one of whom shall be doing business as veterinarian only, two master horseshoers and two journeymen horseshoers, all doing business in Baltimore City, whose duty it shall be to carry out the purposes and enforce the provisions of this Act. The members of said board shall be appointed by the Governor; and the term of which they shall hold office shall be four years, except that the members of said board to be first appointed under this Act shall be designated by the Governor to serve one for two years, two for three years and two for four years, and unless removed by the Governor, until their successors are duly appointed. Any vacancy in said board, for any cause, shall be filled by the Governor.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That said board shall meet in the month of May next after the passage of this Act, and organize by the election of a president and secretary, and thereafter shall hold regular meetings in the months of May and November in every year, and such special meetings for the examination of persons desiring to practice horseshoeing, as occasion may require; that they shall pass such by-laws and prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this Act; and said board shall, at its first meeting, prescribe and clearly define the qualifications and tests necessary to obtain a certificate as a master or journeyman horseshoer. Printed copies of such requirements shall be furnished to all persons desiring to pass an examination for said certificate, and any person who shall, on examination, be found by a majority of said board to possess the said requirements so prescribed, shall be granted a certificate to that effect on the payment to said board of a fee of two dollars; and all proceedings of said board shall be open to public inspection.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That any person who has practiced as a master or journeyman horseshoer in the City of Baltimore or the Twelfth District of Baltimore County, for three years prior to the passage of this Act, who will file an affidavit to that effect with said board, shall be entitled to a certificate without an examination, on the payment of a fee of twenty-five cents to said board; or anyone who has a certificate from any duly constituted examining board of the State of Maryland, or of any other State, that he is a competent master or journeyman horseshoer, on

filing and registering said certificate or a copy thereof with said board, shall be entitled to a certificate from said board without examination on payment of a fee of two dollars; but, that after the passage of this Act, no person who has not served an apprenticeship at horseshoeing for a period of three years shall be entitled to an examination for said certificate.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That all certificates issued by said board shall be signed by its officers and bear its seal; and that the secretary of said board shall keep a book, in which all certificates so issued, and the names of the persons to whom the certificates shall have been issued, shall be duly registered, and a transcript from said book of registration, certified by the secretary, with the seal of the board, shall be evidence in any court in the State, and that said secretary shall furnish to any one a copy of his certificate on payment of the sum of one dollar.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*, That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court having criminal jurisdiction, shall be fined not more than twenty-five dollars or be confined in the Baltimore City Jail, or Baltimore County Jail, not more than one month, in the discretion of the court. All fines received under this Act shall be paid into the common school fund of the City of Baltimore, or of Baltimore County, if the offense shall have been committed in said county. The provisions of this Act shall not interfere with the right of the owners of horses to have them shod at their own shops.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 9, 1898.

CHAPTER 202.—VENTILATING APPARATUS IN MILLS FOR GRINDING STONE.

SECTION 1. Every person or corporation owning or controlling any mill for grinding flint, or any other kind of stone, by the cylinder or dry process, in Carroll County, shall be required to furnish and equip said mill with the most improved fans, ventilators and other appliances for the removal from said mill of the dust made therein by conducting said business and to provide for the use of each person employed in said mill the most improved apparatus for the protection of said person so employed from inhaling said dust, and to keep in repair and renew said apparatus, from time to time, as may be necessary, free of cost to said person so employed; and any such person or corporation failing to comply with the requirements of this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon indictment and conviction shall be subject to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars for each offense.

CHAPTER 93.—TO REGULATE THE PAYMENT OF WAGES BY CERTAIN CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That from and after a period of one month subsequent to the first day of April, in the year 1904, every association or corporation doing business in the State of Maryland employing wage workers, whether skilled or ordinary laborers, engaged in manual or clerical work, in the business of mining, manufacturing, operating a steam or electric railroad, street railway, telegraph, telephone or express company, shall make payment in lawful money of the United States semi-monthly to said employes, laborers and wage workers, or to their authorized agents, at their respective places of employment, at intervals of not more than sixteen days and not more than fourteen days.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That in case of any said corporations or associations mentioned in Section 1 of this Act, and doing business as aforesaid, or any of their officers, shall refuse to make payment at the times set forth in Section 1 of this Act to their wage workers, laborers or other employes the wages due them, or any of them, said association, corporation or officer so refusing shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to indictment therefor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars for each offense.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 17, 1904.

CHAPTER 671.—ARBITRATION OF LABOR DISPUTES.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That upon information furnished by an employer of labor, whether person, firm or corporation, or by a committee of employes, or from any other reliable source, that a controversy or dispute has arisen between employer and employes, involving ten or more persons, which controversy or dispute may result in a strike or lockout, the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Maryland, or such person officially connected with said Bureau of Industrial Statistics as may be deputized in writing by the Chief of said Bureau of Industrial Statistics, shall, at once, visit the place of controversy or dispute and seek to mediate between the parties, if, in his discretion, it is necessary so to do.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if mediation cannot be effected as provided in Section 1 of this Article, the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, or such person officially connected with said Bureau as may be by him deputized in writing, may at his discretion endeavor to secure the consent of the parties to the controversy or dispute to the formation of a board of arbitration, which board shall be composed of one employer and one employe engaged in the same or similar occupation to the one in which the dispute exists, but who are not parties to the contro-

versy or dispute, and to be selected by the respective parties to the controversy; the third arbitrator may be selected by the two first-named arbitrators, and said third arbitrator so selected shall be president of the board of arbitration; and upon the failure of the two first-named arbitrators as aforesaid to agree upon the third arbitrator, then the Chief of the said Bureau of Industrial Statistics shall act as such third arbitrator or he may depute, in writing, some person officially connected with the said Bureau to act, and said Chief or the person who may be deputized by him shall act as president of said board.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the president of said board provided for in Section 2 of this Article shall have power to summon witnesses, enforce their attendance and administer oaths and hear and determine the matter in dispute, and within three days after the investigation render a decision thereon, a copy of which shall be furnished each party to the dispute and shall be final.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in all such cases of dispute, as aforesaid, as in all other cases, if the parties actually agree that the matter in dispute shall be arbitrated and determined in a mode different from the one hereby prescribed, said agreement shall be valid, and the award and the determination thereon by either mode of arbitration shall be final and conclusive between the parties. It shall be lawful in all cases for an employer or employe, by writing under his hand, to authorize any person to act for him in submitting to arbitration and attending the same.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Board of Arbitration shall employ a clerk at each session of the Board, who shall receive three dollars per day for his services, to be paid upon the approval of the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics out of the funds appropriated for the expenses of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That should the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics or the person deputized by him as aforesaid fail to mediate or secure the consent of the parties to the controversy or dispute, submit the matter to arbitration, then the said Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics or the person deputized by him as aforesaid shall proceed to thoroughly investigate the cause of the dispute or controversy; he shall have the authority to summons both parties to appear before him and take their statements in writing, and under oath, and having ascertained which party is, in his judgment, mainly responsible and blameworthy for the continuance of said controversy or dispute, shall publish a report in some daily newspaper assigning such responsibility or blame over his official signature.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of the investigation as aforesaid, the Chief of the said Bureau of Industrial Statistics or such person as he may depute in writing as aforesaid, shall have power to administer oaths, to issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses,

and to enforce the attendance of witnesses, production of papers and books, to the same extent that power is possessed by courts of record or judges thereof in this State.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all information of a personal character or pertaining to the private business of any person, firm or corporation, or which might have a tendency to expose the profits or methods of doing business by any person, firm or corporation coming to the knowledge of the Chief of the said Bureau of Industrial Statistics or person deputized by him, or to the arbitrators selected under the aforesaid provisions, shall be deemed confidential and so treated, and all documents and testimony taken shall be sealed and filed in the office of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all Acts inconsistent with this Act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 12, 1904.

Article 27.—Employment, Hours of Labor, etc., of Children.

SEC. 139. (As amended by Chapter 443, Acts of 1892.) No child under sixteen years of age shall be employed in laboring more than ten hours a day in any manufacturing business or factory established in any part of the State, or in any mercantile business in the City of Baltimore.

SEC. 140. (As amended by Chapter 443, Acts of 1892.) Any person who shall so employ a child or suffer or permit such employment is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 141. (As amended by Chapter 443, Acts of 1892.) The words "suffer or permit" includes every act or omission, whereby it becomes possible for the child to engage in such labor.

Certain Employment of Children Forbidden.

SEC. 273. Any person having in his care, custody or control any child under the age of sixteen years, whether as parent, guardian, relative, employer or otherwise, who shall sell, apprentice, or give away, let out or otherwise dispose of any such child to any person under any name, title or pretense whatever, and any person, whether as parent, guardian or relative, employer or otherwise, who shall take, receive, hire, employ, use or have in custody any such child for the vocation, use, occupation, calling, service or purpose of singing, playing on musical instruments, rope walking, dancing, peddling, begging, or any mendicant or wandering business whatsoever, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars, or be imprisoned in a county jail for not less than thirty days or more than a year, or suffer both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of said tribunal; one half of all fines to be paid to the informer.

Article 100.—*Certain Employment of Children Forbidden.*

SEC. 4. (Added by Chapter 317, Acts of 1894.) No proprietor or owner of any mill or factory in this State, other than establishments for manufacturing canned goods, or manager, agent, foreman or other person in charge thereof, shall, after the first day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four, employ or retain in employment in any such mill or factory any person or persons under twelve years of age, and if any such proprietors or owners of any such mill or factory, or manager, agent, foreman or other person in charge thereof, shall wilfully violate the provisions of this section, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars, for each and every offense so committed, and pay the costs of prosecution, one-half of the fine to go to the informer and the other half to the school fund of the county or city in which the offense shall have been committed; provided that nothing in this section shall apply to Frederick, Washington, Queen Anne's, Carroll, Wicomico, Caroline, Kent, Somerset, Cecil, Calvert, St. Mary's, Prince George's, Howard, Baltimore, Worcester and Harford counties.

CHAPTER 566, ACTS OF 1902.—EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That* Section 4 of Article 100 of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Work—Hours of, in Factories," be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted, to read as follows:

SEC. 4. *Be it enacted, That* no proprietor or owner of any mill or factory in this State, other than establishments for manufacturing of canned goods, or manager, or agent, or foreman, or other person in charge thereof, shall after the first day of October in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four, employ or retain in employment in any such mill or factory any person or persons under fourteen years of age, unless said child is the only support of a widowed mother, invalid father, or is solely dependent upon such employment for self-support; and if any such proprietor or owner of any such mill or factory, or manager, or agent, foreman or other person in charge thereof, shall wilfully violate the provisions of this section he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars for each and every offense so committed, and pay the cost of prosecution, one-half to go to the informer and the other half to the school fund of the county or city in which the offense shall have been committed; provided, that nothing in this section shall apply to Frederick, Washington, Queen Anne's, Carroll, Wicomico, Caroline, Kent, Somerset, Cecil, Calvert, St. Mary's, Prince George's, Howard, Baltimore, Worcester, Garrett, Talbot, Montgomery and Harford Counties.

Approved April 11, 1902.

CHAPTER 269.—COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the following sections be and they are hereby added to Article 77 of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Public Education," under the new sub-title "School Attendance," to follow Section 123, and to be numbered and designated as 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137 and 138, respectively.

124. Every child between eight and twelve years of age shall attend some day school regularly as defined in Section 131 of this sub-title during the entire period of each year the public day schools in the city or county in which such child resides are in session, unless it can be shown that the child is elsewhere receiving regularly thorough instruction during said period in the studies usually taught in the said public schools to children of the same age; provided, that the superintendent or principal of any school, or person or persons duly authorized by such superintendent or principal, may excuse cases of necessary absence among its enrolled pupils; and provided, further, that the provisions of the section shall not apply to a child whose mental or physical condition is such as to render its instruction, as above described, inexpedient or impracticable. Every person having under his control a child between eight and twelve years of age shall cause such child to attend school or receive instructions as required by this section. Children over twelve years of age and under the age of sixteen years, and every person having under his control such a child, shall be subject to the requirements of this section, unless such children are regularly and lawfully employed to labor at home or elsewhere.

125. Any person who has a child under his control and who fails to comply with any of the provisions of the preceding section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not exceeding five dollars for each offense.

126. Any person who induces or attempts to induce any child to absent himself unlawfully from school, or employs or harbors while school is in session any child absent unlawfully from school, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not more than fifty dollars.

127. The Board of School Commissioners of Baltimore City and the several Boards of County School Commissioners shall appoint, and may remove at pleasure, persons to be known as "Attendance Officers." The number to be appointed for the City of Baltimore shall not exceed twelve, and the number for any county shall not exceed three. Their compensation shall be fixed and paid by the County Commissioners of the respective counties, or the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore City, as the case may be.

128. It shall be the duty of each attendance officer, and he shall have full power, within the city or county for which he may be appointed, to arrest without warrant any child between eight and sixteen years of

age found away from his home and who is a truant from school, or who fails to attend school in accordance with the provisions of this sub-title. He shall forthwith deliver a child so arrested either to the custody of a person in parental relation to the child or of the teacher from whose school such child is then a truant, but if the child be a habitual or incorrigible truant, he shall bring him before a justice of the peace for commitment by him to a parental school, as provided for in the next section, or to some other institution to which disorderly children may be committed. The attendance officer shall promptly report every such arrest, and the disposition made by him of the child so arrested, to the School Commissioners of the said city or county, respectively, or to such person or persons as they may direct.

129. The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore and the several Boards of County Commissioners may establish schools to be known as parental schools, for children between eight and sixteen years of age, who are habitually truants from school or from instruction. They may also provide for the confinement, maintenance and instruction of such children in such schools for such period and under such rules and regulations as they may prescribe, not exceeding the remainder of the school year. Justices of the peace may commit such children to such parental schools, but no person convicted of any crime, or of any offense other than truancy, shall be committed thereto.

130. It shall be the duty of the Police Commissioners of Baltimore City, at the same time that the census of legal voters in said city is taken under their direction, as provided by Section 17 of Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws, also to cause to be made by the members of the force under their control, annually, a separate record of the full name, age, color and sex of every child between six and sixteen years of age, in each precinct of the said city, and the place where and the year and month when such children last attended school, together with the name and address of the parents, guardians, or persons in parental relation, and of employers of such children, which record shall be furnished by said Police Commissioners to the Board of School Commissioners of Baltimore City; whosoever has under his control a child between said ages and withholds information in his possession from any officer demanding it, relating to the items aforesaid, or makes any false statement in regard to the same, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not more than twenty dollars.

131. It shall be the duty of every principal or head teacher of every public or private school in this State to report immediately to the School Commissioners of the county where such school is located, or of Baltimore City, if located therein, or to an attendance officer or other official designated by such commissioners, the names of all children enrolled in his or her school, who have been absent or irregular in attendance three days, or their equivalent, without lawful excuse, within a period of eight consecutive weeks.

132. No proprietor or owner of any mill or factory in this State, other than establishments for manufacturing canned goods, or manager, agent, foreman or other person in charge thereof, shall employ or retain in employment, in any such mill or factory, any person or persons under sixteen years of age, unless he procures at the time of such employment or retention in employment, and keeps on file and accessible to the attendance officers of the city or county where such minor is employed, a certificate of the principal or head teacher of the school which such child last attended, stating that such child is more than twelve years of age, and a like certificate of the parent or guardian, or other person having control of such child; but the first-named certificate need not be procured if such child has not attended school in this State. He shall require such certificates, shall keep them in his place of business during the time the child is in his employment, and shall show the same, during business hours, to any attendance officer who may demand to see them, or either of them; and for each failure to comply with any of the provisions of this section he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars. Whoever continues to employ any such child under sixteen years of age in violation of this section, after being notified of such violation by an attendance officer, shall, for every day thereafter that such unlawful employment continues, be fined not less than five or more than twenty dollars, in addition to other penalties prescribed by this section for such offenses. A failure to produce, on demand, to an attendance officer any certificate required in this section, shall be *prima facie* evidence that the child, who is or should have been mentioned in the said certificate, is thus unlawfully employed.

133. It shall be the duty of every parent, guardian or other person having control of a child under sixteen years of age, and of every principal and head teacher of said school where such child last attended to furnish every employer of such child the certificates required by the preceding section. Such certificates, if in substantial conformity with the requirements of that Section, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the facts required to be certified to as therein provided.

134. Any parent or guardian or other person having control of a child, or principal or head teacher, who shall make any wilfully false statement respecting any of the facts required to be certified to as provided in Sections 132 and 133 of this sub-title, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than fifty dollars, or to be imprisoned not more than thirty days, or suffer both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

135. No person shall employ any minor over twelve and less than sixteen years of age, and no parent, guardian, or other person having control of a child, shall permit to be employed or retained in employment any such minor under his control, if the said minor cannot read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in the English language, while a public evening school is maintained in the city or election district or precinct

in which such minor resides, unless such a minor is a regular attendant at an evening or other school; provided, that upon presentation by such minor of a certificate signed by a regular practicing physician, and satisfactory to such officer or officers as the School Commissioners for the city or county may designate, showing that the physical condition of such minor would render such attendance, in addition to daily labor, prejudicial to health, said officer or officers so designated may issue a permit authorizing the employment of such minor for such period and upon such conditions as said officer or officers so designated as aforesaid may determine. Any person who employs or retains in employment a minor in violation of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined for each offense not more than one hundred dollars, which fines shall be paid to the School Commissioners for use in supporting evening schools in such city or county. Any parent, guardian or other person having control of a child, who permits to be employed any minor under his control in violation of the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not more than twenty dollars, which fines shall be also paid to the School Commissioners for use in supporting evening schools in such city and county.

136. In any city or county where attendance officers may have been appointed it shall be the duty of the School Commissioners to designate an attendance officer, who shall once or more frequently in every year examine into the situation of the children employed in such mills and factories in said city or county, and to ascertain whether all the provisions of this sub-title are duly observed and report all violations thereof to the grand jury of the said city or county.

137. Attendance officers may visit all establishments where minors are employed in their several cities and counties and ascertain whether any minors are employed therein contrary to the provisions of this sub-title. Attendance officers may require that the certificates provided for in this sub-title of minors employed in such establishments shall be produced for their inspection.

138. Any person violating any provision of this sub-title, where no special provision as to the penalty for such violation is made, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not exceeding fifty dollars for each offense; provided, however, that the provisions of this Act shall be restricted to the City of Baltimore and Allegany County.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this Act shall take effect on September 1, 1902.

Approved April 8, 1902.

SANITARY BARBER SHOPS.

[CHAPTER 226.]

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, Within thirty days after the passage of this Act the Governor shall appoint a Board of Barber Examiners for the State of Maryland. The

board shall consist of three members, two of whom shall be journeyman barbers and one of whom shall be a master barber, and each of whom shall serve for a term of two years from the date when his appointment shall take effect except in case of an appointment to fill a vacancy. No person shall be eligible to appointment as a member of said board unless he has been continuously for five years last past engaged in the occupation of a barber within this State.

SEC. 2. Said board so appointed and its successors shall be known by the name "Board of Barber Examiners of the State of Maryland." Every person so appointed to serve on said board shall receive a certificate of his appointment from the Governor of the State of Maryland, and within ten days after receiving such certificate shall take, subscribe and file in the office of the Secretary of State the constitutional oath of office.

SEC. 3. Each member of said board shall receive as compensation the sum of five dollars (\$5.00) for each day necessarily and actually engaged in the performance of his duty as a member of said board and three (3) cents for each mile necessarily and actually traveled by him in attending the meetings of said board, which sum or sums shall be paid out of any moneys in the hands of the treasurer of said board.

SEC. 4. The first meeting of said board shall be held within thirty days after their appointment as aforesaid, at a time and place to be fixed by a majority thereof, who shall give suitable notice thereof to all the members of said board. At such meetings the board may adopt a common seal and shall elect from its members a president, a secretary and treasurer. The treasurer shall receive all fees paid for licenses or certificates and shall keep a record thereof and of all disbursements of said board in a book to be kept for that purpose. The treasurer shall not pay out or disburse any of the moneys so received by him except upon the order of the board. Before entering upon the performance of his duties the treasurer shall file with the State Comptroller a bond, with sufficient sureties, to the people of the State of Maryland in the penal sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000), to be approved by the State Comptroller, conditioned that he will well and truly pay over all moneys received by him, according to law and in compliance with the provisions of this Act, and that he will otherwise faithfully discharge the duties of his office.

SEC. 5. The Board of Examiners shall have the power to appoint, sub-boards of examiners in such cities and villages of this State as they, in their judgment, shall deem necessary. Said sub-boards shall each consist of one master barber and one journeyman barber and shall possess the same qualifications, receive the same compensation and have the same power as the said Board of Examiners of the State of Maryland while conducting the examinations hereinafter provided for; said sub-boards shall be subject at all times to the jurisdiction and control of the Board of Barber Examiners of the State of Maryland and shall serve during the pleasure of said State board. The sub-boards shall report the result of

their examinations without delay to the State Board of Examiners and the latter shall issue certificates of qualification to the persons who have qualified in said examinations.

SEC. 6. No person shall hereafter practice the occupation of a barber in this State unless such person shall have first received a certificate of qualification from the Board of Examiners provided for in Section 1 of this Act for the purpose of examining applicants for certificates of qualification as barbers. The said Board of Examiners shall appoint the time and places for holding examinations. Such appointment shall be made with due regard to the convenience of the applicants and the public service. Said Board of Examiners shall prescribe the mode and manner of conducting such examinations or said board may designate a sub-board to conduct such examinations. Said Board of Examiners is authorized to incur all expense necessary to carry out in a prompt and efficient manner the provisions of this Act and to pay the same out of any money in the hands of the treasurer of said board, except, however, said Board of Examiners shall not incur any expense or obligation for which the State of Maryland shall be liable.

SEC. 7. Each person filing his application for examination shall pay to the treasurer of the said Board of Examiners the sum of five dollars, which sum shall be returned in case said applicants shall fail to pass said examination. Such payment shall constitute a part of the fund to pay the compensation and expenses of said board. The board shall keep a list of the names and places of business of all persons to whom certificates of qualifications are granted under the provisions of this Act in a book provided for that purpose, with the names arranged in alphabetical order, and said book shall at all times be open to public inspection.

SEC. 8. Every person now engaged in the business of a barber in the State shall within three months after the passage of this Act file an affidavit with the secretary of said board, setting forth his name, place of business, post-office address, the length of time he has been engaged in the business of a barber, and pay the treasurer the sum of one dollar for the certificate provided for in this Act.

SEC. 9. Said board shall furnish to each person to whom a certificate of registration is issued a card or insignia, bearing the seal of the board and the signatures of its president and secretary, certifying that the holder thereof is entitled to practice the occupation of barber in this State, and it shall be the duty of the holder of such card or insignia to post the same in a conspicuous place in the shop where he is working, where it may be readily seen by all persons whom he may serve.

SEC. 10. Said Board of Examiners shall have power to revoke any certificate of registration granted it under this Act for (A) conviction of felony, (B) habitual drunkenness six months immediately preceding a charge duly made, (C) gross incompetence, (D) or the use of unclean towels, cups or any other unclean utensils used by barbers which are liable to spread contagious or infectious diseases; provided that before any

certificates shall be so revoked the holder thereof shall have notice in writing of the charge or charges against him, and shall, at a day and place specified in said notice at least ten days after the service thereof, be given a public hearing and full opportunity to produce testimony in his behalf or to confront the witnesses against him. Any person whose certificate has been so revoked may after the expiration of three months apply to have the same regranted, and the same shall be regranted him upon a satisfactory showing that the disqualification has ceased.

SEC. 11. The board shall cause to be made and filed with the State Comptroller on or before the first day of December of each year a report showing the receipts and disbursements of said board and the balance in the hands of the treasurer of said board, together with a statement of the amount of such balance necessary to be held in the hands of the said treasurer to meet the expenses of the ensuing year. The Comptroller shall thereupon make and file in his office an estimate of the amount of such balance necessary to be held by said board for the purpose hereinbefore stated, which sum may be retained by said board for said purposes, and the balance of said surplus paid by the treasurer of said board into the State Treasury.

SEC. 12. Upon the report of a member of the State Board of Examiners, duly appointed as herein provided, or a member of a sub-board of examiners in a city or village of the State, that a barber shop is in an unsanitary condition, said Board of State Examiners shall be empowered to call upon the State or Local Board of Health to declare such shop a public nuisance, and should the proprietor of said shop fail to abolish said nuisance within a period of thirty days after a notice to do so either by the State or Local Board of Health the Board of Examiners provided for in this Act shall be empowered to call upon the aforesaid board to abolish the aforesaid public nuisance.

SEC. 13. To shave, trim the beard or cut the hair of any person for hire or reward, received by the person performing such service or any other person, shall be construed as practicing the occupation of a barber, within the meaning of this Act. This Act shall not in any way apply to or affect any person who is now occupied or working in this State nor any person employed in a barber shop or an apprentice, except that a person so employed less than three years prior to the passage of this Act shall be considered an apprentice, and at the expiration of such three years of such employment shall be subject to the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 14. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars or imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 15. This Act shall take effect ninety days after the passage thereof.

Approved April 1, 1904.

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE.

CHAPTER 139, 1902.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That an additional Article, to be designated as Article number one hundred and two, title "Employers' and Employees' Co-Operative Insurance and Liability," be and the same is hereby enacted and added to the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland, said Article to follow Article number one hundred and one, which said Article hereby enacted shall be and read as follows:

SEC. 2. Any corporation, partnership, association, individual or individuals engaged in the business of operating any coal or clay mine, quarry, steam or street railroad in the State of Maryland, and any incorporated town, city or county in the State engaged in the work of constructing any sewer, excavation or other physical structure, or the contractors for any such town, city or county, shall be liable in law to any employe engaged in the above named occupations, or, in case of death, to his wife, her husband, if the deceased be a married woman, or to his or her parent or children, in accordance with Section 2 of Article 67 of the Code of Public General Laws, for the damages flowing from the injury to said employe, or from the death of such employe, when such injury or death is caused by the negligence of the employer or by the negligence of any servant or employe of such employer; and if it appears that such injury or death was caused by the joint negligence of any such employer, his servants or employes on the one hand, and the negligence of the injured or deceased employe on the other hand, then the employer shall be liable for one-half of the damages sustained by such injury or death.

SEC. 3. Provided, however, that no employer, town, city or county (or contractor or contractors therefor) shall be liable under the preceding section of this Act, if the said employer, city, town or county (or contractor or contractors therefor) shall pay the following annual sums in advance into the hands of the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Maryland, in monthly installments:

First, every employer engaged in coal or clay mining, or quarrying shall pay the annual sum of one dollar and eighty cents for every person employed and working in the State of Maryland.

Second, every employer engaged in operating any steam railroad shall pay the annual sum of three dollars for every person employed by it residing in the State of Maryland.

Third, every employer engaged in the business of operating any street railway or trolley road shall pay the annual sum of sixty cents for each person employed by it within the State of Maryland

Fourth, every town, city or county (or the contractor or contractors therefor) shall pay such annual sum of money for each person employed in the work of constructing any sewer, excavation or other physical structure as the said Insurance Commissioner shall adjudge to be necessary

to insure such employes in the sum of one thousand dollars in the event of death in such employment, considering the occupation or trade risk involved. Provided, however, that any employer, town, city or county (or contractor therefor) may deduct from the wages of their respective employes a sum not exceeding one-half the amount payable to said Insurance Commissioner under this Act, and make such deduction by weekly, monthly or other periodic installments, such employers to inform their employes of this provision at the time of their employment or of the continuance of their employment under this Act, as a condition of such employment; provided, further, that no party liable under the preceding section of this Act shall be entitled to take advantage of the provisions of this section unless the said party shall on the first Monday of each month make a report under oath to the Insurance Commissioner aforesaid stating the number of persons employed in this State in the respective occupation covered by this Act during the preceding month (even if only employed for a fraction of said month) and the estimated number to be employed during the month of such report, and shall pay to the said Insurance Commissioner the proper monthly installment for each person employed during such month, making up for any shortage in the payment for the preceding month, and it shall be unlawful for any person, employer, employe, corporation or partnership to make any contract waiving or avoiding or affecting the full legal effect of this Act.

SEC. 4. It is hereby made the duty of the Insurance Commissioner of the State to receive and safe custody to keep of all such sums of money or insurance premiums, and to keep a distinct fund therefor, to be known as "The Employers' and Employes' Co-operative Insurance Fund," and to invest his monthly balances or surplus in the safe and convertible securities of any State, county or city of the United States, or the bonds of the United States, and the bond of such Insurance Commissioner shall be liable for such fund, and it shall be his duty to keep accurate account of the receipts and disbursements of such money and full statistics of the operation of this function of this department. In the event of the death of an employe insured under the preceding section of this Act, who shall have come to his or her death in the course of the employment and by causes arising therein, provided such death shall not have occurred at a period longer than one year from the date of injury, then the Insurance Commissioner, upon being satisfied by adequate evidence of such death, shall pay to the administrator or executor of the deceased, or unto the widow or husband or children of the deceased, as the said Insurance Commissioner deem wisest for the dependents, if there be any, the sum of one thousand dollars, and shall pay such indemnification for no other reason or cause whatsoever.

SEC. 5. The Insurance Commissioner shall report in January of each year to the Governor the experience of this function of his department, and shall have plenary power to determine all disputed cases which may arise in its administration, and to regulate from year to year the rates or

premiums payable in order to preserve such fund and pay the death indemnification herein provided. He shall receive in compensation for the extra services imposed by this Act one per centum of the receipts of such fund, and shall have power to define the insurance provisions of this Act by regulations not inconsistent therewith, and shall prescribe the character of the monthly or other reports required of the parties liable hereunder, and the character of the proofs of death, and shall have power to make all other orders and rules necessary to carry out the true intent and purpose of this Act.

SEC. 6. If any party subject to the provisions of this Act shall consider that he, they or it is or are making better provisions on the whole for the workmen employed, either by the way of payments in case of death, injury, sickness or old age, or all combined, and are contributing more in such manner to the said workmen than he, they or it would be obliged to do under the insurance provisions hereof, then said party may make application to the said Insurance Commissioner to be absolutely released and exonerated from all liability imposed upon the applicant by virtue of this Act, such application to be in writing under oath, whereupon the Insurance Commissioner shall cause such application to be published in some newspaper published in the city or county where the applicant has its principal office in the State, at the expense of the applicant, fixing a date for a hearing to be given to all persons concerned not less than one month from the day of the filing of such application; and the said Insurance Commissioner shall thereupon hear all parties concerned and shall have power to summons witnesses and administer oaths, and if upon full investigation he shall be satisfied that the application of such applicant ought to be granted, and that such applicant does and will make better provisions on the whole for the workmen concerned than is made by this Act, then the said Insurance Commissioner is hereby empowered to release said applicant from all liability under this Act by appropriate order to be signed by him, a certified copy whereof of the Insurance Commissioner shall be admissible in evidence as proof of its contents in any county of this State, provided that the said Insurance Commissioner shall insert in said order of release adequate provision for the reviving of the full legal effect of this Act, in case such applicant should fail to continue the scheme or system of benefits maintained by such applicant through which such order of release is granted.

SEC. 7 The words party, applicant and employer, as used in this Act, shall be construed to mean the corporation, association, partnership, individual or individuals, town, city, county (or contractor therefor) liable, to be sued under Section 2 of this Act, unless a contrary sense appears. The word employe, as used in the second section of this Act, shall be construed to mean any person employed in the State and residing therein, and under Section 4 of this Act the word employe shall be construed to mean any employe for whom the insurance premiums herein provided for have been paid.

SEC. 8. The Insurance Commissioner shall have power to extend the benefits of all the sections of this Act, except the second section, defining the liability of the employers, to other industrial or manual occupations in this State, fixing such rates, terms, conditions, qualifications and limitations as he may adjudge prudent.

SEC. 9. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect upon the first Monday in July, in the year nineteen hundred and two.

Approved April 1, 1902.

CHAPTER 412.

Whereas, experience has shown that in certain perilous occupations followed in Allegany and Garrett Counties, in the State of Maryland, by its workmen and artisans, a great number of fatal accidents annually occur, so that the frequency thereof may be estimated from year to year, in which perilous occupations it has been found by uniform experience that the unavoidable or trade risk is responsible for at least ninety-five per cent. of such fatal accidents; and

Whereas, The persons who suffer such fatalities are usually poor, working from day to day to sustain themselves and their families, and unable to accumulate any estate for the sustenance of their widows and infant children in case of their untimely death; and

Whereas, It is unjust and against public policy that in such perilous occupations the burdens of the trade risks should be entirely borne by the widows and orphans of such workmen; and

Whereas, It is of grave necessity and importance that some method of partial indemnification, at least, should be available to the dependents of such persons as are inevitably killed in such perilous employment lest they come to undeserved suffering, and the State be required to undertake their support; therefore in consideration the following Act:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That four new sections be and the same are hereby enacted and added to Article Number 1 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Allegany County," said sections to follow after Section 195 of said Article Number 1, under the caption, "Coal and Clay Miners' and Employers' Co-operative Insurance and Liability," and to be designated as Sections 195A, 195B, 195C and 195D, respectively; and be it further enacted, that four new sections be and the same are hereby added to Article 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Garrett County," said sections to follow after Section 149 of said Article Number 12, under the caption, "Coal and Clay Miners' and Employers' Co-operative Insurance and Liability," and to be designated as Sections 149A, 149B, 149C, 149D, respectively, said sections as to both Allegany and Garrett Counties, to read as follows:

Section 195A of Article 1 and Section 149A of Article 12. Any corporation, partnership, association, individual, individuals, engaged in the business of owning or conducting any coal mines, clay mines, in Allegany

or Garrett Counties, whether such owner or owners, operator, or operators be residents of the State of Maryland or not, employing persons in the operation of mining coal or clay, shall be liable in law to any employe engaged in such occupation or to his legal representatives, in case of death, for the damage arising and flowing from any injury received by said employe through the negligence of said owner or operator or from the negligence of any agent or agents, employe or employes, and if the negligence causing such injury be found to consist of the joint or collective negligence of both the employer, his agent or agents, employe or employes on the one hand, and of the negligence of the injured employe on the other hand, then it shall be the duty of the jury, or of the court sitting as a jury, to determine and ascertain as near as may be the proportion of such negligence of which each has been guilty, and having ascertained and determined such proportions of negligence causing the injury, it shall be the duty of the jury or of the court sitting as a jury, to apportion the damages arising from said injury in like proportion or degree and award to the plaintiff or plaintiffs the proportion of damages suffered which it shall have been determined was the proportion of the defendant or defendant's negligence contributing to the injury complained of.

“Section 195B of Article 1 and Section 149B of Article 12. Provided, that no employer, owner or operator shall be liable under the foregoing section of this Act if the said employer, owner or operator shall pay annually in advance in monthly installments, to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Maryland, on the first Monday in each month, the following sums of money, respectively, one-half of which sums may be deducted by such owner, employer or operator from the wages of their employes, and the employer shall inform their employes of the provisions of this section and make the same a condition of their employment, to wit, as follows: Any coal mine or clay mine employer or employers shall pay said Insurance Commissioner the annual sum of one dollar and eighty cents for each and every person employed on its pay roll in the State of Maryland; provided, however, that no employer liable under the preceding section of this Act shall be entitled to take advantage of this section of this Act and its provisions unless the said party shall on the first Monday of each month make a report under oath to the Insurance Commissioner aforesaid, stating the number of persons actually employed in Maryland, and on its pay roll during the preceding month, and the estimated number to be employed during the month of the report, and shall pay the monthly installment above required.

Section 195C of Article 1 and Section 149 of Article 12. It is hereby made the duty of the Insurance Commissioner of Maryland to receive and safe custody keep of all such sums of money or insurance premium as may be paid to him under the provisions of this Act, and to keep such moneys in a distinct fund free from all other monies which may come to him, and the bond of said Insurance Commissioner shall be liable for all monies which come into his hands under the provisions of this Act, and

to keep accurate account of such monies and the number of accidents in each occupation giving rise to any claims against the same, and in the event of the death of any employe insured under the second section of this Act who shall have come to his or her death in the course of his or her employment and from causes arising out of such employment covered by this Act; provided, that such death shall not have occurred at a period longer than one year from the date of the injury, then the State Insurance Commissioner, upon being satisfied by adequate evidence of such death, shall pay to the legal representative or unto the widow or children or husband of the deceased, as the said Insurance Commissioner shall deem wisest for the defendants, if there be any, the full sum of one thousand dollars, and shall pay such indemnification for no other reason or cause whatsoever.

"Section 195D of Article 1 and Section 149D of Article 12. The said Insurance Commissioner shall report in January of each year to the Governor the experience of this function of this department and keep proper statistics of the operation of the same, and shall have power to regulate from year to year the amount per capita required from each employer for each employe engaged in the occupation above described, and said Insurance Commissioner shall have plenary power to prescribe the notice of accident, the character of proof thereof, and the proof of death, and the character and specific requirements of the monthly report herein provided for, and to make full regulations for the government of this function of this department, and shall receive from the annual receipts of such insurance premiums one percentum for the payment of such extra services as may be required in the administration of the duties imposed by this Act. The word employe as used in this Act shall be construed to mean every person employed by the employer in such employment working in the State of Maryland.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted,* That this Act shall take effect from the first day of July in the year nineteen hundred and two.

Approved April 8, 1902.

CITY ORDINANCES.

SEATS FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN STORES OR FACTORIES.

505. Every employer of females in any mercantile or manufacturing establishment in the City of Baltimore must provide and maintain suitable seats for the use of such employes. A person is deemed not to maintain suitable seats for use of female employes unless he permits the use thereof by such employes to such extent as may be reasonable for the preservation of health and proper rest; and the question of what is thus reasonable is one for determination by the jury or the court acting as a jury in any prosecution hereunder.

506. Any violation of the preceding section by any employer shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by a fine of one hundred and fifty dollars, to be collected as other fines are collected.

HOURS OF LABOR.

516. No mechanic nor laborer employed by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, or any officer, agent or contractor under it, shall be required to work more than nine hours per day as a day's labor, provided, however, that this section shall not apply to mechanics and laborers whose hours of labor are already fixed at less than nine hours per day, and provided, further, that the provisions of this sub-division of this Article shall not apply to the employes of the Fire Department, Bayview Asylum or the Baltimore City Jail. Any such officer, agent or contractor who shall require any mechanic or laborer to work more than nine hours per day, contrary to the provisions of this section, shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each offense; one-half of such fine to go to the informer, said fines to be collected as other fines are collected by law.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

APPROPRIATION, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION.

Appropriation and receipts available from March 1, 1905, to April 7, 1906, viz.:

April 7, 1906—

By amount available from March 1, 1905.....	\$ 2,326 77
April 7, By appropriation.....	10,000 00
July 1, By interest on deposits.....	1 45
January 1, By interest on deposits.....	12 32

Expenditures from March 1, 1905, to February 28, 1906:

To Chief's salary.....	2,500 00
“ Other salaries.....	4,479 99
“ Postage, expressage and telegrams.....	194 42
“ Stationery.....	245 64
“ Office furniture.....	307 83
“ Printing, photographs, advertising and books.....	1,763 28
“ Office rent, including janitor, light and heat.....	911 97
“ Annual dues National Association.....	5 00
“ Telephone service.....	157 10
“ Ice and towel service.....	26 35
“ Subscription to newspapers.....	25 13
“ Traveling and incidental expenses.....	926 13
“ Balance.....	797 70

\$12,340 54	\$12,340 54
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